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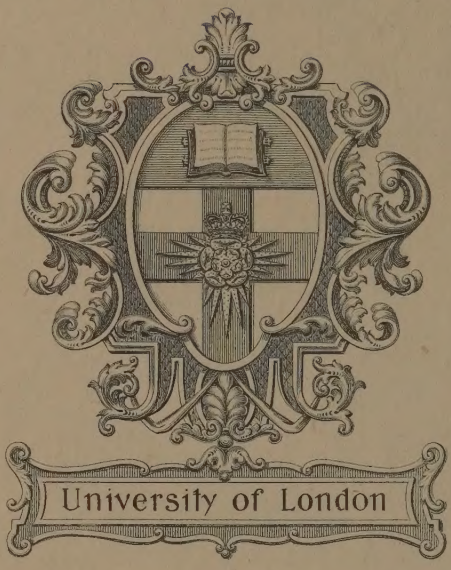

# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*NINETEEN VOLUMES.*

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*—(18.)—*

SCIENCE AND ART; FINE ARTS;
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY; EXHIBITION OF 1851;
PUBLIC RECORDS.

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Session

*5 February* — *6 August* 1861.

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VOL. XXXII.

1861.

# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

## 1861.

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*NINETEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

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N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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# EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

# SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

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45.

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1861.

1757.

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# EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

# SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

---

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the proceedings of the Science and Art Department, for the year 1860.

The Report is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Aid afforded to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in those branches of Science and Art, which have a direct bearing on their occupations.

II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum as the central repository for examples in different branches of Science and Art, which, as far as may be practicable, are made available for the benefit of the United Kingdom, and are circulated to provincial schools.

III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art, subject to the superintendence of the Department.

### I.—AID AFFORDED TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THOSE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

*As respects Science.*

1. The system of aid to Science instruction in practical and descriptive geometry, physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and natural history, by means of payments on results to the teachers and prizes to the students, which was introduced under the Minute of the 2nd June 1859, has

come into operation, and gives a highly satisfactory promise of success.

The second annual examination of teachers was held in December 1860, and 89 candidates for certificates presented themselves, being an increase of 32 over the previous year. There were 13 subdivisions of subjects, and 170 entries for subdivisional certificates; 75 candidates were successful, and 121 subdivisional certificates were taken. The Department has been at no cost for the scientific instruction of these teachers, who have come from all parts of the United Kingdom for examination.

The results of the teaching of students in Science Schools established before 1860, are stated in the Appendix C. 1, p. 36. The number of students in 1860 has been 386, paying 228*l.* 6*s.* in fees. 30 Science Classes have been established in the past year, under certificated teachers, in various places, and 1,340 candidates have registered their names for the first general examination of students which will be held in May 1861, under the superintendence of local committees responsible for the necessary arrangements (Appendix A., p. 19.)

The only examinations which have been held on the new system in the past year, took place at the Secular School, Glasgow, and at Huddersfield. The results, which are satisfactory, are stated in the Inspector's Report. (Appendix B., p. 23.)

A course of lectures on the best method of preparing for certificates and teaching a class has been given by the Professors on different scientific subjects. These lectures have since been published, with the exception of Professor Tyndall's, which is not yet ready (Appendix B., p. 26.)

We have caused a Directory to be prepared, affording information for the establishment of Science Classes.

We have had occasion to consider applications from Professors in Universities, and other persons of well known acquirements, to be accepted as being certificated to to teach classes in Science, without having to undergo the prescribed examination. While we have not refused to consider individually such cases, we have proposed to regard them as exceptional, considering that the proper proof of competency is the being able to pass the usual examination.

### *Navigation Schools.*

A report on these schools is printed (Appendix B., p. 28.) Captain Ryder, R.N., having resigned the appointment of occasional inspector, Captain Harris has been appointed to

succeed him. In 1859 there were 2,490 students, who contributed 1,239*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* In 1860 the number has been 2,396, and the fees 1,152*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

### *As respects Art.*

*South Kensington Normal Training School.*—The state of this school and of the teaching in connexion with it is satisfactory. 68 students in training to become teachers have received allowances, and 40 have attended the classes free; 12 have been appointed to masterships during the year.

The number of students attending the classes of the school has been 541 against 419 in 1859, and the fees have amounted to 1,457*l.* 16*s.* against 1,307*l.* 16*s.* in 1859. The *London District Schools*, including St. Martin's, the Female School in Queen Square, and Lambeth, have been attended by 1,530 students, being a considerable increase over last year. The number of poor children taught Drawing in the Metropolis by masters and mistresses in training has been 9,801, while in 1859 it was 9,411. (Appendix D., p. 47.)

In 1859 there were 78 *Schools of Art* in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1860 the number was increased to 85; schools having been established at Arbroath, Boston, Bromsgrove, Cirencester, Preston, Reading, and Stroud.

In connexion with the *Provincial Schools of Art*, 13,616 persons, chiefly adults, have been taught, and have paid 9,048*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* for their instruction. In 1859 the number was 16,109, and the fees 9,794*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* This decline is attributed to the volunteer movement, which has attracted the skilled artizans from the drawing school in the evening.

The number of poor children taught Drawing in *Public Schools* in the provinces has been 74,267, and the fees 2,942*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* In 1859 the number was 67,490, and the fees 2,782*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

The *Diocesan* and other *Training Colleges* have been examined in Drawing, with satisfactory results. Out of 2,721 teachers and students examined, 1,600 were successful in obtaining prizes. In 1859 the number was 1,205 out of 2,783. In 1860, 79 candidates obtained certificates against 59 in 1859. (Appendix F., p. 92.)

The total number of persons receiving instruction in Drawing through the agency of the Department in the year 1860 has been 89,481, and the fees 17,221*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1859 the number was 84,972, and the fees 15,366*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

*Art Prizes.*—The number of prizes awarded in the year 1860 is shown in the following comparative table :—

| | 1860. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|
| For Drawing on Slates - | 1,836 - | 1,282 |
| 1st grade prizes - - | 2,785 - | 2,822 |
| 2nd „ „ - | 3,300 - | 3,718 |
| Local Medals - | 861 - | 758 |
| National Medallions - | 76 - | 67 |

The reduction that appears in the 1st and 2nd grade prizes is accounted for by the standard having been raised. An alteration has been made in the rules respecting prizes for slate drawing (Appendix A., p. 15.)

Examples for Science and Art instruction have been furnished, under the usual regulations, to 223 schools. (Appendix J., p. 112.)

The system of paying teachers according to the results of their pupils' examinations has been in operation for the last four years in Art schools, and the following statement shows the number and nature of the payments. This statement may be useful and interesting to those who advocate the applicability of the system of paying on results to general education.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments made to Schools of Art in respect of Results on Examinations.

| Nature of Payments. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Grade.—2*s.* for each student who passed "fair." | — | — | 325 | 964 | 1,182 | 2,471 |
| 1st Grade.—Prizes, 3*s.* for each student who takes a prize. | — | 756 | 1,553 | 1,501 | 1,449 | 5,259 |
| 2nd Grade.—30*s.* for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination. | 188 | 219 | 376 | 540 | 408 | 1,731 |
| 2nd Grade.—5*l.* for each prize-student. | 32 | 43 | 94 | 104 | 132 | 405 |
| 2nd Grade.—1*l.* for each renewal of prize-studentship. | — | — | 8 | 54 | 83 | 145 |
| Total - - - | 220 | 1,018 | 2,356 | 3,163 | 3,254 | 10,011 |

Finding that a considerable number of large towns in the kingdom have not yet established Schools of Art, we have considered it advisable to communicate with the authorities in those towns, and to offer that an inspector should visit them, with a view to make known the system of the Department for extending the opportunity of learning drawing offered to artizans and others who are at present unable to obtain instruction. (Appendix A., p. 15.)

## II.—South Kensington Museum.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the 19th June 1860, to inquire concerning this Museum, and the report was made on the 1st August. It unanimously recommended that additional space for the Art Collections should be at once provided, by glazing over the quadrangular courts formed by buildings already erected. A sum of 17,000*l.* was voted by Parliament for this purpose, and considerable progress has since been made. The courts will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing autumn.

Mr. Cole, the General Superintendent, has presented in the Appendix the reports of the various officers in charge of the respective Divisions of the Museum.

Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Inspector-General for Art, reports that a further number of the British pictures under his charge have been placed under glass for better preservation, and that the most careful attention has been paid to the ventilation of the galleries.

A number of pictures have been sent on loan, and a valuable collection, consisting of 51 water-colour paintings, has been presented to the Department by Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme.

Many most important and interesting additions have been made to the *Art Collections* during the past year. Works in marble and terra cotta by Michael Angelo, Donatello, and other great sculptors, have been purchased out of the Gigli and Campana Collections of Mediæval Sculpture, and the dispersion of the Soltykoff Collection has enabled us to secure for the country the celebrated candlestick made for the Cathedral at Gloucester in the 12th century, and taken by Thomas à Beckett into Normandy, as well as other works of Art of great value and beauty.

A list of specimens received in loan is printed in Mr. Robinson's, the Superintendent's Report (Appendix L., p. 122.) These loans have been both numerous and valuable.

The collection of articles selected from the Museum for exhibition in the provinces was re-arranged in the early part of last year, and was again put in circulation in a largely increased form in June 1860. Between that time and the end of the year the Collection has been exhibited at Dorchester, Dudley, Stoke, Bridgnorth and Salford. Applications from all parts of England have been received for it in the present year, and we purpose to continue with increased activity a system which has worked so well, and

has afforded so many and great advantages to the manufacturers of the country. In compliance with numerous applications, loans of other objects of art have been sent to Cambridge, Sheffield, Reading, Darlington, Aston Hall, Birmingham, Salford, Lambeth, Stoke, York, and Wenlock.

The visitors to the Library of the Museum have increased during the past year. In 1860 the number was 7,981 against 6,364 in 1859.

The agent for Photographs reports that the demand for these works by the public has far exceeded the power of production, owing in some measure to the summer of 1860 being unfavourable for printing operations. We have considered how far the assistance of private photographers can be employed in printing and publishing photographs of objects in the Museum the property of the public, without granting a monopoly to any one photographer. We have caused negatives to be made of Turner's work, entitled the "Liber Studiorum," and as an experiment have invited photographers to purchase these negatives at cost price. The purchaser will produce the work on his own responsibility and at his own risk, the Department of Science and Art reserving the liberty to sell other negatives of the same work, if the public call for better or cheaper impressions. On these terms an established firm has agreed to publish them.

In the *Educational Division* a considerable advance has been made. A new reading-room was opened in June 1860, and the attendance has increased with the facilities afforded. 1,600 volumes have been added to the Library in the course of the year. (Appendix N., p. 130.)

The additions to the *Food and Animal Products* Collections have been both numerous and interesting. (Appendix N., p. 132.) The Superintendent, Dr. Lankester, has reported specially on the subjects to which his attention has been directed. (Appendix O., p. 134.)

The collection of materials used in building has been increased by upwards of 800 specimens, and has proved of great use to architects and builders. Additional space is very much required. (Appendix P., p. 139.)

The *number of visitors* to the Museum in 1860 shows a large increase over the return of the previous year. 610,696 persons have visited the Collections, against 475,365 in 1859. Since the 28th May 1860, the Museum has been opened from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on the three first days in the week.

*Courses of Lectures*, delivered to the public, have been delivered on Science Instruction, on Food, on Botany, on

Animal Products, on Anatomy, and on the Elements and Principles of Ornament. (Appendix R., p. 145.)

## III.—Institutions subject to the Superintendence of the Department.

The progress of the *Geological Survey* during the past year is reported by Sir Roderick Murchison (Appendix S., p. 154.) 1,526 square miles have been surveyed in Great Britain during the year, and 730 in Ireland. These numbers are less than in 1859, the surveyors having been partly employed in preparing descriptive memoirs of surveys made in previous years. The sale of maps has largely increased, showing that the public appreciate in a greater degree the information these maps supply.

The *Museum of Practical Geology* was visited in 1860 by 25,029 persons, against 25,309 in 1859. Considerable additions have been made to the Collections during the year.

The *Chemical Laboratory* in the *School of Mines* has been attended by 108 students, against 128 in 1859, and the Metallurgical by 27 against 18 in 1859.

Sir Robert Kane reports upon the *Museum of Irish Industry;* the total number of visitors has been 32,999 against 36,657 in the previous year. (Appendix T., p. 169.)

The report of the *Royal Dublin Society* records the proceedings of its various departments, including the Botanic Gardens of Glasnevin, the Cattle Shows, its natural history collection, and agricultural museums, &c. The gardens were visited in 1860 by 39,443 persons, against 41,356 in 1859. (Appendix U., p. 176.)

A strong representation has been made to the Government in favour of the opening of these gardens to the public as freely as those at Kew. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant recommends the opening, but the alteration is opposed by the Royal Dublin Society, and the subject is still under consideration. The number of persons attending the whole of the Divisions of the Royal Dublin Society, including gardens and lectures, in 1860 was 111,360. In 1859 the number was 108,273.

The *Royal Zoological Society* of Ireland report a slight falling off in the attendance; the Gardens being visited in 1860 by 143,310 persons, against 158,282 in 1859. (Appendix V., p. 184.)

The *Committee of Lectures* in Ireland furnish a report of their proceedings during the past year. (Appendix W., p. 185.)

The *Industrial Museum of Scotland* is now under the charge of Professor T. C. Archer, who was appointed Superintendent on the 15th May 1860. The additions made to the Collections in the course of the year have been considerable, but this Museum cannot receive any great development until the new building in Argyle Square is completed, and the industrial collections will be the first objects to be removed into it. (Appendix X., p. 189.)

The Regius Keeper of the *Natural History Collections in Edinburgh* reports that, in 1860, 83,314 persons visited the Museum, against 88,350 in 1859. (Appendix Y., p. 198.)

*The Statement of the Expenditure* of the several divisions of the Science and Art Department for the year ending 31st March 1861 is given in the Appendix Z., p. 202.

All which is most humbly submitted.

South Kensington, this 12th day of May 1861.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
ROBERT LOWE.

# MINUTES.

## APPENDIX (A.)



*At South Kensington, the 3rd day of May* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Prizes for Slate Drawing.*

Prizes for slate drawing.

*Read*, a Minute dated the 5th January 1855, relative to the rewards distributed by Art-masters for drawing on slates to children in Public Schools.

*Resolved*, to cancel that Minute, and to substitute the following :—

1. The Science and Art Department gives prizes for drawing on slates to children of Public Schools in connexion with the Committee of Council.

2. Such schools must receive instruction in drawing from the Master of the School of Art, or under his inspection from an Art Pupil-teacher, or from their own Master when holding a drawing certificate. In the last two cases the Art-master must himself visit the School to superintend the instruction at certain periods.

3. The prizes will be awarded by the Masters in charge of Local Schools of Art, at an examination to be held annually by them in each Public School.

4. Two prizes will be furnished to the Art-master for every school receiving drawing instruction in accordance with the above conditions. These prizes will be awarded by him among the children examined, as he may judge best. The result of his awards is to be reported to the Department.

5. In the month of May of each year, the Art-master will make a requisition to the Department for the prizes, to which the number of Public Schools returned in the last annual report from the School of Art, as being taught by him, or under his superintendence, entitles him. The requisition will be made on a special form which must be signed by the Secretary of the School.

6. The requisition having been approved by the Department, the prizes will be forwarded at once, in order that the Art-master may be enabled to hold the local examination at any time during the year that he may think proper, and award the prizes himself on the spot. He should report the result as shortly as possible after his awards of the year have been completed.

---

*At South Kensington, the 23rd day of August* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Schools of Art.*

Schools of Art.

My Lords refer to the list of those towns in the United Kingdom in which Schools of Art have been established.

They find that several of these places, with a population of less than 15,000 persons, have been able, with the aid which the Department is

Appendix A. MINUTES.

authorized to afford, to support a School of Art, by which all classes may receive elementary instruction in Art.

Their Lordships have before them a list of towns having a population exceeding 15,000 persons in which no Schools of Art have been established, and where the artizans do not at present enjoy the benefit of the advantages which are to be obtained in those localities which support a School of Art in connexion with the Science and Art Department.

Transmit to the Managers of Schools and others in these towns a copy of the Art Directory; point out the general conditions uuder which a School of Art can be established; also call attention to the conditions under which, by a local union of existing schools, the services of an Art Master certificated by the Department can be obtained to teach drawing in those localities where a special School of Art could not be successfully supported (see Directory, p. 14, ¶ 2); also inform them that in localities in which neither of the above plans is feasible, but where the teaching of drawing can be instituted and carried on by teachers in schools for the poor, the Department is prepared to conduct an annual examination in drawing and to give rewards for the attainment of a certain standard of proficiency provided that 50 persons (children, adults, artizans, &c.) are willing to present themselves at it (see Directory, p. 58).

Should there be any special circumstances in any place which would render a personal conference with an Officer of the Department desirable, My Lords will direct an Inspector to visit such place and give assistance to those persons who may be anxious to avail themselves of the advantage held out by the Department to artizans and others.

LIST OF TOWNS having more than 15,000 Inhabitants in which no School of Art or Drawing Union has been established and no Examination in Drawing held.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Population. | NAME OF TOWN. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 29,791 | Leamington (Priors) | 15,724 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 15,094 | Lincoln | 17,536 |
| Blackburn | 46,536 | Maidstone | 20,801 |
| Boston | 17,518 | Merthyr Tydvil | 63,080 |
| Bury (Lancashire) | 31,262 | Newport (Monmouth) | 19,710 |
| Canterbury | 18,398 | Northampton | 26,657 |
| Cardiff | 18,351 | Oldham | 52,820 |
| Chatham | 28,424 | Perth | 23,835 |
| Colchester | 19,443 | Portsmouth | 72,096 |
| Colne | 21,764 | Shrewsbury | 19,681 |
| Cricklade | 35,503 | South Shields | 28,974 |
| Derby | 40,609 | Stockport | 53,835 |
| Dover | 22,244 | Stroud | 36,535 |
| Gravesend | 16,633 | Sunderland | 67,394 |
| Hastings | 17,011 | Wakefield | 22.057 |
| Hull | 84,690 | Walsall | 25,680 |
| Kidderminster | 18,462 | Wareham and Purbeck | 17,378 |
| Kilmarnock | 21,443 | Whitehaven | 18,916 |
| Kings Lynn | 19,355 | Wigan | 31,941 |

*At South Kensington, the 14th day of July* 1859.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Aid to Navigation Instruction.*

Aid to navigation instruction.

I. My Lords having renewed their consideration of Captain Ryder's Report on Navigation Schools, and approved generally of the same,

proceed to revise the scale of augmentation grants, and in place of Captain Ryder's suggestion of two augmentation grants consisting of a fixed payment and group money (p. 32), will adopt one increased scale of augmentation grant.

II. My Lords consider that basing the certificates of Navigation Masters on the first four groups of subjects of knowledge specified in the Minute of the 25th February 1856, augmentation grants of three classes, applicable to the Head-master, 1st Assistant, and 2nd Assistant-master, with three grades of competency in each class should be adopted: that the passing in all four groups, viz.: 1, a general acquaintance with mathematics; 2, general navigation and nautical astronomy; 3, adjustment and skilful handling of instruments; and 4, physical geography, should be necessary for the appointment of a Head-master of a Navigation School; that the passing in the first three, or in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th, should be necessary for the appointment of 1st Assistant, and that the passing in the first two should be necessary for the appointment of 2nd Assistant.

III. The following augmentation grants of three grades in each class will be granted:—

| | 1st grade. | 2nd grade. | 3rd grade. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head-master | £120 | £100 | £80 |
| 1st Assistant | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| 2nd Assistant | 60 | 50 | 40 |

The augmentation grant of a Head-master will only be allowed when the Master is actually acting as Head-master of a school with an assistant under him.

The grade of the augmentation grant allowed to the Master in each of the three classes of Head-master, 1st Assistant, or 2nd Assistant will depend on the manner in which he passes his examination and the certificate he takes. A rise of one grade will occasionally be made when from great zeal and ability in the management of a school, a Master is especially recommended for the same by the Inspector. That is to say a Head-master or a 1st or 2nd Assistant holding a 2nd grade certificate, may, if specially recommended, receive the 1st grade augmentation allowance; or in the same manner holding a 3rd grade certificate receive the 2nd grade allowance.

IV. No candidate will be admitted to examination who has not a certificate of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, or failing this, shall pass a special examination as an elementary teacher.

Any teacher holding a certificate of competency to give primary instruction will receive from the Science and Art Department, a sum equal to the augmentation grant which has been attached to such certificate, in addition to the grants above-mentioned.

V. As respects group 5, physics, mechanics, and the steam engine; 6, chemistry; 7, natural history; 8, chart, freehand, and mechanical drawing; the payments will be governed by the General Science Minute of the 2nd of June 1859 (sec. 5).

VI. Pupil-teachers will be allowed at the rate of one to thirty boys in the school, and will receive 20*l.* per annum each, and the Master 6*l.* per annum for their instruction on condition of their general progress being favourably reported on by the Inspector.

VII. There will also be given on results the further payments to Masters, and Queen's prizes, according to the scale fixed by the General Science Minute (sec. 9) of the 2nd June 1859.

VIII. The examinations will take place in London, or elsewhere, in January and July in each year.

Appendix A. MINUTES.

IX. Candidates who are desirous of passing such examinations must forward to the Secretary of the Department their names and the numbers of the groups in which they propose to be examined, at least three weeks before the day of examination.

X. The examination will be conducted by examiners appointed from time to time by the Department, and will be both oral and by written exercises: actual observations must be made with instruments, a skilful manipulation of which will be required. The teaching powers of the candidate will also be examined.

XI. Examinations will continue to be taken separately in each of the four groups (sec. 2), the passing in one or more of which, at one examination, will be registered towards the certificate of the candidate—who may come up at the next or any following examination to pass in the remainder; or in those in which he failed; or to take a higher class certificate in the groups in which he has already passed.

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GROUP I.—*General Acquaintance with Mathematics.*

The first group is with the view of ascertaining whether, in addition to the elementary course of mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, &c., the teacher possesses an acquaintance with plane and spherical trigonometry, the theory of logarithms and their practical use in computation, so far as these are needful for the purposes of navigation. Unless this group be covered by the certificate of the Committee of Privy Council or is passed satisfactorily the examination of the candidate for the other groups will not proceed.

GROUP II.—1. *General Navigation.*

The following subjects will be included in the examination :—

*a.* The application of the laws of magnetism to compasses on shipboard, with the various methods of measuring the amount of local deviation, and the application of the numerical corrections for leeway, variation, and deviation.

*b.* The principles on which various charts are made, especially Mercator's chart and its advantages over other projections for the purposes of navigation. Skill must be shown in pricking off a ship's place from observed bearings, and from latitude and longitude.

*c.* The candidates must possess a knowledge of the methods known as traverse and *current* sailing; middle latitude, parallel, Mercator's, composite and great circle sailing, and be able to do a day's work complete, and solve all the problems in the Board of Trade examination of masters and mates.

*d.* The candidate must be well practised in the actual calculations of the problems of navigation, and must show considerable powers as an expert and accurate computer.

*e.* The candidate must also have skill in the solution of problems relating to marine surveying.

2. *Nautical Astronomy.*

The amount of knowledge required under this head will include :—

*a.* A thorough acquaintance with the sextant, artificial horizon, prismatic compass, and chronometer; and with respect to the chronometer, the candidate must be able to take and compute the necessary observations for determining its error and rate, with the methods of deducing from it accurate rates and correct intervals of mean, apparent, and sidereal time.

*b.* The methods of finding the latitude by astronomical observations, including—

1. Meridian altitude above and below pole of sun, moon, star, or planet.
2. By the altitude of Polaris at any time.
3. By altitudes of any celestial body near its upper or lower transit over the meridian.
4. By double altitude.
5. By single altitude (out of the meridian).

*c.* The methods of computing the variation of the compass from the observed azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly body.

*d.* To find the longitude by a chronometer, and by lunar observations, with the method of computing the altitudes of the sun, moon, and star, and the method of allowing for the spheroidal figure of the earth.

*e.* The method of finding the latitude and longitude, from two observations known as Sumner's method, and also the direct solution of the same problem by spherical trigonometry.

*f.* The general elements of nautical surveying.

*g.* A thorough knowledge of the meaning of all the astronomical terms used in nautical astronomy; and of the nature of the various corrections used in and modes of investigating all the rules employed.

In working the problems in this group, order and methodical arrangement in the practical working will be especially insisted upon.

### Group III.—3. *Practical Use of Instruments.*

The instruments included in this group will be—(1) Those usually employed, such as quadrants, sextants, chronometers, barometers, sympiesometers, aneroids, and thermometers. (2) Those used for scientific purposes connected with marine surveying and meteorology, as artificial horizons, theodolites, levelling staves, dip and intensity needles, hygrometers, and wet bulb thermometers and hydrometers.

This group cannot be passed until certificates have been taken for Groups I. and II.

### Group IV.—*Physical Geography.*

The knowledge included in this group embraces—

*a.* A general acquaintance with astronomy, so far as it relates to terrestrial phenomena.

*b.* Distribution of the land and water; forms of the great continents; the general structure of land with regard to mountains, table-lands, plains, deserts, islands, &c.

*c.* The ocean; its physical and chemical characters, temperature, depth, waves, tides, tidal bore, progress of the tide wave, ocean currents, and soundings.

*d.* Inland waters, including the phenomena of springs, rivers, lakes, and influence of the distribution of inland waters upon commerce.

*e.* Climate; physical causes which determine climate, isothermal lines, and temperature tables.

*f.* Winds, including land and sea breezes, trade winds, variable winds, law of storms, cyclones, &c.

*g.* Information on the physical geography of the British and Colonial Empire of Great Britain, with especial reference to exports and imports.

The candidate must be prepared to give a lesson on any of these subjects to a class before the examiners.

This group can only be passed after certificates for groups I. and II. have been obtained.

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*At South Kensington, the 29th day of March* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

### *Local Committees for Science Schools and Classes.*

Science.

1. A local Committee of not less than five well-known and responsible persons must be formed in connexion with every Science Class, in order to comply with the necessary requirements of the Science and Art Department, and to carry out various arrangements on its behalf, necessary for testing the efficiency of the Science Instruction, on the proof of which alone the aid of the Department is given.

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MINUTES.

2. The gentlemen proposed to act on this Committee are to fill in the form No. 88, stating their willingness to carry out the necessary arrangements for examinations, &c., and giving the address and occupation of each member.

3. The relation of the Committee to the teacher of a Science School or Class will vary much according to the different circumstances of various localities. In some places where the demand for Science Instruction is great, and there is an energetic local teacher to take advantage of it, the chief duty of the local Committee would be to give the teacher the necessary certificate for obtaining his payments. While in other places where those who take an interest in and wish to further Science Instruction, may, with that object, subscribe to and establish Science Classes either in connexion with an existing institution or not, and may engage a teacher certificated in Science to instruct the classes, the teacher must, to a great extent, be the officer of the Committee. With these local arrangements the Science and Art Department does not interfere, but leaves them to the locality to settle. The local circumstances will determine whether, as in the first case, the master receiving the whole of the fees for instruction should provide at his risk the room for instruction with the necessary firing, lighting, &c., or what, as in the second case, should be the proportion of the fees deducted on this account by the Committee.

4. The Science and Art Department requires that the local Committee shall,—

*a.* Be responsible for the safe custody of all apparatus towards the purchase of which public funds have contributed 50 per cent.

*b.* That they shall provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the annual examination according to the detailed regulations under that head, which will be issued. This examination is of all persons who wish to present themselves, and not only of those taught by the certificated teacher; such persons must send in their names before 1st March, and pay a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the whole examination.

*c.* That they shall send in to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department the list of students to be examined, before the end of March, specifying the subjects in which they are to be examined. Should no officer of the Science and Art Department be present for conducting and superintending, they will be held responsible for giving out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; for seeing them worked fairly and certifying to the same, not less than three of the Committee being always present; for sending the worked papers, under seal by the day's post to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department.

*d.* That they shall certify firstly, that those students on whose examination the teacher bases his claim to the certificate allowance and payments on result, are artizans or operatives, or their children of above 12 years of age; and secondly, that they have received 40 lessons at least from the teacher in the year.* Under the head of artizan or operative may be included all persons receiving weekly or daily wages.

5. The Science School or Class must be at all times open to the visit and inspection of the officers of the Science and Art Department as a

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* To carry this out it will be necessary for the teacher to keep, for the Committee, an attendance book, in which he must enter the *names* of every artizan attending his lessons on each day.

condition of the grant of aid from it; if at any time it is found that the apparatus, &c., towards the purchase of which a grant has been made is not properly taken care of, or that a proper room with firing, lighting, &c., is not provided for the class, the aid of the Department will be withdrawn.

Appendix A. MINUTES.

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*At South Kensington, the 6th day of December* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Interpretation Minute on Minute of the 14th July* 1859.

Aid to navigation instruction.

1. Any master certificated in navigation according to this Minute may earn the certificate allowance according to the grades there fixed in the following way.

2. He will receive payment,—1st for boys who having been taught by him for not less than one year are examined by the Navigation Inspector and finally proved to have been apprenticed on board a merchant vessel, or entered on board a man-of-war; 2nd for seamen, masters, or mates, who having received 20 lessons at least from the master, pass an examination at the Local Marine Board for a higher certificate.

3. The payments under the first head will be at the rate of 6*l*., 4*l*., or 2*l*., for each boy, according to the result of the examination. The payments under the second head will be at the rate of 1*l*. per head.

4. But the total payments under these heads can never exceed the amount which the teacher is qualified to earn by the grade of his certificates.

5. A Local Committee of not less than five responsible persons must be formed to give the teacher the necessary certificates.

6. A room with firing, lighting, &c., must be provided to give instruction in.

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*At South Kensington, the 6th day of December* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Science Instruction.—Navigation.*

Navigation.

1. Evening Navigation Classes may be established independent of (day) Navigation Schools.

2. An examination will be held once a year at South Kensington, at which any person may present himself by registering his name to be examined for an Evening Navigation School Certificate, or if he prefers it, he may present himself for examination by the Inspector of Navigation Schools when he visits any of the existing Schools on his tour of inspection. On giving information to the Science and Art Department of his intention to do so, he will be informed of the date of the Inspector's visit.

3. This certificate will be of three grades, qualifying the holder to earn 20*l*., 15*l*., or 10*l*., according to the grade of the certificate. And further payments on results dependent on the results of instruction only.

4. The certificated allowance will depend on the average number of bonâ fide Sailors—Seamen and Apprentices—who attend during 200 evenings in the year, and will be paid at the rate of 10*s*. per head of the average up to the maximum which the teacher is qualified to earn by the grade of his certificate. The payments on results, which are unlimited, are dependent on the number of prizes taken by the pupils when

Appendix A. MINUTES.

examined by the Inspector, and will be at the rate of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 1*l.*, according to the grade of the prize.

5. A responsible Committee of not less than five persons must be formed to give the Master the requisite certificates.

6. A proper room, with firing, lighting, &c., must be provided for giving instruction in. When these conditions are fulfilled any persons holding the Evening Navigation Class Certificate may obtain the above payments.

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*At South Kensington, the 29th day of November* 1860.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords have received several applications from the Managers of Science Classes requesting them to consider Professors in Universities, and others who have undertaken to teach their classes, as certificated without their being examined; and to treat their classes as if taught by a certificated teacher, on the ground that the position and well-known acquirements of these gentlemen is a guarantee sufficient to warrant their examination being dispensed with.

My Lords wishing to give every facility to able teachers in the diffusion of scientific information, will when they see fit, refer all such applications to (1) the Examiner for the time being in the Science in which the applicant is to give instruction, (2) the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, and (3) the Science Inspector, who will report to my Lords if the applicant by his age, position, office, or otherwise, is a person who might reasonably object to undergo an examination—if so, whether, by having taken degrees, published works, made original researches, or by any other evidence he has satisfied them of his competence, and justified them in recommending that an examination be dispensed with.

In order to assist the Committee in forming an opinion, the applicant will furnish a statement of the points on which he bases his claim for exemption.

If the report is favourable, my Lords will grant an Honorary 1st Grade Diploma, which will carry with it the privileges of a 1st Grade Certificate.

My Lords desire these cases to be viewed as exceptional, considering that the proper proof of competency is the being able to pass the usual examination.

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# DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SCIENCE ADMINISTRATION.

## APPENDIX B.



### Report of Captain Donnelly, R.E., on Science and Navigation Schools.

During the past year the new system of aid to science instruction has come into full operation. The aid to Science Schools existing in 1859 was allowed to continue on the old system till the end of last year, 1860, but since the 1st January 1861 the quarterly payments, &c. have ceased, and the system of payments on results alone has been applied to old and new schools alike.

In May will take place the first general science examination. Though it will not be till then that the full machinery of the Science Directory will come into force, yet as examinations have taken place at some few places under the new system, where teachers certificated under the Science Minute of 2nd June 1859 have opened classes, I may mention them in some detail, as giving a good indication of the working of the regulations of the Science Directory. The first class I inspected and examined which had been opened under it was the Science class in connexion with the Glasgow Secular School. This was in June 1860. The Glasgow Secular School does not receive aid from Government as a poor school. There are about 200 boys and girls taught in it. Science (human physiology) had for some years formed a portion of the instruction. The principal part of the scientific instruction was given to the first class, though some was also given in the form of subject lessons to the others. The head master, Mr. Mayer, came up for a certificate in Chemistry in November 1859. He obtained a certificate of the third grade in Inorganic Chemistry, and of the second grade in Organic Chemistry. In order the better to comply with the conditions of the Science Directory, and to obtain the payments of the Department, a special science class was formed, meeting in the evenings, and consisting of the most advanced boys in the school, and also of some who, having left the school, are in employment in the town.

Twelve boys came up for examination; two obtained 1st class Queen's prizes (one of these, who had left the school, was an errand boy in a newspaper office), three obtained 2nd class Queen's prizes, one a 3rd class prize. Besides these, three passed satisfactorily, and only three failed. The examination was therefore very successful, peculiarly so, when the short time that all the arrangements, &c. had to be made in is taken into consideration. A good deal of interest appeared to be taken in the subject of science instruction by various teachers in the neighbourhood, from which I should infer that other classes would soon be opened.

Appendix B.

CAPTAIN DONNELLY'S REPORT.

The next classes examined, the first in England under the new system, were those at Huddersfield. These I inspected on the 24th November 1860. The result of this examination is perhaps more important and interesting, as being more directly an experiment under the new system than was the case with the Glasgow Secular School, which was a school for boys in which science had been taught for some years, though, indeed, some of the pupils were young men who had left the school, but attended the evening classes. The head-quarters, if I may so term them, of the Huddersfield science classes are at the Literary and Scientific Institution. In connexion with this institution, four or five years ago classes were established, and instruction given in Chemistry, Natural History, &c., partly by Mr. Rhodes, a surgeon in Huddersfield, and secretary of the present classes, and partly by Mr. Jarmain, the present certificated teacher, and by others. These classes had, however, soon begun to dwindle down, till, in 1859, they could hardly be said to exist. In November 1859 Mr. Jarmain came up and took a certificate in Chemistry. He then, being the head master of an elementary school some two miles out of Huddersfield, obtained permission, in order to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, to transfer his pupil-teachers to the second certificated teacher. Being an energetic man, backed by a good committee, and having the prospect of Government prizes to hold out to the pupils, while at the same time he was stimulated by the knowledge that his payments would be exactly proportioned to his success, he soon, not only resuscitated the Huddersfield classes, but established branch classes in the neighbourhood. At the time of my visit he had upwards of 70 students under instruction, besides the pupils of a grammar school where he taught. Of these he brought up 23 as fit for examination; all except one passed a creditable examination; five took first grade Queen's prizes, one took a second grade, five third grade prizes.

I may here give the payments to Mr. Jarmain as an illustration of the manner in which the payments are earned. He was qualified to earn by his first grade certificate in Chemistry 20*l.*, and in addition, by his Education Department certificate, 27*l.* 10*s.*; total, 47*l.* 10*s.* To obtain this, it was necessary that 12 of his pupils, being artizans or their sons of above 12 years of age, should pass the examination. More than 12 passed, and in addition he earned 17*l.* by the Queen's prizes taken by them, so that the total payment was 64*l.* 10*s.* Some of this amount may be fairly considered due to the instruction given in former years.

At Halifax I inspected science classes taught by Mr. Noble, who had obtained a first grade certificate in Inorganic Chemistry. Fifteen students (all who came up), "passed"; three first grade prizes were awarded, five second grade, and two third grade.

These, with the Science Schools existing under the former regulations, viz., at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol (a Trade School and a Mining School), and Wigan, of which the detailed reports will be seen in the Appendix, are the only Science School classes which have been examined and inspected this year by the Science and Art Department.

I will now revert to the working of the system of the Science Directory. Last November took place the second examination of teachers for certificates. The provisions of the Science Directory, that is to say, the conditions under which alone payments would be made were fully known, and the result has been eminently successful. Various restrictions have been imposed since the last examination, such, for instance, as the certificated teachers of elementary schools who had pupil-teachers apprenticed to them not being permitted to earn the science certificate allowance. This, of course, would naturally largely reduce the list of competitors, so that the great increase, not only of

competitors, but also of successful ones, is the more remarkable. In November 1859, 57 candidates came up. There were 115 entries for subdivisional certificates (there were then only 12 subdivisions of subjects); 43 candidates were successful, and 66 subdivisional certificates taken, 14 first grade, 20 second grade, and 32 third grade. This last year (1860) 89 candidates came up; there were 13 subdivisions of subjects, and there were 170 entries for subdivisional certificates; 75 candidates were successful, and 121 subdivisional certificates were taken, 22 first grade, 44 second grade, 55 third grade, showing a very large increase; an increase in the year (though no attempt had been made to make the subject generally known), of 60 per cent. on the number of candidates, and nearly 100 per cent. in the certificates taken, though the examination was more difficult.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of ENTRIES for EXAMINATION for SCIENCE CERTIFICATES in 1859 and 1860.

| | Subdivision. | 1859. No. of Entries. | No. of Successes. | No. of Failures. | No. of 1st Grade. | No. of 2nd Grade. | No. of 3rd Grade. | 1860. No. of Entries. | No. of Successes. | No. of Failures. | No. of 1st Grade. | No. of 2nd Grade. | No. of 3rd Grade. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Subject* I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geometrical Drawing, Machine Drawing, and Building Construction | I. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | II. | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | III. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Subject* II. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanical Physics | I. | Not recognised; added since. | | | | | | 16 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| | II. | 12 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *Subject* III. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Experimental Physics | I. | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| | II. | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| *Subject* IV. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry | I. | 37 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 47 | 42 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 22 |
| | II. | 16 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| *Subject* V. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geology and Mineralogy | I. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | II. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| *Subject* VI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural History | I. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | II. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 12 | 115 | 66 | 43 | 14 | 20 | 32 | 170 | 121 | 49 | 22 | 44 | 50 |

The only falling off, it will be seen from the foregoing table, was in the number of candidates in Subject I., Practical Plane, and Descriptive Geometry, and last year no certificates were taken in this subject, or at least the first subdivision of it, the Practical Plane, and Descriptive Geometry, and the larger number of candidates on that occasion may be accounted for, as I stated in my last report, by the slight acquaintance there was in the country of the subject, so slight, in fact, that the candidates were not aware of the nature of the subject in which they were to be examined.

This year, though there were fewer candidates, five were successful; one of these had come up before, had been unsuccessful, and had studied the subject, seeing the nature of it from the examination, during the

Appendix B. — Captain Donnelly's Report.

intermediate time; another, who had not tried before, had worked up the subject by himself during this time; and so again, on comparing the list which I have given, Appendix C., of successful candidates with the list of last year, it will be seen that many who had come up last year and obtained a second or third grade certificate had continued their studies and obtained higher grade certificates, while others, who had failed, have now succeeded. These are most satisfactory proofs that the conditions offered are such as to stimulate men to acquire the necessary information for themselves, and that opportunities exist through various institutions for acquiring it, without the aid of Government in providing training classes, &c., though at the same time, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information is fully illustrated by the following analysis of the successful candidates at this examination.

| | No. of Candidates. | Certificates. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | |
| From School of Mines, Jermyn Street | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 |
| From Training Colleges - - - - | 51 | 6 | 28 | 38 | 72 |
| From other Schools, &c. (or private study) - - - - | 31 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 37 |

This difficulty will, of course, decrease as the centres for acquiring scientific knowledge by the establishment of science classes increase.

The professors at Jermyn Street have already, as will be seen from the report of Sir R. Murchison, established special courses to meet the wants of teachers preparing for the certificates of this Department, with eminent success, and I have no doubt that other institutions in large towns will follow the example. A course of lectures on the best method of preparing for certificates and teaching a class was given by the following gentlemen,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Subject I. - Geometrical Drawing, &c. | Prof. T. Bradley. |
| Subject II. - Mechanical Physics | - Rev. B. M. Cowie, M.A. |
| Subject III. - Experimental Physics | - Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S. |
| Subject IV. - Chemistry - - - | - Prof. Hofmann. F.R.S. |
| Subject V. - Geology - - | - Prof. Ramsay, F.R.S. |
| Mineralogy, &c. - | - Prof. W. W. Smyth, F.R.S. |
| Subject VI. - Zoology - - - | - Prof. Huxley, F.R.S. |
| Subject VII. Botany - - | - Dr. E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. |
| Navigation and Nautical Astronomy | - J. Riddle, F.R.A.S. |
| Physical Geography - - | - Dr. G. Kinkel, F.R.G.S. |

These lectures will, I have no doubt, be of great service, and the eminence of the authors is a guarantee of their value. That they are fully appreciated is shown, not only by the large attendance of teachers, (See Appendix R., p. 145) but also by the large demand for those lectures which have been published.

Classes have been established under certificated teachers at the following places since the publication of and under the provisions of the new Science Directory:—Accrington, Banbury, Bristol, a mining school, Dedham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gloucester, Halifax, Haslingden, Hollinwood, Huddersfield, London 7 (London Mechanics' Institution, Chelsea Athenæum, Barking Athenæum, Lambeth, Highgate, Poplar Trade School, Birkbeck School, Bethnal Green), Manchester 3 classes, Middlesboro' on Tees, Painswick and Upton St. Leonard's, Slaithwate, Slough. There are also classes in connexion with the Miners' Association of

Cornwall and Devon, and classes in connexion with the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Mechanics' Institutions. At these places the classes are far enough advanced to apply for the examination of the Department in May. Classes at the following places, though not under certificated teachers, have also applied for the examination of the Department of Science and Art:—Manchester Mechanics' Institute, Calne, and Andersonian University.

1,340 papers will be given out at the May examination. This, however, does not give the precise number of candidates who have registered their names for examination, as some may have put down their names in more than one subject.

There has been no difficulty experienced in getting the influential men in different localities to respond to the call of the Department for their aid in conducting the examinations.

It is greatly in favour of the success of this system that, though there has been this rapid development, it has been wholly through the knowledge acquired by the localities; no attempt has been made to press it forward. The system under which Government aid is given is so new that each step has been considered experimental, and therefore not forced on. The further development, however, will be on a much greater scale. Complaints are numerous that the information of the aid of the Department is not more widely made known. The conditions are considered so easily applicable to the varying requirements of different localities, the requirements and interference of the Department so definite, and yet so little vexatious, and the need for science instruction so greatly felt, that, many places having applied for an officer of the Department to attend a public meeting and explain the proceedings of the Department, a certificated teacher, Mr. Buckmaster, has been permitted to attend them, and explain the provisions of the Science Directory. He has, at the request of the Committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, addressed large public meetings at the following places,—Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, York, Hull, Middlesborough, Ripon, Wakefield, Sheffield; and, as far as I can judge, there appears every probability of additional classes being at once established, which will at least take advantage of the examination of the Department.

This leads me to another point. As it is not necessary for classes to be under a certificated teacher, to be examined by and receive the prizes of the Department, though a great stimulus may be given to their operations by the proffered prizes, it will be at small cost to the Government, and examinations will be held in May, as I before stated, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, Manchester Mechanics' Institution, and the Middle School, Calne, where the teachers are not certificated, and where the only payments will be for prizes, &c. taken by the students, to whom, nevertheless, this will be a great stimulus.

I should not omit to mention that examinations under the rules of the Department have taken place at the following middle class schools, which will, I have no doubt, avail themselves in future largely of this examination:—

City of London School.
Dr. Wilson's School, Brixton Hill.
Oxford House School, Chelsea.

The examination at the City of London school in chemistry was very successful. One first grade, four second, and four third grade prizes were obtained by the candidates, who studied chemistry in a special class after school hours. The authorities of the school have now introduced science as a regular branch of instruction throughout the school. This

Appendix B.

CAPTAIN DONNELLY'S REPORT.

change has prevented any class being ready for this year's examination, but I have no doubt a large one will come forward next year.

I come now to the Navigation Schools, an accurate return of them will be found in Appendix C. 2, with a list of the candidates who have obtained prizes.

The success of the system of payment on results was so clearly shown by the experiment on Science Schools and Classes that having been directed in conjunction with Captain Ryder, R.N., the then Inspector of Navigation schools, to prepare a report on "the manner of making "the augmentation grants dependent on the results of instruction "afforded," we sent in the following:—

REPORT of Captain RYDER, R.N., and Captain DONNELLY, R.E., drawn up in compliance with the Minute of the 19th April 1860.

MY LORDS,

IN bringing the following Report before your Lordships on "the "manner of making the augmentation grants dependent on the results of "instruction afforded," it is necessary to remark that the following considerations were borne in mind in framing the suggestions.

Payments on results are at present awarded, but only in those schools where there are boys; and they are in addition to the augmentation grant. They are small in amount, but sufficient to create emulation among the masters, owing to the scheme according to which they are awarded. The plan has only just been adopted.

The amount of the augmentation grant has been re-arranged and promulgated within the last few months; and the effect of the Minute of July 1859 cannot yet be judged of fairly. Navigation masters can command large salaries elsewhere, and we have learnt in the case of Mr. Bolt and others, that their services are not easily secured; we have therefore recommended as little disturbance as possible of the Minute of July 1859 so soon after its enactment, from the fear that it would have an unsettling and bad effect on the schools. And we recommend, instead of any change so radical as that of making the amount of the augmentation grant a variable quantity, and dependent on the success of teaching in each year, that a circular be sent round naming the minimum amount of work which their Lordships consider ought to be performed by each master, and which if not performed would lead their Lordships to take into consideration the propriety of withdrawing aid from the school.

Work that should be performed at Navigation Schools:—

1. In at least one Navigation School at each seaport of any size (sending 30 apprentices to sea annually as first entries, and of such seaports there are 28 in the United Kingdom), there should be an Evening School for apprentices, at which, as a general rule, there should be an average attendance of at least five apprentices for five nights in each week during nine months in the year for each master attached to such Navigation School.

2. At schools where boys only are taught (Hull, for instance), and there are no adults, at least 20 boys who have studied on an average for at least 12 months each should be shipped annually, for each master employed at the school. If the boys remain on an average for two years, then 15 boys; if three years, then 10 boys; if four years, then five boys for each master.

3. At schools where there are adults only, as at Aberdeen and Glasgow, the number of adults prepared for examination before the Marine Board, or otherwise instructed, should be at least 60 for each master, their stay averaging one month each. If fewer adults, the average stay to be longer, and *vice versâ*. It is recommended as a measure of the success of the master in preparing adults for examination that they be supplied by the Department with printed forms in backs with counterfoils as appended. The form to be given to each adult when he proceeds to undergo his examination, to be by him given to the

Examiner; or they might be sent independently. The Examiner at the end of the examination will enclose them to the master of the Navigation School, writing on each "passed" or "failed." These forms will then be re attached to their counterfoils, and will be an accurate record of the work done by him.

4. Schools where there are adults and boys, such as Shadwell, Yarmouth, Sunderland, Newcastle, Leith, Waterford, and Liverpool, vary so considerably between the first where there have been 60 boys and 6 adults, and the last where there have been 60 adults and 6 boys, that it appears to be impossible to devise any scheme which would involve valuing the education of a boy as equivalent to the instruction of a certain number of adults, or *vice versâ*. We prefer to suggest that the work done in each branch of the school be first separately estimated, and then that the Inspector, bearing in mind the minimum value already given, be desired to report on each school as to whether the results are sufficient.

We recommend that for all fresh entries of boys from this date no boy be entered until he has completed his tenth year (the fact to be verified by a copy of the baptismal certificate). Boys under that age should be at primary schools.

We recommend that in every case when a boy is entered for the first time the following form be filled up, and signed by the parent and boy :—

"I _____ in asking for the admittance of my _____ aged _____ years _____ months, to the classes of the Navigation School at _____ have been informed by Mr. _____ the Head-master, that the school has been established, and is aided by the Government, for the sole purpose of giving instruction to boys who are going to sea, and whose parents and guardians consent to and will place no obstacle in the way of their doing so."

"This provision I engage to fulfil, as any parent or guardian who sends a boy to the school or retains him there when the above statement is inapplicable, is appropriating that to which he has no right or claim, and is injuring those for whose benefit the grants are made."

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. D. Donnelly, Capt. R.E.,
Inspector for Science.
Alfred Ryder, Capt. R.N.,
Occasional Inspector for Navigation Schools.

This was ordered to be carried out as a means of introducing the same system into Navigation Schools. The Minutes, page 21, Appendix A., more fully carrying out the system, having been passed for all future Navigation Schools, they have been applied to two Navigation Schools in Ireland at Carrickfergus and Belfast; but the system is so new that little has or could have been yet done under it.

There is one great difficulty in applying the system of payments to Navigation Schools, and that is, the very fluctuating character of the attendance, which necessitates the introduction of a payment on mere attendance, or of the nature of a capitation grant.

J. F. D. Donnelly, Capt. R.E.

## APPENDIX C.

Appendix C. Science Certificates.

STATEMENT of the RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES in SCIENCE, held in November 1860, under the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 2nd June 1859.

### SUBJECT I.

PRACTICAL PLANE, and DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, MECHANICAL and MACHINE DRAWING, and BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Practical Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 1st Grade Certificate. | |
| Rowden, William | Trade School, Bristol. |
| Hetherington, John H. | Windsor-road, Slough. |
| 2nd Grade Certificate. | |
| Dorrell, John | Wellington-road, Slough. |
| Hudson, Washington | Eagle Foundry, Manchester. |
| 3rd Grade Certificate. | |
| Mellor, James | Hollingwood, Manchester. |
| One failed. | |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Mechanical and Machine Drawing.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 2nd Grade Certificate. | |
| Hudson, Washington | Eagle Foundry, Manchester. |
| 3rd Grade Certificate. | |
| Spink, John | Cathedral School, Ripon. |
| Five failed. | |

SUBDIVISION III.—*Building Construction.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Hudson, Washington - | Eagle Foundry, Manchester |
| Three failed. | |

## SUBJECT II.

## MECHANICAL PHYSICS.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Mechanics as a Science, or Theoretical Mechanics.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| Atkins, Edward - | Saint Martin's School, Leicester. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Crawley, Samuel - | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Dufty, John N. - | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Easterby, William - | Trinity Schools, Ripon. |
| Eborall, T. - | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Pullen, Moses - | National School, Painswick, Stroud. |
| Nelson, Robert J. - | Navigation School, Shadwell. |
| Seaman, Isaac - | 18, Cumming Street, Pentonville. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Kerby, Isaac - | St. Mary's School, Putney. |
| Strachan, Richard - | Trade School, Poplar. |
| Causier, W., junr. - | 13, Hindon-street, Pimlico. |
| Collins, John - | Cathedral School, Manchester. |
| Spink, John - | Cathedral School, Ripon. |
| Two failed. | |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Mechanics as an Art, or Applied Mechanics.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Collins, John - | Cathedral School, Manchester. |
| Constable, John - | Boys' School, Christleton, Chester. |
| Spink, John - | Cathedral School, Ripon. |
| Seven failed. | |

Appendix C.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

SUBJECT III.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Acoustics, Light, and Heat.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| Birkenhead, E. H. | Mining School, Wigan. |
| Williams, W. M. | Midland Institute, Birmingham. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Meaden, H. P. | East Lancashire Union of Institutions, Haslingden. |
| Pike, Robert W. | Birkbeck Schools, Bethnal Green. |
| Pullen, Moses | National School, Painswick, Stroud. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Hudson, Fearnside | 68, Corporation-street, Manchester. |
| Briggs, A. | Mechanics' Institution School, Chancery-lane. |
| Jarmain, George | Almondbury, Huddersfield. |
| Ford, Benjamin | Bolckow's Iron Works, Middlesboro'. |
| Jones, Thomas | Halton, Hastings. |
| Seaman, Isaac | 18, Cumming-street, Pentonville. |
| Collins, John | Cathedral School, Manchester. |
| Goffin, Robert | Exton, Oakham. |
| Eight failed. | |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Magnetism and Electricity.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| Hargreaves, John | National School, Goldsboro', Knaresboro'. |
| Nicholson, William | Wesleyan School, Lambourne, Berks. |
| Birkenhead, E. H. | Mining School, Wigan. |
| Pike, Robert W. | Birkbeck Schools, Bethnal Green. |
| Jarmain, George | Almondbury, Hudde field. |
| Williams, W. M. | Midland Institute, Birmingham. |
| Noble, John | Working Man's College, Halifax. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Pullen, Moses | National School, Painswick, Stroud. |
| Robertson, John | Messrs. Chance's School, Oldbury. |
| Meaden, H. P. | East Lancashire Union of Institutions, Haslingden. |
| Grant, William | Wesleyan School, Clifford, Tadcaster. |
| Trower, Richard | St. Peter's Schools, Brighton. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Grove, John W. | Green-coat School, Hertford. |
| Hudson, Fearnside | 68, Corporation-street, Manchester. |
| Eleven failed. | |

SUBJECT IV.

CHEMISTRY.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Inorganic Chemistry.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| O'Neill, Charles | Working Man's College, Salford. |
| Wood, Charles S. | Mining School, Bristol. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Crossley, William | Mechanics' Institute, Middlesboro'. |
| Hargreaves, John | National School, Goldsboro', Knaresboro'. |
| Dowling, John | 74, Irishtown, Clonmel. |
| Pitt, Robert | Charterhouse Boys' School. |
| Hudson, Fearnside | 68, Corporation-street, Manchester. |
| Meaden, Henry P. | East Lancashire Union of Institutions, Haslingden. |
| Wood, Edward | 31, Richmond-place, Brighton. |
| Merrifield, John | St. Mary Tavy, Tavistock. |
| Spink, John | Cathedral School, Ripon. |
| Woodcock, F. W. | County School, Leicester. |
| Clement, Leonard | East Lancashire Union of Institutions, Burnley. |
| Cockman, Abraham | National School, Grantham. |
| Ives, William Field | St. John's School, Limehouse. |
| Pearce, Richard | Royal Institution, Truro. |
| Ricks, George | St. John's School, Portsea. |
| Clough, James Creswell | Grammar School, Dedham. |
| Mackrell, Isaac | Wesleyan College, Westminster. |
| Pearsall, T. J. | London Mechanics' Institution, Chancery-lane. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Allen, William | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Lee, Robert | All Saints' School, Preston. |
| Gledhill, Joseph | 22, Scarborough-street, Whitechape'. |
| Cook, Charles Lukey | National School, Beckley, Oxford. |
| Hudson, John Schofield | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Coles, Ferdinand | 5, Montpelier-terrace, Brompton. |
| Jones, John | Trindle-terrace, Dudley. |
| Rust, Joseph | Maidenhead. |
| Strachan, Richard | Trade School, Poplar. |
| Watkins, James | Dulwich College, S. |
| Redgrave, G. R. | 18, Hyde-park-gate, South. |
| Shaw, Henry Charles | St. Mark's College, Chelsea. |
| Conder, John | St. Anne's School, Wandsworth. |
| Hurst, William | Middle School, Leicester. |
| King, Thomas | County School, Leicester. |
| Collins, John | Cathedral School, Manchester. |
| Shinn, Thomas | Queen's Printing Office, E.C. |
| Shawcross, William | Northwood School, Stoke-on-Trent. |
| Atkins, George | Knighton-street School, Leicester. |
| Grant, William | Wesleyan School, Clifford, Tadcaster. |
| Taylor, William | Darfield School, Barnsley. |
| Bright, William | 2, Walton Cottages, Chelsea. |
| Five failed. | |

Appendix C.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

SUBDIVISION II.—*Organic Chemistry.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| Noble, John | Working Man's College, Halifax. |
| Clement, Leonard | East Lancashire Union of Institutions, Burnley. |
| Crossley, William | Mechanics' Institute, Middlesborough. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| O'Neill, Charles | Working Man's College, Salford. |
| Wood, Charles S. | Mining School, Bristol. |
| Merrifield, John | St. Mary Tavy, Tavistock. |
| Dowling, John | 74, Irishtown, Clonmel. |
| Lee, Robert | All Saints' School, Preston. |
| Shinn, Thomas | Queen's Printing Office, E.C. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Ricks, George | St. John's School, Portsea. |
| Wood, Edward | 31, Richmond place, Brighton. |
| Woodcock, F. W. | County School, Leicester. |
| Shawcross, William | Northwood School, Stoke-on-Trent. |
| Spink, John | Cathedral School, Ripon. |
| Hotchkin, T. E. | 9, Ashwell-street, Leicester. |
| Packer, M. W. | 37, Lincoln-street, Mile-end. |
| Rust, J. | Maidenhead. |
| Three failed. | |

SUBJECT V.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Geology.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| **1st Grade Certificate.** | |
| Wood, Charles S. | Mining School, Bristol. |
| **2nd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Jones, John | Trindle-terrace, Dudley. |
| Simpson, Bentham | St. Matthew's School, Bethnal Green. |
| **3rd Grade Certificate.** | |
| Collins, John | Cathedral School, Manchester. |
| Tomkins, Samuel | Frampton Cotterill, Bristol. |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Mineralogy.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 1st Grade Certificate. | |
| Wood, Charles S. - | Mining School, Bristol. |
| Pearce, Richard - | Royal Institution, Truro. |
| Tate, Ralph - - | Trade School, Bristol. |
| 3rd Grade Certificate. | |
| Simpson, Bentham - | St. Matthew's School, Bethnal Green. |
| Two failed. | |

SUBJECT VI.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Physiology.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 1st Grade Certificate. | |
| Samuelson, James - | 18, Dale-street, Liverpool. |
| 3rd Grade Certificate. | |
| Farncomb, Edward - | Prior-street, Greenwich. |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Zoology.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 1st Grade Certificate. | |
| Samuelson, James - | 18, Dale-street, Liverpool. |
| 3rd Grade Certificate. | |
| Farncomb, Edward - | Prior-street, Liverpool. |

SUBJECT VII.

BOTANY.

SUBDIVISION I.—*Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 2nd Grade Certificate. | |
| Wood, Edward - - | 31, Richmond-place, Brighton. |

SUBDIVISION II.—*Systematic Botany.*

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| 2nd Grade Certificate. | |
| Wood, Edward - - | 31, Richmond-place, Brighton. |

J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

# APPENDIX C 1.

App. C 1.
SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

## ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCIENCE SCHOOLS and CLASSES for the Year 1860.

### ABERDEEN.

*Science School.*

The subjects taught are chemistry, theoretical mechanics, and elementary mathematics.

Chairman of the Council, The Lord Provost.
Chairman of the Committee, John Miller.
Secretary, James Sinclair.
Teachers, James S. Brazier and David Mavor.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 77, and the total amount of fees received has been 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week is 5*d.* for each class.

Eleven Queen's prizes of books have been taken by pupils.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 70*l.* 18*s.*, by payments to the teachers, cost of prizes, &c.

### ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

*Science Classes.*

The subject taught is chemistry.

Secretaries, Rev. Lewis Jones and G. W. Rhodes.
Teacher, George Jarmain.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 78.

Ten pupils have taken Queen's prizes of books.

The amount of aid afforded to the classes during the year has been 85*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, by payments to the teacher, cost of prizes, aid for apparatus, &c.

### BIRMINGHAM.

*Science Class.*

The subjects taught are experimental physics and chemistry.

Chairman of the Committee, Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart.
Hon. Secretary, John Jaffray.
Teacher, W. M. Williams.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 110, and the total amount of fees has been 40*l.* 17*s.*

The rate of fees paid by adults and boys has been 3*d.* per week for elementary chemistry or physics, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for chemical analysis.

The amount of aid afforded to the school during the year has been 25*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* by payments to the teacher, aid for apparatus, &c.

## BRISTOL.

### *Trade School.*

The subjects taught are chemistry, physics, geology, natural history, and mathematics.

Chairman of the Committee, The Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol.
Secretaries, the Rev. Daniel Wright, M.A., and John Wilkson.
Teachers, Thomas Coomber, Ralph Tate, and William Rowden.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 94, and the total amount of fees received has been 146*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week is 1*s.* 3*d.*

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils in the school has been 21.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 231*l.*,* by payments to teachers, cost of prizes, &c.

### *Mining School.*

The subjects taught are chemistry, mining and geology, mineralogy, physics, drawing, mathematics.

Chairman of the Committee, H. Bennett.
Secretary, Handel Cossham.
Teacher, Chas. S. Wood.

The number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 16, and the total amount of fees received has been 6*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week is 6½*d.*

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils has been 5.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 41*l.* 15*s.*, by payments to the teacher, cost of prizes, &c.

## CLONMEL.

### *Science Class.*

The subject taught is chemistry.

Teacher, John Dowling.

The number of students who came up for examination in 1860 was 36.

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils during the year has been 20.

The amount of aid afforded to the class by the Department during the year has been 53*l.* 5*s.*, by payments to the teacher, cost of prizes, &c.

## GLASGOW.

### *Science Class.*

The subject taught is chemistry.

Chairman of the Committee, Jas. McClelland.
Secretary, R. S. Cunliff.
Teacher, John Mayer.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 28.

* This includes payment to a teacher in training.

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SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils in 1860 has been 6.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 39*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, by payments to the teacher, aid for apparatus, cost of prizes, &c.

## HALIFAX.

*Science Class.*

The subject taught is chemistry.

Secretary, James Spencer.
Teacher, John Noble.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 34.

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils during the year has been 10.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 68*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, by payments to the teachers, cost of prizes, aid for apparatus, &c.

## WIGAN.

*Mining School.*

The subjects taught are mining, geology, chemistry, and natural philosophy.

Hon. Secretary, M. W. Peace.
Master, Edward H. Birkenhead.

The total number of students receiving instruction during 1860 has been 89, and the total amount of fees has been 8*l.* 16*s.*

The National School subscribes 20*l.* a year.

The rate of fees paid by adults and boys is as follows:—Evening class, 6*d.* per week (except to members of the Mechanics' Institution and nominees of the subscribers, who pay 3*d.*)

The number of Queen's prizes taken by pupils during the year has been 12.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department during the year has been 93*l.* 10*s.*, by payments to the teacher, cost of prizes, &c.

J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

# APPENDIX C 2.



## Abstract of Returns from Navigation Schools for the Year 1860.

### ABERDEEN.—(Population in 1851—71,973.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in 13, Regent Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Chairman, Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost.
Secretary, James F. Kellas.
Head-Master, Edward J. Henessey.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 195, showing a total increase of 27 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 140*l.* 11*s.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 31; chief mates, 15; only mates, 48; second mates, 58; seamen, 33; apprentices, 10. Total number of students, 195.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—15 adults. Evening classes—18 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes, masters studying for extra certificate, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 5*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*

In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Aberdeen from the 1st of January 1860, to the 1st of January 1861, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 133*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults in the evening classes, 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Grand total of fees, 140*l.* 11*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 65*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c.

The school has expended 20*l.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

### GLASGOW.—(Population in 1851—329,097.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in the Sailors' Home Building.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Chairman, William Ewing.
Secretary, Captain Crawford.
Head-Master, Joseph Boss.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 144, showing an increase of 12 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 73*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

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NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 6; chief mates, 15; only mates, 10; second mates, 11; seamen, 62; sea apprentices, 10; trade apprentices, 20; boys, 10. Total number of students, 144.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 9.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—1·15 boys; 6·12 adults. Evening classes, 10·85 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—Masters studying for extra certificate, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.* In the evening classes—Adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Glasgow from the 1st of January 1860, to the 1st of January 1861, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 46*l.* 2*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 18*l.* 3*s.* Grand total of fees, 73*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 82*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses, .

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 29*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

### HULL.—(Population in 1851—84,690.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1785. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, John Alder.
Secretary, E. S. Wilson.
Head-Master, Zebedee Scaping.
Assistant-Master, William R. Salmon.
Pupil-teachers, John Hodgson and Charles Kay.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 147, showing an increase of 15 since last year.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 16.

The average daily attendance at the classes has been 96·55 boys.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 206*l.* 17*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c.

The school has expended from its own funds 853*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

### LIVERPOOL.—(Population in 1851—375,955.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1853. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, John A. Tinne, Esq.
Secretary, John T. Towson, Esq.
Head-Master, Herbert J. Smart, 1st grade, 2nd assistant certificate.
First Assistant Master, James Gill, 1st grade, head-master certificate.
Second Assistant Master, George Adamson, 2nd grade, 1st assistant certificate.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 548, showing a total decrease of 116 since last year.* The total amount of fees has been 299*l.* 13*s.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 23; chief mates, 89; only mates, 33; second mates, 88; seamen, 190; apprentices, 115; boys, 10. Total number of students, 548.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 9.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—5 boys; 16 adults. Evening classes—15·4 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—Masters studying for extra certificate, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 3*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*s.*; boys learning navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.* In the evening classes—Adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Liverpool from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 255*l.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 5*l.* 5*s.*; total, 260*l.* 5*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 39*l.* 8*s.* Grand total of fees, 299*l.* 13*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 224*l.* 13*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses, 99*l.* 13*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 180*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—(Population in 1851—80,000.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, William Bell.
Secretary, William Taylor.
Head-Master, Wm. Henry Thorn.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 127, showing a decrease of 8 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 79*l.* 16*s.*

* The school for boys and the evening class for apprentices were discontinued for want of premises at the time of the burning down of the Sailors' Home in April 1860.

App. C 2.
NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 9; chief mates, 3; only mates, 12; second mates, 3; seaman, 1; apprentices, 7; boys, 92. Total number of students, 127.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—51·38 boys; 2·5 adults.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—Masters studying for extra certificate, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Newcastle-upon-Tyne from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 20*l.* 11*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 59*l.* 5*s.* Grand total of fees, 79*l.* 16*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 196*l.* 1*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses, 39*l.* 18*s.*

The school has expended 94*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

## POPLAR.

The School of Navigation was established in 1856. It is held in Mr. Green's Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, Richard Green.
Secretary, Captain James Furnell.
Head-Master, William Stockton.
Assistant-Masters, Richard Strachan and Charles Swinstead.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 266, showing a total increase of 113 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 202*l.* 2*s.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year, are chief mates, 14; second mates, 19; 3rd and 4th officers, 11; seamen, 27; midshipmen, 77; apprentices, 18; boys, 2. Evening students, boys and adults, 98; total number of students, 266.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—9·7 adults. Evening classes—17·5 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes, masters studying for extra certificate, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*s.*; those not studying navigation, 6*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*s.*

In the evening classes, adults not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.*

The school received 18 Department prizes, viz., 6 for drawing and 12 for science.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Poplar from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows :—The fee receipts

adults in the day classes are 157*l.* 15*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 44*l.* 7*s.*; grand total of fees, 202*l.* 2*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 140*l.* 10*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates, and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, the cost of prizes, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses, 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 107*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

## SHADWELL.

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in the Lecture Hall and Class-room of the Sailors' Institute, Mercers Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Secretary, Thomas A. Fieldwick.
Head-Master, Robert J. Nelson, M.A.
Assistant-Master, Joseph McCarthy.
Pupil-teachers, Robert Evans Nelson, Richard Redmond.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 227, showing a total increase of 40 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 73*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are :—masters, 6; chief mates, 14; only mates and second mates, 48; seamen and apprentices, 81; boys, 78; total number of students, 227.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day and evening classes—42 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes, masters studying for extra certificate, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.*; seamen not studying "to pass," 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes, viz. :—

Frederick Price.
John Sandilands.
Richard Redmond.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Shadwell from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults and boys in the day classes are 38*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 35*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; grand total of fees, 73*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*5l.* 18*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c.

The school has expended 68*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

App. C 2.
NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

SUNDERLAND.—(Population in 1851—67,394.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1855. It is held in Lodge Terrace, Hendon, near South Docks.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, The Mayor, ex-officio.
Vice-Chairman, Rev. R. Skipsey.
Secretary, Ralph Simey.
Head-Master, James J. Stiles.
1st Assistant-Master, Henry John Saunders.
2nd Assistant-Master, Samuel H. Burchill.
Pupil-teachers, Geoorge Gibson and John Reynolds.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 372, showing a total decrease of 97 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 173*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year, are : —Extra master, 1 ; masters, 42 ; chief mates, 9 ; only mates, 74 ; second mates, 29 ; seamen, 8 ; apprentices, 21 ; others, 63 ; boys, 125 ; total number of students, 372.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 51.

The average attendance at the classes has been : —Day classes—69·02 boys, 15·17 adults. Evening classes—9·57 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :— In the day classes, masters studying for extra certificate, 5*s.* ; chief mates studying for master, 5*s.* ; only mates studying for chief mates, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; second mates studying for chief mates, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; seamen studying for only mates, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; for second mates, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.* ; those not studying navigation, 6*d.* ; seamen not studying navigation 1*s.* ; boys learning navigation, 6*d.* ; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 1*s.* ; not learning navigation, 1*s.* ; boys learning navigation, 6*d.* ; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Sunderland, from the 1st of January 1860, to the 1st of January 1861, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 97*l.* 8*s.* ; those of the boys in the day classes 59*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* ; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 17*l.* ; grand total of fees, 173*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 284*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses 73*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 170*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

WATERFORD.—(Population in 1851—29,288.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in the District Model School.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, John G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.
Secretary, James M'Lachlin, District Inspector of National Schools.
Head-Master, Michael Sullivan, 2nd grade, 2nd assistant certificate.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 49, showing a decrease of 8 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 22*l.* 6*s.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are:—Masters, 7; chief mate, 1; only mate, 1; second mates, 3; seamen, 14; apprentices, 2; boys, 21; total number of students, 49.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day class—6·1 boys, 1·7 adults. Evening classes—2 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes, masters studying for extra certificate 1*s.* 3*d.*; chief mates studying for master, 1*s.* 3*d.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; for second mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*

In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Waterford from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 12*l.* 16*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; grand total of fees, 22*l.* 6*s.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c.

## WELLS STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

The School of Navigation was established in 1854. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, Admiral Sir Henry Hope.
Secretary, Captain G. Pierce.
Head-Master, John Newton.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 201, showing an increase of 13 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 45*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 1; chief mates, 12; only mates, 2; second mates, 19; seamen, 108; apprentices, 59. Total number of students, 201.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—Masters studying for extra certificate, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for master, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*

In the evening classes—Adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Wells Street, from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 44*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 19*s.*; grand total of fees, 45*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

App. C 2. NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 74*l.* 5*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses, 15*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 28*l.*, on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Note.—The school was closed from 8th February to 14th May 1860.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—(Population in 1851—30,879.)

The School of Navigation was established in 1857. It is held in a house on the South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, The Mayor (S. Nightingale, Esq.).
Secretaries, Matthew Butcher.
Head-Master, J. R. Jones.
1st Assistant-Master, Leonard Allen.
Pupil-Teacher, Robins Purdy.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 120, showing a total decrease of 22 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 42*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—chief mates, 1; only mates, 1; second mates, 6; seamen, 31; apprentices, 11; boys, 70. Total number of students, 120.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 20.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—15 boys, 3 adults. Evening classes—3·1 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes,—masters studying for extra certificate, 6*s.*; chief mates, studying for master, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 3*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 3*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 3*d.* In the evening classes—Adults learning navigation. 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Great Yarmouth, from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January 1861 have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 21*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 17*l.* 8*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 2*l.* 13*s.* Grand total of fees, 42*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 26*5l.* 19*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 60*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The LEITH SCHOOL having lost its Navigation master was closed during nearly the whole of the year 1860. It is now re-opened.

J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

## APPENDIX D.

### Annual Report of the Head Master on the Training School, South Kensington.



Sir,

As I had the honour of submitting last year a full report on the training school, showing in detail its character and its relation to the art education of the country generally, I propose to furnish in this report only a continuation of the results for the present year, similar to those contained in my last report.

During the year ending 28th February 1861, over which this report extends, the greatest number of students in training at one time was 61. Thirteen students have been admitted as students in training during the year; of these, eight were from provincial, one from the metropolitan school; one was previously unconnected, and three were masters in provincial schools, who returned for further study. Twelve students from the training school have been appointed to masterships, and four mistresses have been appointed during the year to teaching which entitles them to payment on their certificates. Six students (five of them females) have retired from the training school, and three have been dismissed during the same period.

The number of individual students to whom allowances were paid during the year was 68.

The average period during which the present students have been in the training school is two years and four months.

The number of certificates taken during the year has been divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st, or Elementary | 13 |
| 2nd, Painting | 4 |
| 3rd, Figure | 1 |
| 4th, Modelling Ornament | 3 |
| 5th, Modelling Figure | 1 |
| 6th*a*, Mechanical Drawing | 11 |
| 6th*b*, Architectural do. | 7 |

The number of students receiving allowances at the close of the scholastic year was 50.

Besides the students in training who receive allowances, 40 have been permitted to attend the school without payment of fees.

The numbers of the students of all classes who have paid fees were, in the half year ending 31st July 1860, 389; in the half year ending 28th February 1861, 358. The total amount of fees paid for instruction during the year was 1,457*l.* 16*s.*

The children of a parochial school continue to be taught in the training school as practice for the students in training. The men of the Royal

Appendix D.

Training School, South Kensington.

Engineers stationed at South Kensington also receive instruction. The total number of students taught in the schools during the session ending 31st July 1860 was 541; in the session ending 28th February 1861 it was 509.

In the medal competitions in 1860, 43 bronze and eight national medallions were awarded to the male and female training schools. Charterhouse district school obtained 6 bronze and one national; Rotherhithe, 3 bronze and one national; Finsbury, 16 bronze and 2 national; Spitalfields, 8 bronze and 2 national; making a total of 76 bronze medals and 12 national medallions, exclusive of the female school in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, held till June at 37, Gower Street, and the St. Martin's School of Art.

In the second grade examination, 366 rewards and four prize studentships were awarded to students of the London schools, and in the first or lowest grade 280 rewards and 301 elementary prizes were awarded.

The average attendance during the year at the district school at Spitalfields has been 99; at Finsbury, 142; at Charterhouse, 70; Lambeth, 113; Rotherhithe, 20; Hampstead, 28; and at St. George's-in-the-East, 26.

In parochial and other similar schools the average number of children under instruction during the year has been 9,801, showing an increase of 390 on the numbers of the previous year. It is satisfactory to know, in consequence of the increased assistance given by the masters and pupil-teachers in parochial schools, that the teachers sent from the training school are enabled to give more advanced instruction than formerly, that the students drawing from models have increased by 384 over the number so engaged last year, and that students from time to time find employment direct from the schools in consequence of the drawing power they have obtained in them.

I am, &c.

R. Burchett.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

# APPENDIX E.



## Abstract of Returns from Schools of Art for the Year 1860.

### ABERDEEN.—(Population in 1851—71,973.)

Established in 1853. It is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Lord Provost, Chairman.
James Sinclair, Secretary.
Peter Cleland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
John P. Fraser, James Strachan, James Gifford, and David Dunn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,504, showing a total increase of 142 since last year. This number includes 1,100 children of public schools, paying 65*l.*; 130 students taught in private schools, paying 12*0l.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*; and 246 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 87*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 278*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 5*s.* a month; total, 10*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—229 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a month. The amount of these fees has been 76*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 12 local medals; 12 second grade rewards, and 14 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in July.

An exhibition of the students' works was held, and was attended by 150 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 166*l.* 12*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

### ANDOVER and BASINGSTOKE.—(Population in 1851—17,266.)

Established in 1854. It is held in Bridge Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Mayor, Chairman.
John R. Fox, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 275, showing a total decrease of 165 since last year. This number includes 203 children of public

Appendix E. SCHOOLS OF ART.

schools, paying 10*l.*; 12 students of private schools, paying 20*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.*; and 52 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 67*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 102*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 20*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 1*l.* 5*s.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and an entrance fee of 3*s.*; total, 42*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—36 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 25*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Fourteen local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 16 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' work took place, and was attended by about 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 38*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

### ARBROATH.—(Population in 1851—17,008.)

Established in 1860. It is held in Exchange Hall, Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
James Anderson Dickson, The Provost, Chairman.
John Wilson Legge, Secretary and Head-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 497. This number includes 370 children of public schools; 24 students of private schools, paying 20*l.*; 24 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 10*s.*; and 79 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 41*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 10*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—46 students, who have paid 10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per month; total, 22*l.* Evening classes —33 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 19*l.*

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the purchase of examples.

### BASINGSTOKE. *See* ANDOVER.

### BATH.—(Population in 1851—54,240.)

Established in 1854. It is held in St. James' Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. E. Douglas Tinling, Chairman.
C. E. Davis, F.S.A., Secretary.
J. Hill, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Arthur Francis and Edward Mercer are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,282, showing a total increase of 510 since last year. This number includes 1,130 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 52 students of private schools, paying 31*l.*; 24 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 76 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 107*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been

received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 88*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a month; total, 58*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—60 students, who have paid 2*s.* a month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 48*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 14 local medals, 8 second grade rewards, and 29 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 110*l.* 2*s.* which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

BELFAST.—(Population in 1851—99,660.)

Established in 1850. It is held in the Philosophical Institution.

Robert Hale, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

One second grade reward, and 35 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The public examination took place in December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 32*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, &c.

BIRKENHEAD.—(Population in 1851—24,285.)

Established in 1855. It is held in Brook Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

W. Balleny, Chairman.
William H. Sloman, Secretary.
J. Bentley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

Nine local medals, 2 second grade rewards, and 3 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December, after which the school closed, and a new committee of management undertook to re-open one in other and better premises.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 31*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Population in 1851—234,841.)

Established in 1842. It is held in New Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart., Chairman.
Edwin Laundy, Secretary.
David W. Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Wallis, William H. Sounes (4 certificates), and Edward Blizard (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
Thomas Bingley, Mary A. Preston, and Alfred Brown are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 2,0[illegible]0, showing a total decrease

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of 131 since last year. This number includes 1,156 children of public schools, paying 120*l.*; 48 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 14*l.* 17*s.*; and 826 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 596*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 731*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 19*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—208 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 6*s.* per month; total, 290*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—618 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 306*l.* 9*s.*

Eight students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion, in addition to which 24 local medals, 131 second grade rewards, and 55 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 490*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

BOLTON.—(Population in 1851—61,171.)

Established in 1857. It is held in the Church Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. H. Powell, Chairman.
Rev. C. E. Turner, Secretary.
J. W. Walker, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,170, showing a total decrease of 23 since last year. This number includes 1,030 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 64 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 19*l.* 1*s.*; and 76 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 101*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 135*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 24*l.* 6*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per month; total, 44*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—57 students, who have paid 10*d.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 56*l.* 8*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 15 local medals, 20 second grade rewards, and 21 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works was held in December, and was attended by 1,137 persons.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 106*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

BOSTON.—(Population in 1851—15,132.)

Established in 1860. It is held in the Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Chairman.
W. Gane, W. H. Wheeler, Secretaries.
Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The school has not yet been examined.

BRIDGNORTH.—(Population in 1851—6,171.)

Established in 1858. It is held in the New Market Buildings, Listley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Horatio J. Ward, M.A., Chairman.
Rev. D. D. Evans, Secretary.
James A. Mulligan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 69. This number includes 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.*; and 64 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 93*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—45 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 85*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—19 students who have paid 3*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The number of successful candidates at the examination is included with the School of Art, Coalbrookdale.

The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, which sums includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, aid in the purchase of examples, &c.

BRIDGWATER.—(Population in 1851—10,960.)

Established in 1860. It is held in George Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Brown, Chairman.
S. A. Bailey, Secretary.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 344. This number includes 220 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 20 students of private schools, paying 15*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 7*s.*; and 89 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 121*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 165*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 52*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—61 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month; and 1*s.* to 5*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 69*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

The school has not yet been examined.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 22*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates, &c.

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BRIGHTON.—(Population in 1851—65,569.)

Established in 1859. It is held in Palace Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Chairman.
Frederic Merrifield and Samuel Evershed, Secretaries.
John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry S. Farncombe is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,459, showing a total increase of 602 since last year. This number includes 816 children of public schools, paying 30*l.*; 418 students of private schools, paying 79*l.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 197 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 193*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 309*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 10*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been : — Day classes —61 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 6*s.*; total, 123*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—136 students, who have paid from 6*d.* to 7*s.* a month, and 1*s.* to 4*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 70*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

Thirteen local medals, 20 second grade rewards, and 43 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 14*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 1,000 persons.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 72*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BRISTOL.—(Population in 1851—173,328.)

Established in 1853. It is held in the Academy of Arts.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
P. W. S. Miles, Chairman.
Rev. J. Heyworth and J. B. Harford, Secretaries.
R. E. Ferrier, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
W. S. Cosbie, Assistant Master; 4 certificates.
William Harford and Alice Pery are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 2,693, showing a total decrease of 841 since last year. This number includes 2,068 children of public schools, paying 40*l.*; 275 students of private schools, paying 81*l.*; 37 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 313 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 260*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 386*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 40*l.* 2*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—211 students, who have paid from 5*s.* to 20*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 209*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—102 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 50*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

Fourteen local medals, 17 second grade rewards, and 84 first grade rewards have been obtained.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 1,581 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 107*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BROMSGROVE (*see* WORCESTER).—(Population in 1851—24,822.)

Established in 1859. It is held in High Street.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 4*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, towards the purchase of examples.

BURNLEY.—(Population in 1851—33,000.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Market Street, Manchester Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.
John Sutherland, Secretary.
James Carter, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
James Pickhover is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 898, showing a total decrease of 101 since last year. This number includes 719 children of public schools, paying 19*l.*19*s.*6*d.*; 65 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 14*l.*2*s.*6*d.*; and 114 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 70*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 104*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing a increase of 29*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 10*s.* per quarter; total, 49*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—64 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 21*l.* 3*s.*

Six local medals, 6 second grade rewards, and 29 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 250 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 67*l.* 1*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BURSLEM.—(Population in 1851—19,725.)

Established in 1853. It is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Thomas Pinder, Chairman.
Joseph Mayer, Secretary.
Head-Master (in abeyance).

This school was not examined during the year 1860.

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## CAMBRIDGE.—(Population in 1851—27,000.)

Established in 1858. It is held in Sidney Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. Emery, Chairman.
Rev. W. J. Beamont, Secretary.
R. Harley, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
H. Wiles is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 920, showing a total increase of 125 since last year. This number includes 729 children of public schools, paying 32*l.* 10*s.*; 32 students of private schools, paying 18*l.* 15*s.*; 37 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 12*s.*; and 122 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 161*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 217*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—70 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 128*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 7*s.* per month, and 2*s.* to 5*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 33*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship and has received a certificate.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 5 local medals, 20 second grade rewards, and 13 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 93*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, and in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

## CARLISLE.—(Population in 1851—30,000.)

Established in 1854. It is held in Finkle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
D. M'Alpin, Secretary.
H. Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Joseph Pickering is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 627, showing a total decrease of 82 since last year. This number includes 420 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 90 students of private schools, paying 40*l.*; 24 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 19*s.*; and 93 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 45*l.* 18*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 101*l.* 17*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month; total, 9*l.* Evening classes—79 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 36*l.* 18*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 14 local medals, 8 second grade rewards, and 11 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 11*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and were attended by 2,987 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 97*l.* 6*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

CARMARTHEN (with Branch at Swansea).—(Population in 1851—10,524.)

Established in 1854. It is held in the Parade.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

W. Morris, Chairman.
John Thomas, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
David Jones and William Jones are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,158, showing a total increase of 63 since last year. This number includes 990 children of public schools, paying 20*l.*; 109 students of private schools, paying 96*l.* 5*s.*: 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and 36 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 142*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*, showing an increase of 51*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—26 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 5*s.* per month; total, 15*l.* 7*s.* Evening classes—10 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 9*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.*

Two local medals, 9 second grade rewards, and 17 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 82*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CARNARVON.—(Population in 1851—8,674.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Llanberis Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.
H. P. Manley, Secretary.
J. C. Rowland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Richard D. Thomas and Owen M. Roberts are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,325, showing a total

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increase of 429 since last year. This number includes 1,199 children of public schools, paying 75*l.*; 33 students in private schools, paying 19*l.* 5*s.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 67 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 62*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 158*l.* 4*s.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 17*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—7 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 21*s.* per month; total, 25*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—60 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 10*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 36*l.* 19*s.*

Six local medals, 10 second grade rewards, and 16 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 71*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## CHELTENHAM.—(Population in 1851—35,000.)

Established in 1853. It is held at 45, Winchcomb Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Chairman.
R. Beamish, F.R.S., Secretary.
James P. Knight, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Edwin S. Winters is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,529, showing a total increase of 239 since last year. This number includes 1,304 children of public schools; 20 students of private schools, paying 18*l.*; 41 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.*; and 164 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 100*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 121*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—62 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total, 60*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—102 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 40*l.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Nineteen local medals, 23 second grade rewards, and 48 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works was held in May, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 125*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the money awards on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CHESTER.—(Population in 1851—27,766.)

Established in 1853. It is held in the Lecture Hall, Lower Bridge Street, and has branches at Wrexham and Crewe.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
W. Wardell, Chairman.
Rev. Arthur Rigg, Secretary.
Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master ; 1 certificate.
Thomas Griffith and Samuel Fildes are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 2,680, showing a total increase of 686 since last year. This number includes 2,471 children of public schools, paying 107*l.* 10*s.* ; 33 students of private schools, paying 32*l.* 10*s.*, ; 44 school-teachers and pupil teachers ; and 132 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 68*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 208*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 5*s.* to 10*s.* per month ; total, 28*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—82 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 40*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Nine local medals, 33 second grade rewards, and 158 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 166*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CIRENCESTER.—(Population in 1851—6,096.)

Established in 1860. It is held in Dyer Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
T. C. Masters, Chairman.
H. Zachary, Secretary.
James Miller, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 615. This number includes 419 children of public schools, paying 25*l.* ; 80 students of private schools, paying 45*l.* ; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 58*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 134*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes, 40 students, who have paid 3*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* per month ; total, 32*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes :—56 students, who have paid 1*s.* 8*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 25*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 41*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, aid in the purchase of examples, &c.

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## CLONMEL.—(Population in 1851—15,662.)

Established in 1854. It is held in the Mechanics' Institute, Anglesea Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.
P. J. Purcell, Secretary.
Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 186, showing a total decrease of 6 since last year. This number includes 124 children of public schools, paying 50*l.*; 17 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, and 45 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 37*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 87*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 5*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 19*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; Evening classes—33 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Eight local medals, 4 second grade rewards, and 16 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 37*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## COALBROOKDALE.—(Population in 1851—15,662.)

Established in 1856.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Dickinson, Chairman.
William Gregory Norris, Secretary.
James A. Mulligan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
J. C. Hartshorn is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 604, showing a total decrease of 10 since last year. This number includes 491 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; and 113 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 63*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 88*l.* 3*s.*, showing a decrease of 28*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27 students, who have paid 12*s.* to 15*s.* per quarter; total, 35*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 27*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Six local medals, 13 second grade rewards, and 13 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in September.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CORK.—(Population in 1851—86,485.)

Established in 1850. It is held in Nelson Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas S. Dunscombe, Secretary.
James Brenan, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Elizabeth Max and John T. Morrogh are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 251, showing a total decrease of 721 since last year. This number includes 17 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 1 school-teacher, paying 10*s.*; and 233 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 153*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 163*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of 47*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—85 students, who have paid 10*s.* per term; total, 93*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—148 students, who have paid 5*s.* per term. The amount of these fees has been 59*l.* 16*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 20 local medals, 9 second grade rewards, and 4 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

COVENTRY.—(Population in 1851—36,812.)

Established in 1844. It is held at No. 4, St. John's Bridge.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Lord Leigh, Chairman.
Richard Caldicott, jun., Secretary.
Henry Rafter, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William Hough Assistant-Master.
James Frost is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 964, showing a total increase of 301 since last year. This number includes 836 children of public schools, paying 69*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; 11 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 5*s.*; and 117 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 60*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 133*l.* 10*s.* showing a decrease of 17*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

Appendix E. Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month ; total, 25*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes —73 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 34*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 16 local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 11 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.* 17*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

## DARLINGTON.—(Population in 1851—11,228.)

Established in 1857. It is held in Union Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Henry Pease, M.P., Chairman.
J. P. Pritchett, Secretary.
Samuel Elton, Head-Master ; 2 certificates.
William Woof and James Woodward are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,113, showing a total increase of 4 since last year. This number includes 891 children of public schools, paying 27*l.*; 40 students of private schools, paying 70*l.*; 47 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 135 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 102*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 203*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 17*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 8*s.* per month ; total, 33*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes— 116 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 68*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received three Department prizes (10*l.*), with three national medallions ; in addition to which 17 local medals, 31 second grade rewards, and 47 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 162*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

DEVONPORT.—(Population in 1851—21,147.)

Established in 1859. It is held in the Mechanics' Institute.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
N. Wilson, Chairman.
U. H. King and J. C. Radford, Secretaries.
George Wardle, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Browning is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 788, showing a total decrease of 69 since last year. This number includes 577 children of public schools, paying 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; 63 students of private schools, paying 5*6l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 44 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 97*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 180*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 76*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :— Day classes—39 students, who have paid 4*s.* to 6*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*; total, 59*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes :—65 students, who have paid from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 38*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Seven local medals, 46 second grade rewards, and 29 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

DUBLIN.—(Population in 1851—250,000.)

Established in 1849. It is held at the Royal Dublin Society.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Charles E. Bagot, Chairman.
Dr. E. Steele, Secretary.
Henry Macmanus, Head-Master.
James Healy, Assistant-Master; 1 certificate.
Edward C. Byrne is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 823, showing a total increase of 93 since last year. This number includes 400 children of public schools, paying 13*l.* 10*s.*; and 423 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 303*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 317*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, showing a decrease of 42*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—284 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; total, 266*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Evening classes—139 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 37*l.* 15*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Appendix E. Schools of Art.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 25 local medals, 37 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

Four exhibitions of the students' works have taken place, and were attended by 6,520 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 33*l.* 8*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

## DUDLEY.—(Population in 1851—37,962.)

Established in 1853. It is held in King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. J. C. Browne, Chairman.
E. F. Smith, Secretary.
Charles T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas Smart and Thomas Hicklin are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,072. This number includes 916 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 95 students of private schools, paying 40*l.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 51 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30*l.* 2*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 96*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 10*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per session; total, 11*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—31 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 18*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Four local medals, 1 second grade reward, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 17*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 61*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## DUNDEE.—(Population in 1851—78,931.)

Established in 1856. It is held at the Public Seminaries, Euclid Crescent.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Sturrock, Chairman.
George Milne, Secretary.
John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
James Spindler, Robert Kinnear, Jemima Hughes, Robert Cowie, and William Duncan are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 2,362, showing a total increase of 452 since last year. This number includes 1,956 children of public

schools, paying 35*l.* 6*s.*; 86 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 11*l.*; and 320 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 222*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 269*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, showing a decrease of 29*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—132 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month; total, 148*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—188 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 73*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Nine students have qualified themselve for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Seventeen local medals, 82 second grade rewards, and 139 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 20*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in July.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and were attended by about 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 29l*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## DURHAM.—(Population in 1851—13,188.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Saddler Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
J. Bramwell, Chairman.
Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.
George Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 548, showing a total increase of 13 since last year. This number includes 393 children of public schools, paying 5*l.*; 46 students of private schools, paying 25*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 9*s.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 115*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 149*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—40 students, who have paid 4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 75*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—57 students, who have paid 2*s.* per quarter. and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 40*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eleven local medals, 11 second grade rewards, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 12*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 72*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c

Appendix E.

Schools of Art.

EDINBURGH.—(Population in 1851—160,000.)

Established in 1858. It is held in the Royal Institution.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Board of Manufactures.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Robert S. Lauder, John Ballantyne, E. W. Dallas, and William A. Morley, 4 certificates; Masters.
Susan A. Ashworth, Mistress; 2 certificates.
Isabella Byres is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 2,014, showing a total increase of 237 since last year. This number includes 1,535 children of public schools, paying 127*l.* 10*s.*; 137 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 30*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 342 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 440*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 599*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 54*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—151 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; total, 291*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Evening classes—191 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 149*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eighteen local medals, 27 second grade rewards, and 25 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 22*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in July.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 2,135 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 88*2l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

EXETER.—(Population in 1851—40,000.)

Established in 1854. It is held in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., Chairman.
W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.
Montague Wigzell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
W. F. Cross, John C. Nevett, and John M. Pinn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,392, showing a total increase of 201 since last year. This number includes 1,080 children of public schools, paying 40*l.*; 29 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; and 283 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 206*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 253*l.* 12*s.*, showing a decrease of 78*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* the from sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—68 students, who have paid 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total. 136*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes—215 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 70*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received two Departments prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 12 local medals, 17 second grade rewards, and 116 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 1,693 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 164*l.* 9*s.* which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

GLASGOW.—(Population in 1851—400,000.)

Established in 1845. It is held at 16, Ingram Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Chairman.
James A. Campbell, Secretary.
Charles H. Wilson, Head-Master.
Robert Greenlees, Edmund Lyne (3 certificates), James Howden, and David Thomson, Assistant-Masters.
Miss Patrick, Assistant-Mistress.
Thomson Kirkwood, John Dingwall, and James Greenlees are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 3,946, showing a total increase of 836 since last year. This number includes 3,047 children of public schools, paying 105*l.* 5*s.*; 110 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 25*l.* 19*s.*; and 789 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 463*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 594*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—415 students, who have paid from 2*s.* to 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.* and 2*s.*; total, 230*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—374 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 232*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received three Department prizes (10*l.*), with three national medallions; in addition to which 22 local medals, 35 second grade rewards, and 36 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 1,500 visitors.

Appendix E. SCHOOLS OF ART.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 617*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

GLOUCESTER.—(Population in 1851—26,308.)

Established in 1859. It is held in Longsmith Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:
T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.
Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 183, showing a total increase of 19 since last year. This number includes 70 children of public schools, paying 5*l.*; 38 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 75 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 75*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 85*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 12*l.* 3*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total 52*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—44 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 23*l.* 11*s.*

Two local medals, 7 second grade rewards, and 17 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 32*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

GREENOCK.—(Population in 1851—40,000.)

Established in 1857. It is held in the old Town Hall, Hamilton Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
T. O. Hunter, Chairman.
Alexander Mackenzie, Secretary.
Daniel Urie, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Walter Yuill is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 613, showing a total increase of 14 since last year. This number includes 509 children of public schools, paying 154*l.* 10*s.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 2*s.*; and 92 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 29*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 185*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 16*l.* 14*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the evening classes—92 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 29*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 12 local medals, 2 second grade rewards, and 7 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place and was attended by about 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 74*l.* 17*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

GUILDFORD.—(Population in 1851—17,686.)

Established in 1858. It is held at Puley Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

W. Bovill, M.P., Chairman.
Rev. R. B. Matthews, Secretary.
Charles C. Pyne, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 535, showing a total decrease of 166 since last year. This number includes 450 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.*; and 70 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 17*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

Evening classes—70 students. The amount of these fees has been 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Two local medals, 5 second grade rewards and 20 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 20*l.* 18*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grant on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

HANLEY.—(Population in 1851—35,000.)

Established in 1847. It is held in the British and Foreign School.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Francis Wedgwood, Chairman.
Edwin Powell, Secretary.
C. D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
H. Protat, Modelling-Master; 1 certificate.
Reuben Lees and William Brock are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 718, showing a total increase of 42 since last year. This number includes 536 children of public schools, paying 5*l.*; 18 students of private schools, paying 24*l.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 159 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 111*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 140*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 25*l.* 2*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per month; total, 44*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—122 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 66*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Appendix E. — Schools of Art.

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received five Department prizes (10*l.*), with seven national medallions; in addition to which 21 local medals, 22 second grade rewards, and 13 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 850 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 195*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

HALIFAX.—(Population in 1851—40,000.)

Established in 1859. It is held in the Mechanics' Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Dennison, Chairman.
Louis H. Child, Secretary.
Andrew Stevenson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
R. Ireland Stevenson is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 446, showing a total decrease of 351 since last year. This number includes 237 children of public schools, paying 12*l.* 10*s.*; 30 students of private schools, paying 35*l.*; 70 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 20*l.* 15*s.*; and 109 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 56*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 125*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 21*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—11 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; total, 10*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—98 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 46*l.* 16*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Five local medals, 12 second grade rewards, and 9 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 720 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 75*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

HEREFORD.—(Population in 1851—12,108.)

Established in 1853. It is held in the National Schools.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Very Rev. the Dean, Chairman.
J. T. O. Fowler, Secretary.
R. B. Bustin, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 393, showing a total increase

of 13 since last year. This number includes 340 children of public schools, paying 70*l.*; 18 students of private schools, paying 30*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.*; and 27 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 7*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 108*l.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 7*l.*

One local medal, 7 second grade rewards, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 20*l.* 7*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medal, &c.

HUDDERSFIELD.—(Population in 1851—30,880.)—(*See* LEEDS.)

Established in 1859.

IPSWICH.—(Population in 1851—33,000.)

Established in 1859. It is held in Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A., Chairman.
S. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.
W. T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charles J. Smart and John H. Tumner are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,070, showing a total decrease of 73 since last year. This number includes 799 children of public schools, paying 28*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; 30 students of private schools, paying 50*l.*; 61 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 8*l.* 5*s.*; and 180 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 180*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 267*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—30 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 101*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—150 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 78*l.* 1*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eight local medals, 28 second grade rewards, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 13*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 112*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, in the cost of medals, &c.

Appendix E.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

LANCASTER.—(Population in 1851—34,660.)

Established in 1856. It is held at Castle Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Mayor, Chairman.
William Whelon, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Albert Gilmour is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 958, showing a total increase of 248 since last year. This number includes 778 children of public schools, paying 13*l.* 17*s.*; 41 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 10*l.* 5*s.*; and 139 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 173*l.* 5*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 197*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—73 students who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month; total, 115*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 58*l.* 4*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eight local medals, 19 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 100 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 77*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals,&c.

LEEDS (with Branch at HUDDERSFIELD).
(Population in 1851—172,270.)

Established in 1846. It is held at the Mechanics' Institute.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Peter O'Callaghan, Chairman.
John Pickering, Secretary.
Charles Ryan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Walter Smith, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
William Sturgeon and Daniel Smith are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 3,447, showing a total increase of 1,482 since last year. This number includes 2,392 children of public schools, paying 57*l.* 5*s.*; 604 students of private schools, paying 217*l.* 10*s.*; 178 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 47*l.* 16*s.*; and 273 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 64*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 386*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 158*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—32 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 32*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Evening classes—241 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 31*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

Twenty local medals, 33 second grade rewards, and 104 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 13*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 202*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## LIMERICK.—(Population in 1851—55,268.)

Established in 1852. It is held at the Athenæum, Cecil Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Daniel Griffin, M.D., Chairman.
William Lysaght, Secretary.
Nicholas Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Henry O'Shea is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 404, showing a total decrease of 39 since last year. This number includes 320 children of public schools, paying 49*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, and 69 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 88*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 137*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 28*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 1*l.* per quarter; total, 64*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—41 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 24*l.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

Eleven local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 7 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 28*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 78*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## LIVERPOOL (NORTH).—(Population in 1851—375,955.)

Established in 1855. It is held in the Collegiate Institution, Shaw Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. J. S. Howson, Chairman.
J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.
William J. Bishop, Head-Master.
Samuel Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
Jane Brown is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,753, showing a total increase of 30 since last year. This number includes 1,474 children of

Appendix E. SCHOOLS OF ART.

public schools, paying 300*l.*; 30 students of private schools paying 56*l.*; 153 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 52*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 30*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 439*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 26*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the evening classes—96 students, who have paid 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Six local medals, 24 second grade rewards, and 62 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place and was attended by about 1,200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## LIVERPOOL (SOUTH).—(Population in 1851—375,955.)

Established in 1855. It is held in the Liverpool Institute, Mount Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Peter G. Heyworth, Chairman.
Astrup Cariss, Secretary.
John Finnie, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Ephraim Pugh, Assistant-Master.
Emma Gammage and Thomas M. Lindsay are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,925, showing a total increase of 212 since last year. This number includes 1,618 children of public schools, paying 190*l.*; 57 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 250 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 178*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 374*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—36 students, who have paid 7*s.* per month; total, 77*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—214 students, who have paid 2*s.* 2*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 101*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for a prize-studentship, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 13 local medals, 18 second grade rewards, and 28 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 140*l.* 4*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

LLANELLY.—(Population in 1851—23,507.)

Established in 1854. It is held at the Athenæum, Church Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

C. W. Nevel, Chairman.

S. Bevan and Joshua Buckley are the Secretaries.

F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

Thomas Morgan is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 822. This number includes 780 children of public schools, paying 30*l.*; 15 students of private schools, paying 30*l.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 11*s.*; and 17 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 11*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 71*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

The attendance at the evening classes,—17 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 11*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 5 second grade rewards, and 10 first-grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 100 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*l.* 6*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

MACCLESFIELD.—(Population in 1851—39,048.)

Established in 1851. It is held in the Mechanics' Institute, Park Green.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.

William Jeffery, Secretary.

Geo. Stewart, Head-Master.

Z. Pritchard, H. Johnson, and R. Hassall are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,188, showing a total increase of 395 since last year. This number includes 1,009 children of public schools, paying 32*l.* 10*s.*; 41 students of private schools, paying 59*l.* 10*s.*; 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 1*s.*; and 115 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 37*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 131*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*s.* 5½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 13*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—90 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 23*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received three Department prizes (10*l.*), with three national medallions; in addition to which 10 local medals, 37 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

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The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by 2,160 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 320*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the master's allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost medals, medallions, &c.

MANCHESTER.—(Population in 1851—316,213.)

Established in 1842. It is held in the Royal Institution, Bond Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Robert N. Phillips, Chairman.
Richard Aspden, Secretary.
James A. Hammersley, Head-Master.
John Evans, Robert Routledge (2 certificates), John Rowe (2 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
Eliza Hunt, Julianna C. Shepherd, Sarah J. Norris, James Buckham, and Henry Meesham are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 6,064, showing a total decrease of 288 since last year. This number includes 5,459 children of public schools, paying 200*l.*; 143 students of private schools, paying 39*2l.*; 177 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 83*l.* 8*s.*; and 285 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 394*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 1,069*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 517*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day-classes—106 students, who have paid from 6*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of from 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; total 173*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—179 students who have paid from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and from 1*s.* to 3*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 220*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received three Department prizes (10*l.*), with three national medallions; in addition to which 30 local medals; 42 second grade rewards, and 190 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 13*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in May, and was attended by 2,210 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 75*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payment for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1851—2,362,236.)

An account of the District Schools receiving instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the Training School, which are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, Appendix D., p. 47. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London:—

### Female School.

Established in 1842. Held at 43, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, Chairman.
Louisa Gann, Secretary and Head-Mistress; 1 certificate.
Katherine Wilson (1 certificate), Laure de la Belinaye (1 certificate), Helena Wilson (2 certificates), Assistant-Mistresses.
J. B. Williamson, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.
Augusta Wells is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 159, showing a total decrease of 74 since last year. This number includes 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 153 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 269*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 270*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day-classes—113 students, who have paid 249*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Evening-classes—40 students, who have paid 20*l.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received two department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 26 local medals and 28 second grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' work took place, and was attended by 454 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 310*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the mistresses' and master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, aid in the purchase of examples, the costs of medals, medallions, &c.

### Lambeth.

Established in 1854. It is held at Prince's Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Robert Gregory, Chairman.
Messrs. Linton and Sparkes, Secretaries.
John Sparkes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry James Dennis is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 838. This number includes 570 children of public schools, paying 20*l.*; 36 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.*; and 232 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 99*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 125*l.* 13*s.*

The attendance at the evening classes—232 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fees. The amount of these fees has been 99*l.* 13*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Twelve local medals, 27 second grade rewards, and 27 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

Appendix E. Schools of Art.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 90*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

### St. Martin's.

Established in 1854. It is held in Castle Street, Long Acre.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. G. Humphry, Chairman.
Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.
W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
E. Stanley Burchett, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
William Trego is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of this school during 1860 has been 1,424, showing an increase of 281 since last year. This number includes 1,073 children of public schools, paying 47*l.* 10*s.*; and 351 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 216*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 264*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 178*l.* 2*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the evening classes has been 351 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 216*l.* 16*s.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 22 local medals, 55 second grade rewards, and 96 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 16*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 177*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

### NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—(Population in 1851—10,569.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Brunswick Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Jennings, Secretary.
Joseph P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Rhead is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 430, showing a total increase of 18 since last year. This number includes 330 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; and 87 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 44*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 58*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 5*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 30*s.* per session of 5 months; total, 16*l.* Evening classes—77 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* per month The amount of these fees has been 28*l.* 4*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eight local medals, 11 second grade rewards, and 22 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and were attended by about 700 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 78*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—(Population in 1851—87,784.)

Established in 1844. It is held in the Museum Buildings, Westgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Joseph Watson, Chairman.
James Leathart, Secretary.
William B. Scott, Head-Master.
John Lord, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.
Bartholomew Boult, Frederick W. Rich, and Thomas G. Bowman are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,400, showing a total decrease of 349 since last year. This number includes 1,019 children of public schools, paying 80*l.* 12*s.*; 7 students of private schools, paying 15*l.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; and 348 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 154*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 255*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, showing a decrease of 10*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—67 students who have paid 2*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter; total 44*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes—281 students, who have paid 8*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 110*l.* 10*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 14 local medals, 16 second grade rewards, and 30 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 591 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 29*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

Appendix E.

Schools of Art.

NORWICH.—(Population in 1851—70,000.)

Established in 1846. It is held in Broad Street, St. Andrew's.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
F. T. Keith, Secretary.
Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charlotte Cartwright, George Gosnold, and Wm. John Howard are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,320, showing a total decrease of 45 since last year. This number includes 1,088 children of public schools, paying 29*l.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 10*s.* and 204 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 121*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 155*l.* 16*s.* showing an increase of 20*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—60 students, who have paid 15*s.* to 30*s.* per session; total, 49*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—144 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* per month, and 1*s.* to 3*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 71*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

Four local medals, 22 second grade rewards, and 51 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 137*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

NOTTINGHAM.—(Population in 1851—85,000.)

Established in 1843. It is held in Stoney Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Lewis Heymann, Chairman.
William Richards, Secretary.
Frederick R. Fussell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Joseph Fussell, Assistant Master.
Henry L. Roberts and Hovey Merrin are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,971, showing a total increase of 116 since last year. This number includes 1,765 children of public schools, paying 40*l.*; 19 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and 187 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 111*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 153*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 12*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 34*l.* Evening classes—156 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 77*l.* 19*s.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 12 local medals, 55 second grade rewards, and 117 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 278*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

PAISLEY.—(Population in 1851—48,000.)

Established in 1848. It is held in Gilmour Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
David Murray, Chairman.
William Hodge, Secretary.
William Stewart, Head-Master.
John Broom, James M'Farlane, and Charles Ways are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 742, showing a total increase of 10 since last year. This number includes 620 children of public schools, paying 11*l.* 5*s.*; 18 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 16*s.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 53*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 68*l.* 1*s.*, showing a decrease of 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—18 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month; total, 11*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 41*l.* 1*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received five Department prizes (10*l.*), with five national medallions; in addition to which 12 local medals, 12 second grade rewards, and 10 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 388*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the master's allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

PENZANCE.—(Population in 1851—10,000.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Regent House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
William H. Rodd, Secretary.
Henry Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Stephen Thomas and William T. Bennett are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,027, showing a total increase

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of 118 since last year. This number includes 818 children of public schools, paying 53*l.*; 51 persons taught in private schools, paying 80*l.*; 33 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 125 students who have attended the Central Schools, from whom 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 203*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 9*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 5*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 24*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—100 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 45*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Eleven local medals, 23 second grade rewards, and 54 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 101*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## PRESTON—(Population in 1851—69,000.)

Established in 1860. It is held in the Mechanics' Institution, Avenham Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. Canon Parr, Chairman.
William Ascroft, Secretary.
H. Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Frederick W. Roscoe and Frederick P. Langley are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,609. This number includes 1,369 children of public schools, paying 8*l.* 17*s.*; 82 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 18*l.*; and 158 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 87*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 114*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—73 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 8*s.* per month; total, 58*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—85 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 29*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The number of prizes awarded is included with the School of Art, Lancaster.

The school has expended from its own funds 25*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 86*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, aid in the purchase of examples, &c.

READING.—(Population in 1851—11,495.)

Established in 1860. It is held in West Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Dr. Wells, Chairman.
T. C. Williams, Secretary.
Charles R. Havell, Head-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 405. This number includes 203 children of public schools; 111 students of private schools, paying 18*5l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; and 76 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 73*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 262*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—28 students who have paid 6*s.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 39*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—48 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 34*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

The school has expended from its own funds 32*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The school has not yet been examined.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 19*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* towards the purchase of examples.

SHEFFIELD.—(Population in 1851—165,000.)

Established in 1843. It is held in Arundel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Stirling Howard, Chairman.
Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.
Young Mitchell, Head-Master.
Lionel Legge (2 certificates), and Henry Dent Lomas, Assistant-Masters.
Edwin Page Turner, Read Turner, and Hugh H. Stannus are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,298, showing a total decrease of 195 since last year. This number includes 890 children of public schools; 12 students of private schools; 21 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 375 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 262*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 268*l.* 5*s.*, showing a decrease of 138*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—131 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total, 99*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—244 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 163*l.* 5*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received five Department prizes (10*l.*), with seven national medallions; in addition to which 21 local medals, 53 second grade rewards, and 20 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school had expended from its own funds 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December, An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 700 visitors.

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The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 586*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON and ROMSEY (with Branch at RINGWOOD).—(Population in 1851—Southampton, 37,385; Romsey, 5,644.)

Established in 1855. It is held in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Portland Terrace, Portland Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
R. Critchlow, Secretary.
William J. Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Samuel Stainer and William T. Roberts are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 971, showing a total decrease of 22 since last year. This number includes 585 children of public schools, paying 24*l.* 14*s.*; 120 students of private schools, paying 95*l.* 6*s.*; 62 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 28*l.* 13*s.*; and 204 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 118*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 266*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 57*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—77 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 8*s.* per month; total, 79*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—127 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 38*l.* 7*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Seven local medals, 28 second grade rewards, and 39 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in September.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 108*l.* 3*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

STIRLING.—(Population in 1851—12,837.)

Established in 1857. It is held in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Cristie, Chairman.
Leonard Baker, Secretary and Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Peter Wright is the pupil-teacher.

The total number of students receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 487, showing a total decrease of 198 since last year. This number includes 400 children of public schools, paying 9*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.*; and 80 students who have attended the Central School.

Three local medals, 13 second grade rewards, and 13 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 29*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—(Population in 1851—10,000.)

Established in 1847. It is held in the Town Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
C. M. Campbell, Chairman.
Oliver Lodge, Secretary,
Silas Rice, Head-Master.
Hugues Protat (1 certificate), and J. P. Bacon (2 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 321, showing a total decrease of 4 since last year. This number includes 144 children of public schools, paying 40*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 175 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 131*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 171*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—79 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 55*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—96 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 75*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

The school received three Department prizes (10*l.*), with three national medallions; in addition to which 16 local medals, 21 second grade rewards, and 1 first grade reward have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 17*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 293*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

STOURBRIDGE.—(Population in 1851—7,847.)

Established in 1851. It is held in Talbot Lane, Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
J. H. H. Foley, M.P., Chairman.
William H. King, Secretary.
G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
John Northwood is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 774, showing a total increase

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of 77 since last year. This number includes 622 children of public schools, paying 60*l.*; 15 students of private schools, paying 15*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 18*s.*; and 134 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 99*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 175*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—23 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—111 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 77*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Seven local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 16 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by nearly 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 67*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## STROUD.—(Population in 1851—37,386.)

Established in 1860. It is held in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. W. Hallewell, Chairman.
S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 440. This number includes 350 children of public schools, paying 8*l.* 15*s.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; and 78 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 53*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 63*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 5*s.* to 15*s.* per quarter; total, 42*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—50 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 10*l.* 10*s.*

The number successful at the examination is included with that at Gloucester.

The school has expended from its own funds 17*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

## TAUNTON.—(Population in 1851—15,000.)

Established in 1856. It is held in Bath Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

A. Mills, M.P., Chairman.
Rev. W. A. Jones and J. Blizard, Secretaries.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thos. G. Crump and William Tucker are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school in 1860 has been 601, showing a total increase of 51 since last year. This number includes 420 children of public schools, paying 10*l.* 10*s.*; 53 students of private schools, paying 34*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 8

school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 3*s.*; and 120 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 157*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 204*l.* 2*s.*, showing a decrease of 33*l.* 6*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—66 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 126*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—54 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 1*s.* to 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 31*l.* 3*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 19 local medals, 9 second grade rewards, and 35 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 15*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 1,600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 120*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

## TRURO.—(Population in 1851—12,000.)

**Established in 1853. It is held in River Street.**

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Charles Barham, Chairman.
Thomas Solomon, Secretary.
Richard Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Petherick is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 356, showing a total increase of 92 since last year. This number includes 287 children of public schools, paying 30*l.*; 25 students of private schools, paying 26*l.*; 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.*; and 35 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 11*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 68*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 18*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—6 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* per month; total, 8*l.* Evening classes—29 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Four local medals, 6 second grade rewards, and 10 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 7*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by about 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 38*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

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Schools of Art.

## WARRINGTON.—(Population in 1851—23,363.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Bold Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Col. Wilson Patten, M.P., Chairman.
E. Brewtnall, Secretary.
J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Edw. Haydon and George A. Smith are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 890, showing a total decrease of 115 since last year. This number includes 526 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 233 students of private schools, paying 19*l.*; 34 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 17*l.* 8*s.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 11*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 335*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 3*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 5*s.* per month; total, 81*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—59 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 17*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions; in addition to which 23 local medals, 15 second grade rewards, and 36 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 15*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 1,060 persons.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 161*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

## WATERFORD.—(Population in 1851—25,000.)

Established in 1852. It is held in the Savings' Bank, and has an elementary branch at Portland.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Very Rev. the Dean, Chairman.
George Gibson, Secretary.
Samuel McCloy, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 349, showing a total increase of 43 since last year. This number includes 237 children of public schools, paying 36*l.*; 18 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 25*l.*; and 94 students, who have attended the Central School from whom 48*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 109*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 30*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—51 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per month; total 33*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—43 students, who have paid 1*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 15*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

Seventeen local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by 520 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 65*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

WENLOCK.—(Population in 1851, 8,000).—See COALBROOKDALE.

Established in 1858.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

W. P. Brookes, Chairman.
W. G. Norris, Secretary.
J. A. Mulligan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(Population in 1851—60,000.)

Established in 1853. It is held in Darlington Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.
Charles B. Mander, Secretary.
W. J. Mückley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
E. R. Taylor, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.
Charles Gregory is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 488, showing a total decrease of 1,069 since last year. This number includes 331 children of public schools, paying 13*l.* 15*s.*; 27 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 15*s.*; and 130 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 149*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 166*l.* 17*s.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 69*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—92 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 79*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Seventeen local medals, 25 second grade rewards, and 26 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 15*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

An exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 103*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher; also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

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WORCESTER.—(Population in 1851—27,328.)

Established in 1851. It is held in Pierpoint Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Earl Dudley, Chairman,
John S. Pakington and R. W. Binns, Secretaries.
James Kyd, Head-Master.
William P. Bowen, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.
W. S. Sparks and Josiah Rushton are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 894, showing a total decrease of 59 since last year. This number includes 598 children of public schools, paying 35*l.*; 33 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 15*s.*; and 263 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 76*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 117*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month; total, 25*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—219 students, who have paid 8*d.* to 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 51*l.* 4*s.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which 20 local medals, 8 second grade rewards, and 12 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 14*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and were attended by 1,384 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 229*l.* 15*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

YARMOUTH (GREAT).—(Population in 1851—30,900.)

Established in 1857. It is held on the South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Captain E. S. Jervoise and Rev. F. T. Burlton, Secretaries.
Thomas W. Chevalier, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas W. Wright and John Emms are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 1,014, showing a total increase of 52 since last year. This number includes 890 children from public schools, paying 17*l.* 10*s.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 10*s.*; and 109 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 87*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 107*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 52*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; total, 55*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—59 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 31*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship and has received a certificate.

Eleven local medals, 32 second grade rewards, and 56 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 131*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

## YORK.—(Population in 1851—42,000.)

Established in 1842. It is held in Minster Yard.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Isaac Spencer, Chairman.
Edward Taylor, Secretary.
John Charles Swallow, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Bevan is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1860 has been 848, showing a total increase of 41 since last year. This number includes 612 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 70 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 16*l.* and 166 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 90*l.* 11*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 116*l.* 11*s.*, showing a decrease of 25*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—80 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*; total, 51*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 8*s.* to 12*s.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 39*l.* 1*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with one national medallion; in addition to which, 9 local medals, 29 second grade rewards, and 37 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place, and were attended by about 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 135*l.* 18*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, aid in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

H. A. Bowler.

# APPENDIX F.

Appendix F. EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

## RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING COLLEGES for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1860.

### SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ONLY.

| Name of School. | Students. | | Teachers. | | Certificates granted. | Proportion of Success. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | | |
| Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's) | 18 | 17 | 1 | — | — | ·89 |
| Battersea (National Society's) | 103 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ·77 |
| Carmarthen (National Society's) | 37 | 30 | 2 | 2 | — | ·82 |
| Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.) | 38 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ·87 |
| Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.) | 105 | 90 | — | — | 3 | ·85 |
| Chester (Diocesan) | 57 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ·98 |
| Chichester (Diocesan) | 29 | 24 | — | — | 2 | ·82 |
| Culham (Oxford Diocesan) | 81 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ·79 |
| Durham (Diocesan) | 49 | 43 | 4 | 2 | 5 | ·84 |
| Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal) | 17 | 10 | 2 | 0 | — | ·52 |
| Exeter (Diocesan) | 44 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ·80 |
| Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R. C.) | Not examined. | | | | | |
| Metropolitan (Ch. of Eng.) | 81 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ·69 |
| Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.) | 39 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ·78 |
| Saltley, near Birmingham (Worcester Diocesan) | 90 | 69 | 2 | — | 6 | ·75 |
| Winchester (Diocesan) | 21 | 17 | — | — | — | ·80 |
| York and Ripon (Diocesan) | 68 | 44 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ·65 |

### FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop's Stortford | Not examined. | | | | | |
| Brighton (Chichester Diocesan) | 42 | 6 | — | — | — | ·14 |
| Bristol (Diocesan) | 83 | 21 | 1 | — | — | ·25 |
| Derby (Lichfield Diocesan) | 41 | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | ·42 |
| Durham (Diocesan) | 44 | 19 | 2 | 1 | — | ·43 |
| Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society) | 132 | 46 | 7 | 4 | 2 | ·35 |
| Liverpool (Roman Catholic, 96, Mount Pleasant) | 62 | 29 | 3 | 1 | — | ·44 |
| Norwich (Diocesan) | 42 | 6 | — | — | — | ·14 |
| St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.) | 32 | 29 | — | — | 2 | ·90 |
| Salisbury (Diocesan) | 63 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ·35 |
| Truro (Exeter Diocesan) | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | ·16 |
| Warrington (Chester Diocesan) | 95 | 28 | — | — | — | ·29 |
| Whitelands (National Society's) | 108 | 61 | — | — | 1 | ·56 |
| York and Ripon (Diocesan) | 32 | 10 | — | — | — | ·31 |

### FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's | 115 | 78 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ·69 |
| Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.) | 156 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ·54 |
| Edinburgh (Established Church) | 153 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ·54 |
| Edinburgh (Free Church) | 173 | 97 | — | — | 3 | ·56 |
| Glasgow (Established Church) | 117 | 65 | 4 | 2 | — | ·55 |
| Glasgow (Free Church) | 154 | 76 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ·48 |
| Westminster (Wesleyan) | 111 | 77 | 4 | 3 | 9 | ·69 |
| Totals | 2,655 | 1,558 | 66 | 42 | 79 | ·58 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totals for 1859 | 2,557 | 1,141 | 226 | 60 | 58 | ·43 |
| Ditto for 1858 | 2,213 | 954 | 317 | 104 | 62 | ·41 |
| Ditto for 1857 | 1,784 | 562 | 324 | 61 | 28 | ·29 |

H. A. BOWLER.

# APPENDIX F 1.

Appendix F 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS TAUGHT DRAWING.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS receiving INSTRUCTION in DRAWING through the Agency of the SCHOOLS OF ART in 1860, compared with that of previous Years.

| | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public and other Schools . . | 18,988 | 22,746 | 30,802 | 65,465 | 67,490 | 74,267 |
| Provincial Schools of Art . . | 8,274 | 10,204 | 10,238 | 10,784 | 13,787 | 11,121 |
| Metropolitan District Schools (including St. Martin's, Long Acre, Female School, 43, Queen Square, and Lambeth, Prince's Road) . | 610 | 602 | 778 | 1,147 | 1,309 | 1,530 |
| Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington . . . | 79 | 106 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 68 |
| Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces . . . | 1,547 | 1,425 | 1,323 | 2,012 | 2,322 | 2,495 |
| Totals . . . | 29,498 | 35,083 | 43,212 | 79,470 | 84,972 | 89,481 |

H. A. BOWLER.

App. F 2.
SCHOOLS OF ART.

# APPENDIX F 2.

LIST of SCHOOLS OF ART throughout the United Kingdom in connexio
COUNCIL O

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1851. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 1853 | 71,973 | The Lord Provost | Sinclair, James |
| Andover | 1854 | 17,266 | The Mayor | Fox, John R. |
| Arbroath | 1860 | 17,008 | Dickson, J. Anderson; the Provost. | Legge, John Wilson |
| Bath | 1854 | 54,240 | Tinling, Rev. E. D. | Davis, C. E., F.S.A. |
| Basingstoke | *See* Andover | | | |
| Belfast | 1850 | 99,660 | | |
| Birkenhead | 1855 | 24,285 | Balleny, W. | Sloman, W. H. |
| Birmingham, with Branches at Smethwick, Spon Lane, and West Bromwich. | 1842 | 234,841 | Scott, Sir Francis E., Bart. | Laundy, Edwin |
| Bolton | 1857 | 61,171 | Powell, Rev. H. | Turner, Rev. C. E. |
| Boston | 1860 | 15,132 | Blenkin, Rev. G. B. | Gane, W.; Wheeler, W. H. |
| Bridgenorth | 1858 | 6,171 | Ward, Rev. Horatio J. | Evans, Rev. D. D. |
| Bridgewater | 1860 | 10,960 | Brown, John | Bailey, S. A. |
| Brighton | 1859 | 65,569 | Griffith, Rev. John | Merrifield, F.; Evershed, Samuel. |
| Bristol | 1853 | 173,328 | Miles, P. W. S. | Hayworth, Rev. J.; Harford, J. B. |
| Bromsgrove | 1859 | 24,822 | | Gibson, W. G. |
| Burnley | 1858 | 33,000 | Shuttleworth, Sir J. Kay, Bart. | Sutherland, John |
| Burslem | 1853 | 19,725 | Pinder, Thomas | Mayer, Joseph |
| Cambridge | 1858 | 27,000 | Emery, Rev. W. | Beamont, Rev. W. J. |
| Carlisle | 1854 | 30,000 | The Mayor | McAlpine, D. |
| Carmarthen and Swansea | 1854 | 10,524 | Morris, W. | Thomas, John |
| Carnarvon, with Branches at Bangor and Portmadoc. | 1853 | 8,674 | Vincent, Rev. J. C. | Manley, H. P. |
| Cheltenham | 1853 | 35,000 | Bellairs, Rev. H. W. | Beamish, R., F.R.S. |
| Chester | 1853 | 27,766 | Wardell, W. | Rigg, Rev. Arthur |
| Cirencester | 1860 | 6,096 | Masters, T. C. | Zachary, H. |
| Clonmel | 1854 | 15,662 | Hackett, J. P., Alderman. | Purcell, P. J. |
| Coalbrookdale | 1856 | 15,662 | Dickinson, Henry | Norris, W. Gregory |
| Cork | 1850 | 86,485 | The Mayor | Dunscombe, T. S. |
| Coventry | 1844 | 36,812 | Lord Leigh | Caldicott, Richard, jun. |
| Darlington | 1857 | 11,228 | Pease, Henry, M.P. | Pritchett, J. P. |
| Devonport | 1859 | 21,147 | Wilson, N. | King, U. H., and Radford, J. C. |
| Dublin | 1849 | 250,000 | Bagot, Charles E. | Steele, Dr. E. |
| Dudley | 1853 | 37,962 | Browne, Rev. J. C. | Smith, E. F. |
| Dundee | 1856 | 78,931 | Sturrock, John | Milne, George |
| Durham | 1853 | 13,188 | Bramwell, J | Greenwell, Rev. W. |

# APPENDIX F 2.



the Science and Art Department of the Committee of cation.

| Masters and the ber of Certificates ey have obtained. | No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1860. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1860. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1860. | Total No. under Instruction, 1860. | No. of Successful Students, 1860. | Local Medals awarded, 1860. | National Medallions awarded, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nd, Peter, 1 . | 4 | 1,230 | 274 | 1,504 | 41 | 12 | 2 |
| s, George, 1, 6a . | — | 215 | 60 | 275 | 33 | 14 | — |
| e, John Wilson . | — | 394 | 103 | 497 | Not examined. | | |
| J., 1, 6a, 6b . | 2 | 1,182 | 100 | 1,282 | 62 | 14 | 1 |
| e, Robert, 1, 6a . | — | No return. | | | 40 | — | — |
| tley, J., 1, 4, 6a, 6b. | — | No return. | | | 11 | 9 | — |
| *nbach, David W.*; *allis, W.*; Sounes, H., 1, 4, 5, 6a; Blizard, Edw., 1, 6a, 6b. | 3 | 1,156 | 874 | 2,030 | 186 | 24 | 1 |
| lker, J. W., 1, 2, 6a . | — | 1,030 | 140 | 1,170 | 69 | 15 | 1 |
| ward, Vernon, 1, 2, 6a | Not examined. | | | | | | |
| lligan, James A., 1, 6a | — | — | 69 | 69 | *See* Coalbrookdale. | | |
| is, James A., 1, 6a . | — | 240 | 104 | 344 | Not examined. | | |
| ite, John, 1, 6a . | 1 | 1,234 | 225 | 1,459 | 78 | 13 | — |
| rier, R. E., 1, Cosbie, V. S., 1, 2, 3, 6a . | 2 | 2,343 | 350 | 2,693 | 152 | 14 | — |
| *l, James*; Bowen, V. P., 1, 2. | — | — | — | — | *See* Worcester. | | |
| ter, James, 1, 2, 6a . | 1 | 719 | 179 | 898 | 43 | 6 | — |
| abeyance.) | Not examined. | | | | | | |
| rley, R., 1, 2, 3 . | 1 | 761 | 159 | 920 | 33 | 5 | 1 |
| es, H., 1, 2, 6a . | 1 | 510 | 117 | 627 | 40 | 14 | 1 |
| sford, F. F., 1, 2 . | 2 | 1,099 | 59 | 1,158 | 43 | 2 | — |
| wland, J. C., 1 . | 2 | 1,232 | 93 | 1,325 | 41 | 6 | — |
| ight, James P., 1 . | 1 | 1,324 | 205 | 1,529 | 101 | 19 | — |
| vidson, Ellis A., 1 . | 2 | 2,504 | 176 | 2,680 | 218 | 9 | — |
| ller, James, 1, 6a, 6b | — | 490 | 50 | 540 | Not examined. | | |
| aser, Edward A., 1, 6b | — | 124 | 62 | 186 | 31 | 8 | — |
| lligan, James A., 1, 6a | 1 | 491 | 113 | 604 | 48 | 6 | — |
| enan, James, 1, 2, 3, 6a | 2 | 130 | 234 | 364 | 30 | 20 | 2 |
| fter, Henry, 1, 2; Hough, William. | 1 | 836 | 128 | 964 | 31 | 16 | 2 |
| ton, Samuel, 1, 6a . | 2 | 931 | 182 | 1,113 | 78 | 17 | 3 |
| ardle, George, 1, 6a, 6b | 1 | 640 | 148 | 788 | 75 | 7 | — |
| *acManus, Henry*; Healy, James, 1 . | 1 | 400 | 423 | 823 | 71 | 25 | 2 |
| urtevant, C. T., 1, 2, 6a | 2 | 1,011 | 61 | 1,072 | 16 | 4 | — |
| ennedy, John, 1, 2, 6a | 5 | 1,956 | 406 | 2,362 | 274 | 17 | — |
| ewton, G., 1, 2, 3 . | — | 439 | 109 | 548 | 35 | 11 | — |

App. F 2.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1851. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edinburgh | 1858 | 160,000 | The Board of Manufactures. | Primrose, Hon. B. |
| Exeter | 1854 | 40,000 | Northcote, Sir S. H., Bart., C.B. | Miles, W., and Wecomb, C. |
| Glasgow | 1845 | 400,000 | Alison, Sir A., Bart. | Campbell, James A. |
| Gloucester | 1859 | 26,308 | Parry, T. Gambier | Crawley, Rev. C. Y. |
| Greenock | 1857 | 40,000 | Hunter, T. O. | Mackenzie, Alex. |
| Guildford | 1858 | 17,686 | Bovill, W., M.P. | Matthews, Rev. R. |
| Hanley | 1847 | 35,000 | Wedgwood, Francis | Powell, Edwin |
| Halifax | 1859 | 40,000 | Dennison, James | Child, Lewis H. |
| Hereford | 1853 | 12,108 | The Very Rev. the Dean | Fowler, J. T. O. |
| Huddersfield | 1859 | 30,880 | *See* Leeds. | |
| Ipswich | 1859 | 33,000 | Gaye, Rev. C. H., M.A. | Bacon, S. C. E. |
| Lancaster | 1856 | 34,660 | The Mayor | Whelon, W. |
| Leeds, with Branch at Huddersfield. | 1846 | 172,270 | O'Callaghan, P. | Pickering, John |
| Limerick | 1852 | 55,268 | Griffin, Daniel, M.D. | Lysaght, William |
| Liverpool, North | 1855 | 375,955 | Howson, Rev. J. S. | Jones, J. Gregory |
| „ South | | | Heyworth, Peter G. | Cariss, Astrup |
| Llanelly | 1854 | 23,507 | Nevill, C. W. | Bevan, S., Buckley. |
| Macclesfield | 1851 | 39,048 | The Mayor | Jeffery, William |
| Manchester | 1842 | 316,213 | Philips, Robt. N. | Aspden, Richard |
| Metropolitan Schools:— | | | | |
| Female School, 43, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. | 1842 | | Thorold, Rev. Anthony W. | Gann, Miss Louisa |
| Lambeth | 1854 | | Gregory, Rev. Robert | Messrs. Linton a Sparkes. |
| St. Martin's | 1854 | | Humphry, Rev. W. G. | Maul, Rev. R. G. |
| In Connexion with Central Training School:— | | 2,362,236 | | |
| Finsbury | | | Williams, W. | Houle, J. |
| Hampstead | | | Ainger, Rev. T. | Wigram, Rev. W. |
| Rotherhithe | | | Blick, Rev. E. | Blick, Rev. E. |
| St. George's-in-the-East | | | MacGill, Rev. G. H. | Lloyd, Alfred |
| St. Thomas', Charterhouse | | | Rogers, Rev. W. | Rogers, Rev. W. |
| South Kensington | | | | Science and Art Dep |
| Spitalfields | | | Casey, John | |

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

App. F 2.

Schools of Art.

| Masters and the Number of Certificates they have obtained. | No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1860. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1860. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1860. | Total No. under Instruction, 1860. | No. of Successful Students, 1860. | Local Medals awarded, 1860. | National Medallions awarded 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lauder, R. S.; Ballantyne, John; Dallas, E. W.; Morley, W. A., 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Ashworth, Miss Susan A., 1, 2 | 1 | 1,535 | 479 | 2,014 | | 18 | — |
| Wigzell, Montague, 1. | 3 | 1,080 | 312 | 1,392 | 157 | 12 | 2 |
| *Wilson, Charles H.; Greenlees, Robert;* Lyne, E., 1, 2, 6 a; Howden, J; Thomson, David; Patrick, Miss. | 3 | 3,047 | 899 | 3,946 | 108 | 22 | 3 |
| Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a | — | 70 | 113 | 183 | 37 | 2 | — |
| Urie, Daniel, 1, 6 a | 1 | 509 | 104 | 613 | 15 | 12 | 1 |
| Pyne, Charles C., 1 | — | 450 | 85 | 535 | 35 | 2 | — |
| Hodder, Charles D., 1, 2; Protat, H., 6 a. | 2 | 554 | 164 | 718 | 35 | 21 | 7 |
| Stevenson, Andrew, 1, 6 a | 1 | 267 | 179 | 446 | 39 | 5 | — |
| Bustin, R. B., 1 | — | 358 | 35 | 393 | 31 | 1 | — |
| Griffiths, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b | 2 | 829 | 241 | 1,070 | 40 | 8 | — |
| Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a | 1 | 778 | 180 | 958 | 57 | 8 | — |
| Ryan, Chas., 1, 2; Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5. | 2 | 2,996 | 451 | 3,447 | 193 | 20 | — |
| Brophy, Nicholas, 1, 6 a, 6 b. | 1 | 320 | 84 | 404 | 20 | 11 | — |
| *Bishop, William James;* Burkinshaw, S., 1, 2, 6 a. | 1 | 1,504 | 249 | 1,753 | 128 | 6 | — |
| Finnie, John, 1, 2, 6 a; Pugh, Ephraim. | 2 | 1,618 | 307 | 1,925 | 70 | 13 | 1 |
| Hosford, F. F., 1, 2 | 1 | 795 | 27 | 822 | 20 | — | — |
| *Stewart, George* | 3 | 1,050 | 138 | 1,188 | 52 | 10 | 3 |
| *Hammersley, James A.; Evans, John;* Routledge, Robert, 1, 6 a; Rowe, John, 1, 6 a. | 5 | 5,602 | 462 | 6,064 | 292 | 30 | 3 |
| Miss Gann, 1; Williamson, J. B., 1, 2; Miss K. Wilson, 1; Miss Laura de la Belinaye, 1; Miss Helena Wilson, 1, 2. | 1 | — | 156 | 156 | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| Sparkes, John, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b | 1 | 570 | 268 | 838 | 54 | 12 | — |
| Casey, W. L., 1, 2, 3; Burchett, E. S., 1, 6 a, 6 b. | 1 | 1,073 | 351 | 1,424 | 216 | 22 | 1 |
| Peal, S. E., 1, 4, 5, 6, and Masters in Training. | | | 142 | | 32 | 16 | 2 |
| Masters in Training | | | 28 | | 2 | — | — |
| " " | | | 20 | | 19 | 3 | 1 |
| " " | | 9,891 | 26 | 10,566 | 24 | — | — |
| " " | | | 70 | | 28 | 6 | 1 |
| Burchett, R., and others | | | 370 | | 168 | 43 | 8 |
| Brown, W., and Masters in Training. | | | 99 | | 62 | 8 | 2 |

App. F 2.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1851. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1853 | 10,569 | Broad, Rev. John S. | Jennings, James |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 1844 | 87,784 | Watson, Joseph | Leathart, James |
| Norwich | 1846 | 70,000 | The Mayor | Keith, F.T. |
| Nottingham | 1843 | 85,000 | Heymann, Lewis | Richards, William |
| Paisley | 1848 | 48,000 | Murray, David | Hodge, William |
| Penzance | 1853 | 10,000 | The Mayor | Rodd, Wm. H. |
| Preston | 1860 | 69,000 | The Rev. Canon Parr | Ascroft, William |
| Reading | 1860 | 11,495 | Wells, Dr. | Williams, T. C. |
| Sheffield | 1843 | 165,000 | Howard, Stirling | Wightman, Benjamin |
| Southampton, Romsey, and Ringwood. | 1855 | 43,029 | The Mayor | Critchlow, Robert |
| Stirling | 1857 | 12,837 | Cristie, John | Baker, Leonard |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 1847 | 10,000 | Campbell, C.M. | Lodge, Oliver |
| Stourbridge | 1851 | 7,847 | Foley, J. H. H., M.P. | King, W. H. |
| Stroud | 1860 | 37,386 | Halliwell, J. W. | Dickinson, S. S. |
| Taunton | 1856 | 15,000 | Mills, A., M.P. | Jones, Rev. W. A.<br>Blizard, J. |
| Truro | 1853 | 12,000 | Barham, Charles | Soloman, Thomas |
| Warrington | 1853 | 23,363 | Patten, Col. W., M.P. | Brewtnall, Edward |
| Waterford | 1852 | 25,000 | The Very Rev. the Dean | Gibson, George |
| Wenlock | 1858 | 8,000 | Brooks, W. P. | Norris, W. G. |
| Wolverhampton | 1853 | 60,000 | Lyttelton, The Lord | Mander, Charles B. |
| Worcester | 1851 | 27,328 | Dudley, The Earl | Pakington, J. S.;<br>Binns, R. W. |
| Yarmouth, Great | 1857 | 30,900 | The Mayor | Jervois, Captain; E. S.<br>Burlton, Rev. F. J. |
| York | 1842 | 42,000 | Spencer, Rev. Isaac | Taylor, Edward. |

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Masters, and the Number of Certificates they have obtained. | No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1860. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1860. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1860. | Total No. under Instruction, 1860. | No. of Successful Students 1860. | Local Medals awarded, 1860. | National Medallions awarded, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a | 1 | 330 | 100 | 430 | 33 | 8 | — |
| *Scott, Wm. B.*; Lord, John, 1, 6 a. | 3 | 1,026 | 374 | 1,400 | 73 | 14 | 2 |
| Cochrane, Robt., 1, 2, 6 a | 3 | 1,088 | 232 | 1,320 | 73 | 4 | — |
| *Fussell, Frederick R.* 1; Fussell, Joseph. | 2 | 1,765 | 206 | 1,971 | 172 | 12 | 1 |
| *Stewart William* | 3 | 620 | 122 | 742 | 33 | 12 | 5 |
| Geoffroi, Henry, 1 | 2 | 869 | 158 | 1,027 | 106 | 11 | — |
| Gilbert H., 1, 6 a | 2 | 1,369 | 240 | 1,609 | *See* Lancaster. | | |
| Havell, Charles R., 1 | — | 314 | 91 | 405 | Not examined. | | |
| *Mitchell, Young*; Legge, L., 1, 4; Lomas, H. D. | 3 | 902 | 396 | 1,298 | 116 | 21 | 7 |
| Baker, Wm. John, 1 | 2 | 705 | 266 | 971 | 97 | 7 | — |
| Baker, Leonard, 1 | 1 | 400 | 87 | 487 | 26 | 3 | — |
| *Rice, Silas*; Protat, Hugues, 6 a; Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a. | — | 144 | 177 | 321 | 22 | 16 | 3 |
| Yeats, G. P., 1, 2, 3 | 1 | 637 | 137 | 774 | 33 | 7 | — |
| Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a | — | 350 | 90 | 440 | *See* Gloucester. | | |
| Gunn, A., 1, 6 a, 6 b | 2 | 473 | 128 | 601 | 58 | 19 | 1 |
| Griffiths, Richard, 1, 6 a | 1 | 412 | 44 | 456 | 26 | 4 | — |
| Thompson, J. C., 1, 2 | 2 | 759 | 131 | 890 | 77 | 23 | 2 |
| McCloy, Samuel, 1 | — | 237 | 112 | 349 | 30 | 17 | — |
| Mulligan, J. A., 1, 6 a | *See* Coalbrookdale. | | | | | | |
| Muckley, W. J., 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Taylor, E. R., 1, 6 a | 1 | 331 | 157 | 488 | 51 | 17 | — |
| *Kyd, James*; Bowen, W. P., 1, 2. | 2 | 598 | 296 | 894 | 31 | 20 | 1 |
| Chevalier, Thomas W., 1, 6 a, 6 b. | 2 | 890 | 124 | 1,014 | 88 | 11 | — |
| Swallow, J. C., 1, 2, 4, 6 a | 1 | 612 | 236 | 848 | 66 | 9 | 1 |
| Totals | 103 | 74,267 | 15,146 | 89,413* | 5,137 | 879 | 76 |

* This total does not include the 68 students in training for masters at the Central School, South Kensington. See Appendix F 1, p. 93.

H. A. BOWLER.

# APPENDIX F 3.

App. F 3. TABLE OF FEES.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1860, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing at the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art.

| School. | FEES PAID. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Public Schools. | | | By Private Schools. | | | By Teachers and Pupil-teachers. | | | Schools of Art. By Morning Students. | | | Schools of Art. By Evening Students. | | | Totals. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Aberdeen | 65 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 1½ | 10 | 15 | 0 | 76 | 12 | 5 | 278 | 16 | 6½ |
| Andover | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 102 | 14 | 6 |
| Arbroath | . | | . | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 0 |
| Bath | 25 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 58 | 10 | 3 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 167 | 16 | 6 |
| Basingstoke | *See* Andover. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast | In abeyance. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead | No return. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 120 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 14 | 17 | 0 | 290 | 4 | 6 | 306 | 9 | 0 | 731 | 10 | 6 |
| Bolton | 15 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 19 | 1 | 0 | 44 | 12 | 6 | 56 | 8 | 0 | 135 | 1 | 6 |
| Bridgnorth | . | | . | . | | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 93 | 15 | 3 |
| Bridgwater | 25 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 2 | 165 | 14 | 5 |
| Brighton | 30 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 123 | 11 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 6 | 309 | 13 | 0 |
| Bristol | 40 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 209 | 14 | 0 | 50 | 9 | 6 | 386 | 14 | 0 |
| Bromsgrove | *See* Worcester. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnley | 19 | 19 | 6 | . | | . | 14 | 2 | 6 | 49 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 104 | 13 | 6 |
| Burslem | In abeyance. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | 32 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 128 | 8 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 217 | 10 | 0 |
| Carlisle | 10 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 18 | 0 | 101 | 17 | 0 |
| Carmarthen and Swansea. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 10½ | 142 | 11 | 0½ |
| Carnarvon | 75 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 19 | 0 | 158 | 4 | 0 |
| Cheltenham | . | | . | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 6 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 6 | 0 |
| Chester | 107 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 0 | . | | . | 28 | 15 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 6 | 208 | 19 | 6 |
| Cirencester | 25 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 32 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 134 | 0 | 8 |
| Clonmel | 50 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | . | | . | 19 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 87 | 1 | 9 |
| Coalbrookdale | 25 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | . | | . | 35 | 14 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 6 | 88 | 3 | 0 |
| Cork | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 0 | 10 | 0 | 93 | 4 | 0 | 59 | 16 | 0 | 163 | 10 | 0 |
| Coventry | 69 | 16 | 3 | . | | . | 3 | 5 | 0 | 25 | 17 | 0 | 34 | 11 | 9 | 133 | 10 | 0 |
| Darlington | 27 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 19 | 0 | 68 | 13 | 9 | 203 | 0 | 3 |
| Devonport | 20 | 10 | 6 | 56 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 8 | 180 | 12 | 2 |
| Dublin | 13 | 10 | 0 | . | | . | . | | . | 266 | 3 | 7 | 37 | 15 | 0 | 317 | 8 | 7 |
| Dudley | 25 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 96 | 12 | 6 |
| Dundee | 35 | 6 | 0 | . | | . | 11 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 19 | 10 | 73 | 19 | 4 | 269 | 5 | 2 |
| Durham | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 75 | 4 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 6 | 149 | 0 | 6 |
| Edinburgh | 127 | 10 | 0 | . | | . | 30 | 12 | 6 | 291 | 1 | 8 | 149 | 17 | 6 | 599 | 1 | 8 |
| Exeter | 40 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 7 | 3 | 9 | 136 | 8 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 3 | 253 | 12 | 0 |
| Glasgow | 105 | 5 | 0 | . | | . | 25 | 19 | 0 | 230 | 8 | 6 | 232 | 14 | 6 | 594 | 7 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 5 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 4 | 17 | 6 | 52 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 85 | 13 | 0 |
| Greenock | 154 | 10 | 0 | . | | . | 1 | 2 | 0 | . | | . | 29 | 8 | 6 | 185 | 0 | 6 |
| Guildford | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 3 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 4 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 6 |
| Hanley | 5 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 44 | 12 | 6 | 66 | 19 | 9 | 140 | 12 | 3 |
| Halifax | 12 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 16 | 0 | 125 | 1 | 6 |
| Hereford | 70 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | 7 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Huddersfield | *See* Leeds. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 28 | 15 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 101 | 19 | 10 | 78 | 1 | 0 | 267 | 1 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 13 | 17 | 0 | . | | . | 10 | 5 | 0 | 115 | 1 | 0 | 58 | 4 | 0 | 197 | 7 | 0 |
| Leeds | 57 | 5 | 0 | 217 | 10 | 0 | 47 | 16 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 7 | 31 | 16 | 3 | 386 | 17 | 10 |
| Limerick | 49 | 0 | 0 | . | | . | . | | . | 64 | 13 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 13 | 3 |

TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*



| School. | Fees Paid. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Public Schools. | | | By Private Schools. | | | By Pupil-Teachers. | | | Schools of Art. By Morning Students. | | | Schools of Art. By Evening Students. | | | Totals. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Liverpool:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North, Shaw St. | 300 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 13 | 3 | . | . | . | 30 | 7 | 3 | 439 | 0 | 6 |
| South, Mount St. | 190 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | 6 | 7 | 6 | 77 | 9 | 0 | 101 | 1 | 8 | 374 | 18 | 2 |
| Llanelly . . | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | . | . | | 11 | 6 | 9 | 71 | 17 | 9 |
| Macclesfield . | 32 | 10 | 0 | 59 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 17 | 10½ | 131 | 7 | 7½ |
| Manchester . | 200 | 0 | 0 | 392 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 8 | 0 | 173 | 10 | 0 | 220 | 15 | 9 | 1,069 | 13 | 9 |
| Metropolis . | 463 | 7 | 6 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 1,386 | 3 | 0 | 701 | 16 | 0 | 2,606 | 11 | 6 |
| 43, Queen Square | . | . | | . | . | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 249 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 14 | 6 |
| St. Martin's . | 47 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | . | . | | 216 | 16 | 0 | 264 | 6 | 0 |
| Lambeth . | 20 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 6 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 99 | 13 | 0 | 125 | 13 | 0 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme. | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 3 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 3 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | 80 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 44 | 3 | 0 | 110 | 10 | 0 | 255 | 8 | 8 |
| Norwich . . | 29 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 5 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 19 | 6 | 71 | 6 | 6 | 155 | 16 | 0 |
| Nottingham . | 40 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 1 | 19 | 6 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 19 | 0 | 153 | 18 | 6 |
| Paisley . . | 11 | 5 | 0 | . | . | | 3 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 0 | 68 | 1 | 0 |
| Penzance . . | 53 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 24 | 15 | 0 | 45 | 10 | 6 | 203 | 5 | 6 |
| Preston . . | 8 | 17 | 0 | . | . | | 18 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 12 | 6 | 29 | 1 | 7 | 114 | 11 | 1 |
| Reading . . | . | . | | 185 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 39 | 11 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 3 | 262 | 8 | 6 |
| Sheffield . . | . | . | | . | . | | 5 | 12 | 6 | 99 | 7 | 6 | 163 | 5 | 0 | 268 | 5 | 0 |
| Southampton, Romsey, and Ringwood. | 24 | 14 | 0 | 95 | 6 | 0 | 28 | 13 | 0 | 79 | 15 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 0 | 266 | 15 | 6 |
| Stirling . . | 9 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 1 | 1 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Stoke-on-Trent . | 40 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 0 | 7 | 6 | 55 | 15 | 6 | 75 | 11 | 9 | 171 | 14 | 9 |
| Stourbridge . | 60 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 77 | 2 | 6 | 175 | 14 | 3 |
| Stroud . . | 8 | 15 | 0 | . | . | | 1 | 13 | 9 | 42 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 63 | 17 | 9 |
| Taunton . . | 10 | 10 | 0 | 34 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 126 | 8 | 6 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 204 | 2 | 0 |
| Truro . . | 30 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 6 |
| Warrington . | 15 | 0 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 81 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 17 | 0 | 335 | 7 | 0 |
| Waterford . | 36 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 25 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 109 | 11 | 9 |
| Wenlock . . | *See* Coalbrookdale. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wolverhampton . | 13 | 15 | 0 | . | . | | 3 | 15 | 0 | 69 | 9 | 6 | 79 | 17 | 6 | 166 | 17 | 0 |
| Worcester . | 35 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 5 | 15 | 0 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 51 | 4 | 0 | 117 | 14 | 9 |
| Yarmouth, Great | 17 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | 2 | 10 | 0 | 55 | 16 | 0 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 107 | 5 | 6 |
| York . . | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 10 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 116 | 11 | 0 |
| Grand Totals for 1860 . . | 3,406 | 0 | 3 | 2,391 | 11 | 0 | 632 | 14 | 2½ | 6,067 | 2 | 6 | 4,723 | 18 | 9 | 17,221 | 6 | 8½ |
| Grand Totals for 1859 . . | 3,285 | 1 | 3 | 1,626 | 10 | 5½ | 730 | 14 | 8 | 5,555 | 15 | 7 | 4,168 | 2 | 6½ | 15,366 | 4 | 6 |
| Grand Totals for 1858 . . | 3,205 | 4 | 1 | 1,007 | 6 | 6 | 496 | 3 | 9½ | 4,996 | 1 | 10 | 3,615 | 8 | 9 | 13,320 | 4 | 11½ |

Public schools are National and other schools for the poor, for the most part assisted by Parliamentary grants; they pay 5*d.* a year for one lesson a week.

Private schools are private enterprise schools, not assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Morning students are those who are not prevented by their occupations from attending in the daytime, and are chiefly female students paying high fees.

Evening students are almost wholly artizans, who pay not more than 6*d.* a week for three lessons.

H. A. BOWLER.

# APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS ON COMPETITION FOR NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.

## REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the various SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for NATIONAL MEDALLIONS,—May 1860.

AT the request of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education we have examined the works sent up from the several Schools in connexion with the Science and Art Department, for the purpose of awarding medallions to those specimens which appeared to us most meritorious. The list of successful candidates is appended to our Report.

The number of works submitted for our inspection this year is 474, being an advance on the number of last year. With the exception of "drawing and painting from the living nude model," all stages are represented, some, however, more adequately than others.

The competition in the early stages of the course of instruction laid down by the Department is naturally arduous. And, as it is in these stages that the peculiar training adopted is most obvious, it is satisfactory to find in them a large amount of excellence, which has called on our part for a full award of medallions. This is peculiarly the case in stage 10, "flowers and foliage drawn from nature." The works in this stage evidence great observation and study of nature, and much perseverance and well-directed labour in embodying it.

In that part of the course wherein the study of light and shadow is commenced, the attention of the students should be directed, in the more elementary stage (4), to the mode of execution shown in the examples placed before them, and the study of gradations with which those examples supply them. In the more advanced stage "shading from the cast," in which the mode of execution is left to their choice, aided by previous experience, their attention should be turned to the principles of light and shade, such as breadth of masses; the relief to be obtained by contrast; the due interchange of hardness and softness of outline; the relative value and strength of shadow, cast-shadows and reflections, and the management of high-lights and half-lights. In some instances works in this stage, otherwise meritorious, have failed of success from too exclusive a reliance on mere execution.

The Examiners would emphatically counsel Masters of Schools of Art to discourage all systems and mannerism of execution, which, though possibly considered effective, have a tendency to interfere with the real object of all drawing, namely, a correct representation of form, and light and shade, with the point.

It has not been usual heretofore to place before the Examiners for awards "studies of the human figure shaded from flat examples." The original drawings from the life by Mr. Mulready having been circulated among the Schools during the part year, several studies have been submitted to us in this section, and their merit has entitled them to awards. We have thought it right to offer encouragement to this section of stage (6), which, with such fine examples provided for the purpose, may form a proper introduction to the future study of the living model.

A slight improvement is this year observable in the study of the antique, both "shaded" and "in outline from the round;" this has

permitted an extension of the awards in these stages. At the same time the Examiners would gladly see more zeal and intelligence evinced in this section. These qualities are more apparent in the anatomical section, in which some of the works approach excellence.

We regret that but few painted studies of flowers from nature have been submitted; such studies are especially valuable to the ornamentist, and should be encouraged in the schools. The works in stage 22 (sec. b and c,) are also less numerous than heretofore, nor are they quite so satisfactory as on former occasions. Less emphasis has been given to the characteristics of the flower forming the subject of the year, and the arrangement of colour in these works is not so commendable as usual. The works in section (*d*) of this stage are, on the contrary, more than usually numerous and excellent.

On the whole we think the instruction in the various schools is going on soundly, and with a tendency to improvement. The comparison of the awards of previous years with those of the present affords the best means of ascertaining the relative position of the schools to each other, as also the advance or retrogression of each as compared with its former and average efforts. (Table 2).

On a former occasion the Examiners recommended a gratuity to the Master of a School of Art for the success of his instruction as shown by the awards made to his students in the national competition. They again desire to recommend that a gratuity of 15*l.* be given to the Master of the Hanley School for the sound teaching evidenced by the awards made to his students in so many stages of the Departmental course.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE.
J. C. HORSLEY.
RICHD. REDGRAVE.

Appendix G.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

## NATIONAL COMPETITION.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of STUDENTS rewarded at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1860.

| Names of Students. | School. | Stage rewarded. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Stephen | Hanley | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Archer, Henry | Sheffield | 23 d. | Plastic design. |
| Barr, Peter | Greenock | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| Barrett, Henry | Finsbury | 9 b. | Anatomical study. |
| Bartlett, Anne | Gower Street | 10 a. | Foliage in outline. |
| Bennett, John | Hanley | 16 | Figure in monochrome. |
| **Blair, John | Paisley | 17 b. | A head from life. |
| Bly, Jabez | Worcester | 14 a. | Fruit from nature. |
| *Boon, Wm. | Hanley | 12 a. 22 b. | Ornament and design in monochrome. |
| Brain, George | Stoke | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| Bradley, Basil | Manchester | 17 b. | Figure from life. |
| *Brown, Eleanora | Exeter | 10 a. | Foliage in outline. |
| Brown, Thomas | Finsbury | 8 a. | Figure in outline. |
| Buckham, James S. | Manchester | 6 b. | Figure after Mulready. |
| Caldwell, Jane | Paisley | 14 a. | Flowers from nature. |
| Campbell, David | Glasgow | 23 c. | Design. |
| Cary, William Henry | Male Training School | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| Clews, William | Hanley | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| Colquhoun, Adw. S.D. | Glasgow | 23 c. | Design for muslin. |
| Crump, Thomas G. | Taunton | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| *Edwards, John | Stoke | 20 | Foliage modelled. |
| Elmer, Margaret | Bath | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| **Evans, Joseph B. | Stoke | 22 a. | Flowers treated ornamentally. |
| Fairbank, George W. | Spitalfields | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| *Frost, James | Coventry | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| Gamble, James | Sheffield | 8 b. | Figure from the antique. |
| Gardner, Rowland | Birmingham | 18 a. | Ornament modelled. |
| Gardner, Eliza | Paisley | 14 a. | Flowers from nature. |
| Gladwin, George E. | Male Training School | 3 b. 10 a. | Ornament and flowers in outline. |
| *Gould, John | Charterhouse | 9 c. | Anatomical studies. |
| Gransmore, Henrietta | Female Training School | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Greenlees, James | Glasgow | 8 a. | Figure in outline. |
| Gregory, James | Sheffield | 18 a. | Ornament modelled. |
| Guthrie, Michael | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 22 c. | Elementary designs. |
| *Hall, George | Male Training School | 8 b. | Figure from the antique. |
| **Hampton, Thomas | Hanley | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| Harman, Harriette E. | Dublin | 22 a. | Flowers treated ornamentally. |
| Hulme, William | Hanley | 19 a. | The figure modelled. |
| Johnson, Henry | Macclesfield | 9 a. 22 d. | Anatomy and ornament. |
| Kelsey, William | Darlington | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Key, Henry | Male Training School | 8 b. | Figure from the antique. |
| Kinkel, Johanna | Female Training School | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| Livesey, William | Darlington | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| Lloyd, Jacob | Macclesfield | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| Lunn, Richard | Sheffield | 5 b. | Ornament in chalk. |
| **McFarlane, James | Paisley | 6 b. | Figure after Mulready. |
| Merry, Thomas | Coventry | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Munn, Isabella | Liverpool (S. District) | 23 c. | Design. |

* Has already been successful at one National Competition.

** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Appendix G.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

| Names of Students. | School. | Stage rewarded. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nunn, Walter J. W. | Spitalfields | 14 a. | Flowers from nature. |
| *Oscroft, Samuel | Nottingham | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| *O'Shea, Henry | Cork | 9 a. | Anatomical studies. |
| Palmer, Thomas | Carlisle | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Pedley, William | Male Training School | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Pigott, Isabella | Gower Street | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| *Pritchard, Zachariah | Macclesfield | 6 b. | Figure after Mulready. |
| **Proctor, Fanny | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 9 a. 15. | Anatomy and painting. |
| Redfern, Richard | Manchester | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| Robson, George | Rotherhithe | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| Rylands, Edith | Warrington | 10 a. | Foliage in outline. |
| Shepherd, James | Aberdeen | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Strachan, James | Aberdeen | 23 c. | Design. |
| *Strangman, Elizabeth | Cork | 10 b. | Foliage shaded. |
| Stretch, Martha A. | Warrington | 23 c. | Design. |
| Taylor, Pauline | Bolton | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| *Tweaker, George | Sheffield | 23 d. | Plastic design. |
| Thompson, Louisa M. | Female Training School | 10 a. | Foliage in outline. |
| Tinu, George | Paisley | 8 b. | Figure from the antique. |
| Todd, Emma M. | York | 10 a. | Foliage in outline. |
| *Turner, Edwin P. | Sheffield | 23 d. | Plastic design. |
| Walton, William | Hanley | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| *Webb, Maria D. | Dublin | 16 a. | Figure in monochrome. |
| Wigzell, Eliza | Exeter | 14 a. | Flowers from nature. |
| Wiles, Henry | Cambridge | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Willson, Samuel | St. Martin's | 10 b. | Foliage shaded. |
| Wilson, Arthur | Sheffield | 15 | Still life in oil. |
| Woof, William | Darlington | 22 c. | Design. |

HONOURABLE MENTIONS, 1860.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Blair, John | Paisley | 8 b. | Figure from the antique. |
| Bowman, Andrew | Glasgow | 12 | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Bradford, Harriette | Gower Street | 16 a. | Figure in monochrome. |
| Broom, John | Paisley | 23 c. | Design. |
| Brydall, Robert | Glasgow | 8 c. | Figure from memory. |
| Carter, David | Coventry | 15 | Still life painted in oil. |
| Harman, Hester A. | Dublin | 22 a. | Flowers treated ornamentally. |
| Hopkins, Amelia H. | Worcester | 15 a. | Flowers from nature. |
| Joy, Albert Bruce | Male Training School | 19 a. | Figure modelled. |
| Johnson, Henry | Macclesfield | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Pickford, Ralph R. | Sheffield | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |
| Preston, Mary Ann | Birmingham | 19 b. | Head modelled. |
| Stephen, Thomas C. | Penzance | 10 b. | Foliage shaded. |
| Thompson, Alexander | Paisley | 22 d. | Historic ornament. |
| White, Sarah | Waterford | 4 b. | Ornament from the flat. |

* Has already been successful at one National Competition.
** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE.
J. C. HORSLEY.
RICHARD REDGRAVE.

Appendix G.

LOCAL MEDALS AND NATIONAL MEDALLIONS AWARDED.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LOCAL MEDALS and NATIONAL MEDALLIONS awarded to each SCHOOL of ART.

| Name of Schools. | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. |
| Aberdeen | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 2 |
| Andover | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 7 | — |
| Basingstoke | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Bath | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16 | — | 19 | 1 |
| Belfast | 4 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Birkenhead | 4 | — | 7 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | — |
| Birmingham and branch at Spon Lane. | 24 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 34 | 1 |
| Bolton | — | — | 4 | 1 | 11 | — | 14 | 1 |
| Bridgenorth | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Brighton | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Bristol | 4 | 1 | 7 | — | 18 | 1 | 18 | — |
| Burnley | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Burslem | 13 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Cambridge | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 |
| Carlisle | 4 | — | — | — | 11 | — | 13 | 1 |
| Carmarthen and Swansea | — | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — |
| Carnarvon | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | 9 | — | 15 | — |
| Cheltenham | 10 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 15 | — |
| Chester | 3 | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 6 | — |
| Clonmel | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| Cork | 14 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Coventry | 18 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Darlington | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | 17 | 3 |
| Devonport | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dublin— | | | | | | | | |
| School of Art | 14 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 28 | 2 |
| Lace School | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Dudley | 5 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Dundee | 8 | — | 20 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 23 | — |
| Durham | 8 | 1 | 3 | — | 7 | — | 5 | — |
| Edinburgh | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — |
| Exeter | 8 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Glasgow | 25 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 23 | 3 |
| Greenock | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Guildford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Halifax | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Hanley | 7 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 21 | 7* |
| Hereford | 7 | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Ipswich | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| Lancaster | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 5 | — |
| Leeds | 3 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 11 | — |
| Limerick | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | — |
| Liverpool, N. District | 3 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | 7 | — |
| Liverpool, S. District | 10 | 1 | 21 | — | 28 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| Llanelly | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Macclesfield | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3† |
| Manchester | 30 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 |

* 8 awards.

† 4 awards.

Number of Local Medals and National Medallions awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

| Name of School. | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. |
| Metropolitan Schools— | | | | | | | | |
| Spitalfields | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Female, 43, Queen's Square, formerly held in Gower Street. | 16 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 26 | 2 |
| Charterhouse | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Finsbury | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | 16 | 2 |
| Rotherhithe | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 |
| St. Martin's | 7 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| South Kensington— | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 11 | 2 | 10 | — | 16 | — | 20 | 3 |
| Male | 14 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 23 | 5* |
| Lambeth | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 12 | — |
| Hampstead | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme. | 6 | 2 | 8 | — | 10 | 2 | 8 | — |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 13 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Norwich | 1 | 1 | 16 | — | 12 | — | 4 | — |
| Nottingham | 9 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Paisley | 15 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Penzance | 10 | — | 7 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — |
| Petersfield | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plymouth | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| Sheffield | 28 | 5 | 28 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 29 | 7† |
| Southampton and Romsey. | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 15 | — |
| Stirling | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 22 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| Stourbridge | 3 | 1 | 7 | — | 10 | — | 7 | — |
| Taunton | — | — | 10 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Tavistock | 5 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Truro | 5 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Warrington | 23 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 21 | 2 |
| Waterford | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 14 | — |
| Wenlock and Coalbrookdale. | — | — | 9 | 1 | 12 | — | 7 | — |
| Wolverhampton | 7 | — | 12 | — | — | — | 17 | — |
| Worcester | 25 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| Yarmouth, Great | — | — | 5 | — | 13 | 1 | 11 | — |
| York | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 12 | — | 9 | 1 |
| Number of Medals awarded. | 536 | 92 | 651 | 75 | 758 | 67 | 861 | 76 |
| Number of awards | — | 103 | — | 81 | — | 72 | — | 80 |
| Number of those Students whose awards carry the 10*l.* prize. | — | 68 | — | 63 | — | 50 | — | 55 |

* 6 awards.

† 8 awards.

H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix G.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION of the AWARDS among the various STAGES at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1860.

| STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. | STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments: | | Brought forward . . | |
| *a.* Linear Geometry . . | | 11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies: | |
| *b.* Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies . | | *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera . . . | |
| *c.* Linear Perspective . . | | *b.* In colours „ „ | |
| 2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies: | | 12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.: | |
| *a.* Objects . . . . | | *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera. | 5 |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | | 13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.: | |
| 3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:" | | *a.* Flowers or natural objects, either in water colour, oil, or tempera. | |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | | *b.* Landscapes . . . | |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 6 | 14. Painting (general) direct from nature: | |
| 4. Shading from flat examples or copies: | | *a.* Flowers or still life, either in water colour, oil, or tempera. | 5 |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | | *b.* Landscapes . . . | |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 5 | 15. Painting groups as compositions of colour: | |
| 5. Shading from the round or solid forms: | | *a.* In water colour, oil, or tempera. | 2 |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | | 16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome, from casts: | 2 |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 6 | *a.* In water colour, oil, or tempera. | |
| *c.* Time sketching and sketching from memory. | | 17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour: | |
| 6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from copies: | | *a.* From the flat, or copies . | |
| *a.* In outline . . . . | | *b.* From nature, nude or draped. | 2 |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | 3 | *c.* Time sketches and compositions. | |
| 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies: | | 18. Modelling ornament: | |
| *a.* In outline } . . . . | | *a.* From casts . . . | 2 |
| *b.* Shaded } | | *b.* From drawings . . . | |
| 8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature: | | *c.* Time sketches from examples and from memory. | 4 |
| *a.* In outline from casts . . | 2 | 19. Modelling the human figure, or animals: | |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | 4 | *a.* From casts or solid examples. | 1 |
| *c.* Studies of the human figure from nude model. | | *b.* From drawings . . . | |
| *d.* „ „ draped . . | | *c.* From nature, nude or draped. | |
| *e.* Time sketching and sketching from memory. | | 20. Modelling fruit, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature. | 1 |
| 9. Anatomical studies: | | 21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals, from nature. | |
| *a.* Of the human figure . . | 3 | | |
| *b.* Of animal forms . . . | 1 | | |
| *c.* Of either, modelled . . | 1 | | |
| 10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature: | | | |
| *a.* In outline . . . . | 6 | | |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | 2 | | |
| Carried forward . . | 39 | Carried forward . . | 59 |

Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages—*continued.*



| STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. | STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . | 59 | Brought forward . . | 70 |
| 2. Elementary design: | | 23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies: | |
| *a.* Studies treating natural objects ornamentally. | 2 | *a.* Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys done from actual measurement. | 1 |
| *b.* Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome. | 1 | *b.* Architectural design . | 1 |
| *c.* Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour. | 2 | *c.* Surface design . . . | 5 |
| *d.* Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled. | 6 | *d.* Plastic design . . . | 3 |
| | | *e.* Moulding, casting, and chasing. | |
| | | *f.* Lithography . . . | |
| | | *g.* Wood engraving . . | |
| | | *h.* Porcelain painting . . | |
| Carried forward . . | 70 | Total . . . . | 80 |

H. A. BOWLER.

# APPENDIX H.

Appendix H. ART CERTIFICATES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of PERSONS who obtained ART CERTIFICATES (3rd Grade) at the EXAMINATIONS held at SOUTH KENSINGTON in February and July 1860.

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| GROUP I.—*Elementary Drawing and Colouring.* | |
| Barrett, Mary | Training Class. |
| Campbell, John A. D. | " |
| Dundas, James | " |
| Glenny, William J. | |
| Godwin, Mary | |
| Holt, Mary Ann | |
| Hulme, Frederick E. | |
| Noyes, H. J. | School of Ar Shrewsbury. |
| Parker, John | Training Class. |
| Pilsbury, Wilmot | " |
| Puckett, Robert C. | " |
| Short, John T. | " |
| Smith, John N. | " |
| Soden, Susannah | " |
| GROUP II.—*Painting.* | |
| Anderson, John | Training Class. |
| Bowen, W. P. | School of Art, Worcester. |
| Doidge, Sarah | Training Class. |
| Howard, Vernon | " |
| Kemp, John | " |
| Lyne, Edwin | Sch. of Art, Glasgow |
| Ryan, Charles | " Leeds. |
| Walker, James Wm. | " Bolton. |
| Wilson, Helena | Training Class. |
| GROUP III.—*The Figure Drawn and Painted.* | |
| Brenan, James | Training Class. |
| Clack, Thomas | " |
| Cosbie, William S. | Sch. of Art, Bristol. |

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| GROUP IV.—*Modelling Ornament.* | |
| Bentley, John | Training Class. |
| Nichols, Alfred | " |
| GROUP VI*a*.—*Mechanical Drawing.* | |
| Brophy, Nicholas A. | School of Art, Limerick. |
| Campbell, Jno. A. D. | Training Class. |
| Clack, Thomas | " |
| Glenny, William J. | " |
| Hulme, Fred. E. | " |
| Parker, John | " |
| Pilsbury, Wilmot | " |
| Puckett, Robert C. | " |
| Woolner, Henry | " |
| GROUP VI*b*.—*Architectural Drawing.* | |
| Bentley, John | Training Class. |
| Blizard, Edward | School of Art, Birmingham. |
| Burchett, Ebenezer | Lee Cottage, Brompton. |
| Chandler, Edwin | Training Class. |
| Chevalier, William | School of Art, Yarmouth. |
| Ford, James | Training Class. |
| Gallimore, Samuel | " |
| Griffiths, Richard | School of Art, Truro. |
| Kennedy, Joseph | Training Class. |
| Macdonald, Alex. | " |
| Mills, Samuel F. | " |

*Note.*—The names of those persons who obtained certificates in February 1860 appeared also in the Report for last year.

H. A. BOWLER.

# APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

PRIZES ISSUED, 1860.

## DETAILS of PRIZES ISSUED, 1860.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Slate Prizes | - Cases of Pencils - - - | 1,836 |
| First grade Prizes | - Small Drawing Boards - - | 1,875 |
| " " | - Colour Boxes - - - | 673 |
| " " | - Grant's Geometry, &c. - - | 7 |
| " " | - Cases of Compasses - - - | 230 |
| Second grade Prizes | - Cases of Instruments - - | 830 |
| " " | - Boxes of Colours - - - | 1,070 |
| " " | - Large Drawing Boards, &c. - - | 122 |
| " " | - Burchett's Geometry, &c. - - | 556 |
| " " | - Wornum's Analysis, &c. - - | 179 |
| " " | - Pencil Landscapes - - - | 54 |
| " " | - Sepia ditto - - - | 147 |
| " " | - Cases of Crayons - - - | 278 |
| " " | - Binns' Orthographic Projection, &c. - | 64 |
| Science Prizes | - Books - - - - - | 60 |
| | Total - - | 7,981 |

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

# APPENDIX J.

Appendix J.

AID BY EXAMPLES.

## AID by EXAMPLES granted to SCHOOLS for the POOR, MECHANICS' and other similar INSTITUTIONS for ARTIZANS, &c.

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils or Members. M. | No. of Pupils or Members. F. | Aid by Department. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | Free South Parish School | 261 | 177 | 0 | 16 | 10 |
| Andover | School of Art | 14 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Arbroath | School of Art | 50 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | St. Peter's National Day and Evening School | 300 | 50 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Bandon | Female Training Institute | – | – | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| Bangor | Normal College | 20 | – | 9 | 18 | 11 |
| Bath | School of Art | – | – | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Belfast | Model National School | – | – | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | The Catholic Institute | 36 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 1 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | British School | 180 | 160 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Beverley | St. Mary's National School | 160 | – | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Birmingham | Cambridge Street Works School | 250 | – | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| ,, | Oratory School | 12 | – | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | St. Stephen's School | 250 | – | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| ,, | School of Art | 695 | 144 | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Bolton | Mechanics' Institution | 535 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Bootle | National Schools | 114 | 120 | 2 | 19 | 1 |
| Braintree | Public School | 98 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Brechin | Parish School Drawing Class | 25 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Bridgnorth | School of Art | 19 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| Bridgewater | Eastover, St. John's National School | 82 | 80 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| ,, | Mount School | 240 | – | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| ,, | The Girls' General School | – | 100 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 5 | 14 | 6 |
| Brighton | School of Art | – | – | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Bristol | Christ Church District National School | 70 | 50 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| ,, | Wesleyan Girls' School | – | 54 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Bromsgrove | Boys' National School | 100 | – | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| ,, | School of Art | 34 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 5 |
| Burnley | St. James's National School | 168 | 122 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Cambridge | School of Art | – | – | 3 | 17 | 7 |
| Cardiff | Bute Docks British School | 189 | 86 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Carmarthen | Endowed Schools | 50 | – | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Carnarvon | School of Art | 31 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| ,, | The Glandinoring School | 50 | 70 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| ,, | Training College | – | – | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Carlisle | School of Art | 118 | 32 | 5 | 18 | 8 |
| Castle Eden Colliery | National School | 88 | 56 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| Cheetham Hill | St. Mark's Schools | 121 | 145 | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Chelmsford | Mechanics' Institution | 21 | – | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Chester | Diocesan School | 267 | – | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| Cheltenham | School of Art | – | – | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| ,, | Working Man's Club Rooms | 270 | – | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Chichester | School of Art | 23 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Cirencester | Central School | 31 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, | Royal Agricultural College | 40 | – | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 15 | 10 | 3 |
| Collace | Parochial School | 53 | 23 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| Collessie | Parish School | 46 | 34 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Cork | School of Art | – | – | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Coventry | British School | 200 | – | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, | Mr. Bayley's Charity School | 50 | – | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Crewe | Mechanics' Institute | 27 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| ,, | National School | 210 | – | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils or Members. | | Aid by Department. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | £ | s. | d. |
| Dalston | Drawing School | 30 | – | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Darlington | School of Art | – | – | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| „ | Trinity National School | – | – | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Devonport | St. James's Boys' National School | 160 | – | 0 | 14 | 10 |
| Dedsbury | National School | 80 | – | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Dodbroke | National School | 72 | 43 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Droitwich | Mechanics' Institution | 30 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Dublin | St. Andrew's Parochial School | 40 | 35 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| „ | St. Michael's Parochial School | 30 | 30 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| „ | School of Art | – | – | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| „ | Training and Model School | 136 | 170 | 10 | 16 | 11 |
| „ | West Dublin Model School | – | – | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| Dudley | St. James's National School | 110 | – | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Dulwich (College) | Upper and Lower Schools | 214 | – | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Dundee | Chalmers' Industrial School | – | 90 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| „ | Free St. Andrew's School | 164 | 132 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| „ | Free St. David's School | 144 | 174 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| „ | Free St. Paul's School | – | 50 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| „ | Roseband Sessional School | 41 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| „ | School of Art | 220 | 80 | 11 | 19 | 10 |
| Durham | Female Training School | – | 4 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| Eastington | Wesleyan School | 42 | 26 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Eastwood | Boys' and Girls' School | 150 | 70 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Edinburgh | McLean's Sessional School | 87 | 61 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| „ | Newington Free Church School | 119 | 114 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| „ | Rev. D. A. Thomson's School | 286 | 154 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| „ | School of Art | 226 | 220 | 9 | 12 | 5 |
| Fenton | National School | 50 | – | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Galashiels | St. Peter's Episcopal School | 32 | – | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Garston | National School | 90 | 65 | 0 | 19 | 11 |
| Glasgow | Deaf and Dumb Institution | 42 | 28 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| „ | Established Normal Training School | 62 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| „ | Finniston Free Church School | 186 | 94 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| „ | Free Normal Training School | 100 | 86 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| „ | St. Mungo's Roman Catholic School | 303 | – | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Gloucester | School of Art | 45 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Guildford | Union of Schools | – | 590 | 3 | 17 | 4 |
| Halifax | Sion Chapel Day School | 25 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 5 |
| Hallliwell | St. Paul's National School | 140 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Hanley | School of Art | – | – | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| Helensburgh | Quad Sacra School | 66 | 56 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Hereford | Blue Coat School | 140 | – | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| „ | Scudamore National School | 130 | – | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Honfield | Edmund Trust National School | 59 | – | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Jedburgh | Jedburgh Academy | 40 | – | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Ipswich | School of Art | 34 | 40 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Keswick | Brigham National School | 14 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Kemberworth | National School | 138 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Kirremuir | Webster's Seminary Drawing Class | 50 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Leamington | British School | 240 | – | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| Leeds | Farnley National School | 44 | 40 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| „ | Holbeck Wesleyan School | 71 | 57 | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| „ | St. George's School | 239 | – | 1 | 13 | 5 |
| „ | School of Art | 146 | 122 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Limerick | Model National School | – | – | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| „ | School of Art | 30 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Liverpool | Roman Catholic Female Training School | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| „ | St. Augustine's National School | 170 | – | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| „ | St. Chrysostome's Everton National School | 201 | 30 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| „ | St. Mary's Edge Hill School | 120 | – | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| „ | St. Saviour's School | 90 | 100 | 0 | 14 | 1 |
| „ | School of Art, South District | – | – | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| „ | South Church of England School | 28 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 7 |

Appendix J.

AID BY EXAMPLES.

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils or Members. M. | No. of Pupils or Members. F. | Aid by Department. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Llandovery | Welsh Collegiate Institution | 15 | – | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| London | St. Philip's Orphanage | 71 | – | 2 | 19 | 8 |
| Battersea | Durham House Academy | 34 | – | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Brompton | Parochial National School | 160 | – | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Clapham | Parochial School | – | – | 1 | 15 | 6 |
| Clapham Road | British Orphan Asylum | 61 | 34 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Clapton | London Orphan Asylum | 290 | 140 | 0 | 13 | 2 |
| Fulham | National Boys' School | 95 | – | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Gray's Inn Road | Home and Colonial Training School | 83 | 115 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Haggerstone | All Saints' School | 150 | – | 0 | 15 | 16 |
| Islington | Union Chapel Boys' School | 110 | – | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Kennington | Bolton Street National School | 75 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Kingsland | Birkbeck Schools | 46 | 34 | 0 | 12 | 11 |
| Lambeth | British School | 290 | – | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Marylebone | Trinity District Girls' School | – | 76 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| Peckham | Birkbeck Schools | 400 | 150 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Portman Square | St. Thomas's Schools | 150 | 50 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Regent Street | Polytechnic School | – | – | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| St. John's Wood | St. John's School | 176 | – | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| St. Martin's | School of Art | – | – | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| St. Pancras | National School | 300 | 280 | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Spitalfields | The Domestic Mission School | 92 | – | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Upper Holloway | St. John's National School | 150 | 150 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| Walworth | Beresford Episcopal Chapel School | 150 | – | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Waterloo Road | Hawkstone Hall School | 50 | – | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Westminster | St. Stephen's Girls' School | – | 62 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, | St. James's National School | 55 | – | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Macclesfield | Christ Church School | 90 | 146 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| Manchester | St. Catherine's Church of England National School | 100 | 180 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
| ,, | St. Philip Hulme National School | 160 | 150 | 1 | 13 | 10 |
| ,, | St. Wilfrid's Boys' School | 121 | – | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| ,, | School of Art | 296 | 52 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | Commercial School | 33 | – | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Newport | Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute | 13 | – | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| Nottingham | People's College Day School | 155 | – | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| ,, | St. Mary's Girls' School | – | 150 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| ,, | School of Art | 150 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Norwich | School of Art | 70 | 38 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| Oldbury | National Schools | 130 | 80 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Old Cumnock | Free Church School | 140 | 67 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Paisley | Poor Schools in connexion with School of Art | – | – | 0 | 13 | 10 |
| Parsonstown | Model National School | – | – | 2 | 13 | 8 |
| Penkridge | Boys' National School | 260 | – | 0 | 13 | 2 |
| Perth | Sharp's Educational Institution | 135 | 157 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| ,, | Stewart's Free Trade School | 96 | – | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Pitcairn Green | Free Church School | 66 | 48 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Plymouth | Charles National School | 400 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| ,, | Free School | 700 | 260 | 0 | 17 | 11 |
| Preston | All Saints' National School | 110 | – | 0 | 9 | 7 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 54 | 6 | 0 |
| Rawmarsh | Free Grammar School | 110 | – | 0 | 17 | 8 |
| Reading | St. John's National School | 75 | – | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 19 | 12 | 9 |
| Romsey | British School | 135 | – | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Sandown | National School | 63 | 48 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Salford | St. John's Roman Catholic Schools | 350 | 450 | 3 | 19 | 7 |
| Sheffield | High Green British Schools | 57 | 56 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| ,, | Holy Trinity National School | 250 | – | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| ,, | School of Art | – | – | 1 | 19 | 9 |
| Shrewsbury | School of Art | 40 | 20 | 0 | 13 | 6 |

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils or Members. M. | F. | Aid by Department. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ienton | National School | 116 | – | 0 18 2 |
| outhampton | Freemantle Church of England School | 110 | 70 | 3 2 2 |
| werby | National Model School | 70 | 90 | 0 15 8 |
| apleton | Bristol and Gloucester Training School | – | 80 | 2 1 4 |
| oke Damerel | Stoke Public School | 108 | 121 | 0 15 5 |
| roud | School of Art | – | – | 6 2 1 |
| rood | National School | 80 | 120 | 0 12 3 |
| itton | National School | 42 | 33 | 0 1 9 |
| itton-in-Kildwick | National School | 124 | 115 | 0 6 2 |
| wansea | Normal College | 180 | – | 1 18 10 |
| arporley | Tilstone School | 71 | 58 | 1 18 2 |
| unton | Wilton Parochial School | 16 | 16 | 0 7 0 |
| rowbridge | Trinity National School | 69 | 102 | 0 8 0 |
| arrington | Heathside Schools | 400 | 300 | 0 18 2 |
| „ | Oxford Church of England School | 59 | 49 | 2 2 8 |
| „ | School of Art | – | – | 0 19 2 |
| ellington | Messrs. Fox's British School | 120 | – | 0 15 5 |
| „ | Wesleyan Day School | 76 | 36 | 1 14 0 |
| ivenhoe | National School | 73 | 32 | 1 4 4 |
| olverton Station | British School | 114 | 95 | 1 1 8 |
| orcester | College School | 58 | – | 1 12 11 |
| armouth | School of Art | – | – | 0 4 10 |
| ork | Micklegate National Boys' School | 120 | – | 1 12 7 |
| „ | York and Ripon Training School | 79 | 32 | 1 13 6 |
| | | | £ | 417 14 9 |
| | SCIENCE. | | | |
| ldershot | 21st Fusiliers Scientific Institution | 126 | – | 1 1 3 |
| mondbury | Central School, Chemical Class | 13 | – | 7 9 0 |
| irkenhead | St. Ardain's College | 58 | – | 6 1 0 |
| irmingham | School of Practical Science of the Birmingham and Midland Institute | 47 | – | 5 14 9 |
| hester | Training College | – | – | 0 5 0 |
| ollar | Dollar School | 251 | 205 | 2 13 4 |
| ublin | Committee of Lectures | – | – | 15 13 11 |
| „ | Erasmus Smith's School | 90 | 65 | 1 8 0 |
| lasgow | Carlton Place Secular Schools | 130 | 72 | 10 9 8 |
| alifax | Working Man's College | 23 | – | 10 8 5½ |
| uddersfield | Literary and Scientific Society | 23 | – | 8 7 1 |
| ondon | Chelsea Royal Military Asylum | 500 | – | 1 3 4 |
| „ | Chelsea St. Mark's College | – | – | 1 10 6 |
| „ | St. Thomas's Charterhouse | 400 | – | 10 0 0 |
| verpool | School Frigate Conway | – | – | 5 8 4½ |
| anchester | Mechanics' Institution | 90 | – | 4 10 2 |
| elton Mowbray | Free Church School | 190 | 200 | 1 15 0 |
| nagh | Model National School | – | – | 1 14 0 |
| uro | Royal Institution of Cornwall | – | – | 5 17 1 |
| armouth | Navigation School | – | – | 0 1 3 |
| | | | £ | 101 11 2 |

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

# DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

## APPENDIX K.

Appendix K

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR ART ON THE BRITISH PICTURES.

### REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL for ART on the BRITISH PICTURES at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

I HAVE the honour to report on the British pictures under my charge, on the general state of these collections, and the additions that have been made to them during the past year.

First, as to the preservation of the pictures. In my last year's report I alluded to the danger to which pictures near the eye were exposed, arising from the close inspection to which they are often submitted, and that to prevent accidental injuries, such pictures were being gradually placed under glass. This course has been continued during the past year, and many of the most delicate pictures by this means secured from injury.

The means of regulating the warmth of the galleries continues to have my best and constant attention, with a view to secure the pictures from danger, the comfort of the visitors, and that of the students. These conditions, however, are often conflicting. The pictures must always have the first consideration, but it at times becomes a matter of difficulty, and sometimes of complaint, that the proper temperature and the free ventilation required for that purpose interferes with the other two conditions. In the winter time, persons coming in from the outer air, wrapped up for protection against an atmosphere many degrees below freezing, are apt to be startled at a moderate heat within doors, and to think the safety of works of art thereby endangered, while those seated for hours in the same atmosphere, on the contrary, think the temperature far too low, and complain of the drafts necessitated by ventilation. Thermometers are hung in various parts of each room (and even on the lower parts of the pictures supposed to be most exposed to changes of temperature), and during stated times of each day and every evening these indications are carefully registered. I append an abstract of these registers, giving the average heat, and in each quarter of the year the highest and lowest accidental ranges, and I think it is not too much to assert that no danger whatever to the works of art can have arisen from a temperature which has on no occasion during the six months of the year when the galleries are artificially heated, even by accident, reached within some degrees of "summer heat," and whose highest monthly average during that period is only 6° above temperate (55°), the air *not* being *dried* in the process of warming, but drawn immediately

om the outer atmosphere into the galleries, which are thus more quable than most rooms in private houses where pictures are ranged.

It will be remembered that in 1859 a commission was appointed by the oard, consisting of Professors Faraday, Hofmann, and Tyndall, together ith Captain Fowke, R.E., and myself, and that we were unanimous reporting that,—"There is nothing innate in coal gas which renders its application to the illumination of picture galleries objectionable. Its light, though not so white as that of the sun, is equally harmless; its radiant heat may be rendered innocuous by placing a sufficient distance between the gas jets and the pictures, while the heat of combustion may be rendered eminently serviceable in promoting ventilation."

The report further went on to say that while it is "not safe to permit the product of combustion to come in contact with pictures, painted either in oil or water colours, the Commission have examined the Sheepshanks' Gallery as an experimental attempt to light pictures with gas, and are of opinion that the process there carried out fulfils the condition of effectually illuminating the pictures, and at the same time removing the products of combustion. According to the indications of the thermometer required and obtained, it does this in harmony with, and in aid of, the ventilation, and does not make a difference of more than one degree Fahrenheit at the parts where the pictures are placed, between the temperatures, before and after the gas is lighted."

This carefully considered report, emanating from some of the first ientific men of the day, may safely be considered to set at rest any uestion as to danger to the pictures from increased heat, impure air &c., oduced by this mode of lighting.

The Keeper of the National Gallery having expressed a wish that a reen should be placed between the warm water pipes and the pictures guard them from the heat, (which however did not influence he thermometers beyond two or three degrees,) by the direction f the Board this screen has been fixed to the satisfaction of the irector.

In my last report I noticed that one or two pictures originally executed ith dangerous materials, and brought in an injured state into the new aller es, had been photographed to register that state, and to serve to st any progress of the injury. From time to time I have examined ese works and have found that the evils are not progressing. At the me time it must be stated that other equally faultily painted pictures herein asphaltum has been used as a pigment, or macgilp much too eely as a vehicle, must be expected to progress in decay, and that no nown means, under any kind of care, will entirely preserve them, either public galleries or private collections; but the defects and injuries of l British pictures, placed by the Trustees of the National Gallery under e charge of the Department, were carefully inspected and registered; dividually by myself and Mr. Robinson, jointly with Sir C. Eastlake hen first received, and the same was done also with respect to the ctures the gift of Mr. Sheepshanks. This registry can at any time be ferred to, to test the past and present state of the pictures.

2ndly. As temporary and permanent additions to the collection.

Following out the practice adopted in all sections of the South Kengton Museum of receiving works of art, on loan, to exhibit with the eneral collections, several valuable contributions have been offered and

Appendix K.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR ART ON THE BRITISH PICTURES.

accepted on these terms. The following persons have been contributors during the past year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. James Bell | - | - | 4 oil paintings. |
| Mr. Alfred Chalon | - | - | 2 water-colour paintings. |
| Mr. C. W. Dilke | - | - | 8 „ „ |
| Mr. Dyer Edwards | - | - | 2 „ „ |
| Mr. Field | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Mr. Seymour Haden | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Sir P. Fairbairn | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Miss Le Mann | - | - | 4 „ „ |
| Mr. Lewes Lloyd | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Mr. Pryor | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Mr. Pococke | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Mr. Medwin | - | - | 1 „ „ |
| Mr. Mulready | - | - | 3 „ „ |
| Mr. W. Sandby | - | - | 2 „ „ |

Mr. Sheepshanks, as part of his gift of pictures, had included a few water-colour paintings, intended by him to initiate the formation of a National Collection of Water-Colour Art, and I have the gratification to report that during the past year, Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, acting in the spirit of the wishes of her late husband, empowered the President of the old Society of Water-Colour Painters to offer to the Department a valuable collection of 51 water-colour paintings to further the formation of such national collection, accompanied with an additional promise of 50 more at some future period. Mrs. Ellison has also given a valuable marble bust of her late husband, by Westmacott, which is now placed in the sculpture collection. Mr. Delamotte also offered three valuable works for the same purpose. These gifts have been accepted and arranged together with about 40 more, by early British Masters practising this branch of art, which were, at various times, purchased with the sanction of the Board, and a catalogue, with a short historical preface, prepared and issued to illustrate them.

In conclusion, I feel confident in reporting that the pictures under my charge are so exhibited as to combine their best display to the public with usefulness to the student and the utmost possible security to the works themselves.

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

## GALLERIES containing the NATIONAL GALLERY PICTURES.

### Temperature for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

#### WINTER QUARTER.

The highest temperature occurred on the evening of March 20th, thermometer reading 66°; outside temperature 55°. The lowest was on the morning of the 20th December, thermometer reading 43°; outside temperature 39°.

#### SPRING QUARTER.

The highest temperature occurred on the afternoon of May 26th, thermometer reading 71°; outside temperature 67°. The lowest was on the morning of April 24th, thermometer reading 53°; outside temperature 35°.

#### SUMMER QUARTER.

The highest was on the evening of July 3rd, thermometer reading 72°; outside temperature 71°. The lowest on the morning of September 11th, thermometer reading 57°; outside temperature 56°.

#### AUTUMN QUARTER.

The highest was on Monday, October 1st, thermometer reading 69°; outside temperature 59°. The lowest on Thursday, December 20th, thermometer reading 50°; outside temperature 33°. On Wednesday, December 25th, 1860, the boilers being out of repair, the thermometer reading 32°; outside temperature 26°.

#### AVERAGE.

*Long Gallery of British Paintings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Average of Gallery | 58° |
| „ bottom of paintings | 61° |
| „ top of paintings | 60° |

*Vernon Rooms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Average of rooms | 59° |
| „ bottom of paintings | 61° |
| „ top of paintings | 60° |

*Turner Rooms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Average of rooms | 59° |
| „ bottom of paintings | 61° |
| „ top of paintings | 60° |

GEORGE KING,
Attendant on Ventilation.

Appendix K.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR ART ON THE BRITISH PICTURES.

TABLE showing the HIGHEST and LOWEST TEMPERATURE in the SHEEPSHANKS' GALLERY.

| No. 1 Room. | | | No. 2 Room. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Highest. | Lowest. | — | Highest. | Lowest. |
| | ° | ° | | ° | ° |
| January - - | 61 | 43 | January - - | 63 | 49 |
| February - - | 63 | 43 | February - - | 64 | 48 |
| March - - | 63 | 48 | March - - | 64 | 51 |
| April - - | 68 | 50 | April - - | 69 | 50 |
| May - - - | 71 | 54 | May - - | 73 | 56 |
| June - - - | 68 | 57 | June - - | 68 | 59 |
| July - - - | 70 | 58 | July - - | 71 | 60 |
| August - - | 67 | 59 | August - - | 70 | 61 |
| September - - | 69 | 51 | September - - | 70 | 53 |
| October - - | 64 | 49 | October - - | 67 | 47 |
| November - - | 60 | 45 | November - - | 64 | 48 |
| December - - | 59 | 38 | December - - | 62 | 44 |

| No. 3 Room. | | | No. 4 Room. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Highest. | Lowest. | — | Lowest. | Highest. |
| | ° | ° | | ° | ° |
| January - - | 64 | 50 | January - - | 46 | 65 |
| February - - | 64 | 47 | February - - | 48 | 61 |
| March - - | 66 | 53 | March - - | 50 | 63 |
| April - - - | 66 | 52 | April - - | 49 | 65 |
| May - - - | 72 | 56 | May - - | 53 | 71 |
| June - - - | 69 | 57 | June - - | 56 | 68 |
| July - - - | 72 | 59 | July - - | 57 | 76 |
| August - - | 70 | 62 | August - - | 60 | 68 |
| September - - | 71 | 55 | September - - | 52 | 68 |
| October - - | 66 | 50 | October - - | 47 | 64 |
| November - - | 64 | 48 | November - - | 43 | 59 |
| December - - | 63 | 40 | December - - | 33 | 60 |

OUTSIDE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.—1860.

| Dates. | Monthly Average. | Dates. | Monthly Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | | ° |
| January - - - | 44 | July - - - | 70 |
| February - - - | 40 | August - - | 66 |
| March - - - | 47·5 | September - - | 59 |
| April - - - | 50 | October - - - | 56 |
| May - - - | 64 | November - - | 44·5 |
| June - - - | 63 | December - - | 39 |

Registry taken at 10 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m.

F. POWELL,
Sapper, Royal Engineers.

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE of the Sheepshanks Gallery. 1860.

The Thermometers were registered at 10 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m.

| No. 1 Room. Dates. | Monthly Average. | No. 2 Room. Dates. | Monthly Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | | ° |
| January | 53 | January | 55·5 |
| February | 54·5 | February | 58·5 |
| March | 56 | March | 59 |
| April | 56·5 | April | 58 |
| May | 63 | May | 64 |
| June | 62·5 | June | 63·5 |
| July | 66 | July | 67 |
| August | 63·5 | August | 65 |
| September | 57·5 | September | 60 |
| October | 58·5 | October | 60 |
| November | 54 | November | 57 |
| December | 52 | December | 56 |

| No. 3 Room. Dates. | Monthly Average. | No. 4 Room. Dates. | Monthly Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | | ° |
| January | 56 | January | 55 |
| February | 59 | February | 55·5 |
| March | 60 | March | 57 |
| April | 57·5 | April | 55 |
| May | 64 | May | 63·5 |
| June | 64·5 | June | 62 |
| July | 69 | July | 67 |
| August | 65 | August | 64 |
| September | 62 | September | 58·5 |
| October | 60 | October | 58·5 |
| November | 57 | November | 53 |
| December | 61 | December | 52 |

Registry taken at 10 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m.

F. POWELL,
Sapper, Royal Engineers.

# APPENDIX L.

Appendix L. REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the ART COLLECTIONS.

REPORT OF MR. ROBINSON ON ART COLLECTIONS.

THE increase of the collection has been equal to that of previous years, and in one important section, that of mediæval and renaissance sculpture, especial progress has been made.

The number of specimens of every kind now amounts to upwards of 7,500.

A new edition of the Inventory has been compiled, and is nearly ready for publication.

No change has taken place in respect to the exhibiting space allotted to the collection since last year's report, and consequently it is impossible to effect any more systematic classification than the present entirely provisional one. In default, however, of more complete arrangement, which can only be effected when the new buildings now in progress are finished, the system of labelling every object which may seem to require special illustration has been much more completely carried out, and at present very few specimens are without explanatory labels.

I have already stated that the principal acquisitions this year have been in the class of sculpture; the specimens are mainly works of Italian origin of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and an important link in the chain of high art, heretofore unrecognized in our national collections, has thus been added. The desirability of embracing every opportunity for the acquisition of specimens of sculpture, especially such as seemed likely to occur at this period in Italy, has been kept steadily in view, and during the lengthened journey in that country which I was directed to make in the autumn, upwards of one hundred and twenty specimens of sculpture were obtained. This very considerable augmentation of our mediæval sculpture collection renders it, in many respects, richer and more complete than that of any other public museum.

A series of eighty-five pieces were purchased "*en bloc*" in Rome, being the bulk (all that it was desirable to acquire) of the Gigli and Campana collections of mediæval sculpture; amongst them are original works in marble or terra cotta, of the highest artistic and historical value, of Michael Angelo, Donatello, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Rossellino, Jacopo della Quercia, Matteo Civitale, Desiderio da Settignano, the Della Robbia, and many other of the greatest sculptors of the period of the revival of art. These collections, virtually the property of the Papal government, having been deposited in the Monte de Pietà in Rome as security for money advanced, were, after a lengthy negociation, finally acquired for the sum of 5,836*l.*, being considerably less than the amount originally advanced on them, and about one half only of their value as estimated by a commission of the academy of St. Luke.

It will not be possible to exhibit this series in its entirety until the completion of the new courts which are now in progress; it is ultimately, however, intended to assemble together all the specimens in the class of sculpture, and the analogous categories of ornamental bronzes, medals, &c., and to supplement them by a limited number of plaster casts, photographs, &c., of remarkable works which are still *in situ* in the churches, museums, &c., of the continent, especially of such as are typical of the styles and characteristics of their several authors.

The loans of works of art to the Museum have been equal in value and number to those of former years, their extent has been only determined by the space available for their reception. However rich the permanent collections of the Museum may become, I am strongly of

opinion that the system of receiving objects on loan should suffer no abatement; it is popular with the possessors of fine works of art, and highly appreciated by the general public. A list of loans during this year is appended.

The circulation of specimens to the various provincial schools and other institutions in connexion with the Department has been gradually on the increase. The principal travelling collection has been re-organized and more than doubled in extent; it is kept constantly in circulation from town to town, and the accompanying return will afford the best evidence of its utility. A far more extensive series of specimens than can be conveniently abstracted from the Central Museum might indeed be sent round the country, and the acquisition of objects with this special intention ought soon to be taken into account.

No change has taken place in the collection of architectural casts; the inadequacy of the exhibiting space alike precludes any new additions, or any re-arrangement of the existing specimens.

Pending the completion of the new galleries and courts now in course of construction, the specimens in every section are being carefully examined, repairs and restorations, where necessary to the conservation or proper illustration of the several objects, are systematically carried on, so that when the time arrives for the entire re-arrangement of the collection, every specimen may be displayed to the utmost advantage.

These and other desiderata when finally accomplished, will, I doubt not, enhance the obvious importance and also the real utility of the collection to an extent which at present can scarcely be foreseen.

(Signed) J. C. ROBINSON.

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LOANS to the ART MUSEUM during 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen. Medallion, in terra cotta, and a pair of Italian fire-dogs.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Collection of antique gems, jewellery, &c. (Upwards of 500 specimens.)
Sir F. E. Scott, Bart. A collection of Limoges painted enamels, and two Sèvres porcelain cups and saucers. (14 specimens).
A. Barker, Esq. Collection of objects in majolica ware and rock crystal. (19 specimens.)
M. Blackmore, Esq. A series of seven French 15th century missal paintings.
Miss. S. Clarke. Chinese enamelled cup and saucer.
C. W. Dilke, Esq. An Indian gold bracelet.
G. Eastwood, Esq. Collection of antique Greek, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon jewellery. (37 specimens.)
G. Field, Esq. Collection of various objects in bronze, enamel, porcelain, &c. (29 specimens.)
Mrs. Ford. Jewel in enamelled gold.
R. Goff, Esq. A collection of carvings in ivory, &c. (73 specimens.)
E. Greaves, Esq. Carving in limewood.
L. Lucas, Esq. A series of drawings by ancient masters. (15 specimens.)
H. Macmanus, Esq. Medallion in carved box-wood.
H. Magniac, Esq. A Gothic mazer bowl and an ivory crozier.
C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. German porcelain vase and various specimens of jewellery. (14 specimens.)
General Malcolm. Collection of Indian decorative arms. (33 specimens.)
G. H. Morland, Esq. Collection of various objects of art, majolica, porcelain, enamels, bronzes, &c. (111 specimens.)
R. Napier, Esq. Statuette in carved ivory, and an ornamental 17th century carriage watch. (2 specimens.)
R. C. Naylor, Esq. Three Chelsea porcelain vases.
A. Nesbitt, Esq. A Persian earthenware bowl.
Mrs. Frazer Redgrave. An Oriental porcelain bowl.
R. Riddell, Esq. A cinque cento pendant jewel.

Appendix L.

REPORT OF MR. ROBINSON ON ART COLLECTIONS.

Rev. J. C. B. Ridell. A picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
D. B. Robertson, Esq. A Chinese enamel and a carved jade vase.
Rev. Dr. Rock, D.D. A "super altare," or portable altar, decorated with niello work.
M. Uzielli, Esq. Collection of various objects, majolica ware, bronzes, jewellery, &c. (69 specimens.)
H. Vaughan, Esq. A Venetian carved wood stall chair, original drawings by Flaxman and Stothard. (64 specimens.)
E. Waterton, Esq. Dagger with damascened blade.
J. Webb, Esq. Collection of antique jewels. (About 170 specimens.)
Mrs. H. White. A piece of ancient lace.

OBJECTS PRESENTED to the MUSEUM during 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen. Sixteen specimens of oriental porcelain.
H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Three panels of engraved glass, vase in Berlin porcelain, and six modern terra cotta busts.
Sir James Hudson, K.C.B. Bronze crucifix, Venetian glass bottle, and five other objects.
Count Cornaro. Three pieces of modern Venetian glass.
Miss Bulley. Piece of carved oak from the Star Chamber, Westminster.
H. Farrer, Esq. A specimen of old Liverpool porcelain.
Colonel Guthrie. An intaglio and a cameo. English, 18th century work.
Rev. T. Nann. Portion of an altar cloth.
National Gallery, Trustees of. Bust in white marble, by P. J. David d'Angers.
M. Protat. Bust in Parian porcelain.

SUMMARY of General Results of the CIRCULATING MUSEUM from its institution in February 1855, down to September 1859 inclusive.

| Town. | Date. | No. of Days the Exhibition was open in each Town. | Total Visitors. | Total Receipts. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham - | February, March, and April, 1855 | 39 | 12,711 | 96 6 11 |
| Nottingham - | April, May, and June ,, | 37 | 5,572 | 21 10 10 |
| Macclesfield - | June, July, and August ,, | 45 | 12,941 | 108 12 8 |
| Norwich - - | September, October, and Nov. ,, | 41 | 2,657 | 20 15 5 |
| Leeds - - | Nov., Dec., and Jan., 1855-6 - | 40 | 21,508 | 119 12 9 |
| Sheffield - - | January, Febry., and March, 1856 | 42 | 4,935 | 52 2 3 |
| York - - | March and April ,, | 41 | 4,094 | 58 7 1 |
| Newcastle on Tyne | May and June ,, | 24 | 1,941 | 18 1 2 |
| Carnarvon, N.W. - | July ,, | 22 | 1,310 | 6 7 7 |
| Hanley (Potteries) | August, September, and Oct. ,, | 42 | 20,572 | 208 16 5 |
| Stourbridge - | December and January, 1856-7 - | 32 | 667 | 8 15 5 |
| Worcester - - | February and March 1857 | 29 | 2,869 | 21 13 10 |
| Liverpool - - | March, April, and May ,, | 36 | 16,965 | 169 2 0 |
| Glasgow - - | May, June, and July ,, | 55 | 5,830 | 60 2 11 |
| Paisley - - | August, September, and Oct. ,, | 31 | 3,340 | 14 3 1 |
| Dundee - - | November and December ,, | 21 | 6,343 | 66 6 5 |
| Aberdeen - - | January ,, | 22 | 15,451 | 67 1 0 |
| Belfast - - | February and March ,, | 28 | 3,322 | 36 2 10 |
| Dublin - - | April, May, and June ,, | 65 | 55,322 | 1,095 4 2 |
| Limerick - - | July and August ,, | 33 | 10,527 | 171 0 1 |
| Clonmel - - | September and October ,, | 46 | 13,998 | 178 18 6 |
| Waterford - - | Nov., Dec., and Jan., 1858-9 | 39 | 15,685 | 188 10 10 |
| Devonport - - | March and April 1859 | 30 | 9,165 | 176 18 8 |
| Exeter - - | April, May, and June ,, | 34 | 12,485 | 300 7 7 |
| Barnstaple - - | May and June ,, | 5 | 32,399 | 2,437 17 9 |
| Taunton - - | August and September ,, | 23 | 14,368 | 308 9 8 |
| | | 908 | 306,987* | 6,011 7 10 |

* Of these visitors, 157,598 attended in the morning, and 149,389 in the evenings. 15,146 catalogues were sold, 2,166 articles copied, and 7,155 season tickets sold.

## Summary of Results of the Travelling Collection, from June to December 1860, inclusive.*

| Name of Town. | Date. | Days Open. | Visitors. | | | | | Catalogues Sold. | | Articles Copied. | Season Tickets Sold. | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Morning. | | Evening. | | Total. | Museum Collection. | Local Collection. | | | |
| | | | Paid. | Cards. | Paid. | Cards. | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| Dorchester | June 4 to June 8 | 5 | 22,658 | 14,500 | — | — | 37,158 | — | 1,700 | — | — | 2,069 7 0 |
| Dudley | July 16 to August 20 | 31 | 645 | 197 | 4,315 | 194 | 5,351 | 196 | 406 | — | 13 | 104 4 7 |
| Hartshill (Stoke) | August 28 to September 29 | 29 | 325 | 402 | 1,272 | 752 | 2,751 | 136 | — | 12 | 39 | 28 7 11 |
| Bridgnorth | October 15 to October 30 | 14 | 1,448 | 1,389 | 3,160 | 881 | 6,878 | 256 | 620 | — | 204 | 139 10 9 |
| Salford† | November 27 to December 31 | | No. of Visitors about | | | | 30,000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | 82,138 | | | | | 2,341 10 3 |

* The Travelling Collection having been remodelled and increased was again put in circulation in June 1860.

† As the collection remained at Salford until March 1861 the complete returns cannot yet be ascertained.

(Signed) J. C. Robinson.

Appendix L.

REPORT OF MR. ROBINSON ON ART COLLECTIONS.

## REPORT of the KEEPER of the ART LIBRARY.

THE number of subscribers to the Art Library has greatly increased during the past year; it is now open to students of the schools and the public generally during the same time as the Museum, through which it is necessary to pass to get access to it.

A more liberal arrangement has been effected in respect to subscribers' tickets of admission. At present these tickets admit the holder to the Museum generally, and to the Educational as well as the Art Library.

The new room in which the Library is now located having been constructed as an exhibiting room for the Museum, and not especially as a library, does not afford sufficient accommodation either for books or for readers. The room is, however, only temporarily occupied. A separate reading room is even now urgently required, the ordinary routine work of the library causing frequent interruptions to the students, in whose presence it is necessarily carried on.

The collection has been steadily augmented, as in previous years, by purchases of books, drawings, engravings, photographs, &c., and donations have likewise been received from the following persons:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
J. Denham, Esq.
W. Delamotte, Esq.
A. H. Layard, Esq.
Capt. Leyland.
W. A. Mercer, Esq.
Walter Smith, Esq.
Lady Strange.
H. Vaughan, Esq.
M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.

ART LIBRARY RETURN for the Years 1856 to 1860 inclusive.

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 207 | 121 | 420 | 374 | 618 | Subscribers. |
| 5,346 | 3,455 | 7,178 | 6,364 | 7,961 | Readers. |
| 477 | 1,155 | 1,444 | 1,427 | 1,491 | Books borrowed. |
| 447 | 599 | 416 | 662 | 685 | Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed. |
| 451 | 793 | 363 | 413 | 752 | Volumes purchased. |
| 44 | 204 | 126 | 122 | 119 | „ presented. |
| 553 | 826 | 603 | 606 | 1,139 | Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased. |
| 54 | 62 | 240 | 114 | 77 | „ presented. |
| 39 | 809 | 305 | 189 | 132 | Photographs purchased. |
| — | 40 | 311 | 316 | 229 | „ presented. |
| — | 425 | 15 | 15 | 121 | Drawings purchased. |
| — | — | 1 | 1 | 113 | „ presented. |
| — | 1,859 | 4 | 222 | 199 | Engravings purchased. |
| — | — | 700 | 544 | — | „ presented. |
| — | 43 | 2 | 6 | 77 | Lithographs purchased. |
| — | — | — | — | 13 | „ presented. |
| 61 | 24 | 520 | 18 | 154 | Prints, &c. mounted and restored. |
| 501 | 488 | 516 | 407 | 975 | Titles entered. |
| 14 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 2 | Catalogues of Library sold. |
| 207 | 121 | 420 | 374 | 618 | Fees. |
| 436 | 291 | 204 | 349 | 373 | Volumes bound. |
| — | — | 604 | 11 | 1 | Volumes lettered. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | Art Library open | - | 168 days. |
| 1857 | „ „ | - | 113 „ |
| 1858 | „ „ | - | 289 „ |
| 1859 | „ „ | - | 225 „ |
| 1860 | „ „ | - | 306 „ |

Number of Days the Art Library has been open; Total Number of Visitors, and Average Daily Attendance in each of the following Years.

| Year. | Number of Days open. | Total Number of Visitors. | Average Daily Attendance. | Subscribers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 292 | 4,425 | 15 | 170 |
| 1854 | 248 | 7,942 | 32 | 235 |
| 1855 | 245 | 7,242 | 30 | 284 |
| 1856 | 168 | 5,346 | 32 | 207 |
| 1857 | 113 | 3,455 | 31 | 121 |
| 1858 | 289 | 7,178 | 28 | 420 |
| 1859 | 225 | 6,364 | 28 | 374 |
| 1860 | 306 | 7,981 | 26 | 618 |
| Total (Jan. 1853 to Dec. 1860) | | 49,933 | | |

(Signed) J. C. Robinson.

# APPENDIX M.

Appendix M. REPORT of the OFFICIAL AGENT for GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHS and REPRODUCTIONS for the USE of SCHOOLS OF ART and PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL AGENT FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

*General Arrangements.*

1. The arrangements indicated in the last Report (Appendix R., pp. 134, Seventh Report of the Science and Art Department) have been steadily carried out; but the supply of photographs has not been equal to the demand, owing chiefly to the unfavourable summer of 1860, for printing operations. In consequence of this it was thought desirable to suspend the receipt of all orders in November, in order to give an opportunity for clearing off the arrears which had accumulated. These arrears of orders now approach completion.

*Photographs issued.*

2. The number of photographs issued from the opening of the office in October 1859 to 31st December 1860, is 15,584, and the amount received for them *unmounted*, at the tariff prices stated in the last report, 871*l.* 10*s.*

*British Museum Photographs.*

3. In addition to the transfer of negatives for printing for the supply of the public upon the terms of the tariff fixed by the Department of Science and Art, a large stock of mounted and unmounted photographs belonging to the Trustees of the British Museum was delivered to this office for sale at the official prices with the additional charge of 8*d.* each when mounted. The sale of these from the commencement in May 1860 to 31st January 1861, to which date the accounts with the Trustees of the British Museum were made up, amounted to 108*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* less the official agent's commission of 20 per cent.

4. A royalty of 20 per cent. amounting to 21*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, has also been paid to the Trustees of the British Museum upon the un-mounted photographs sold to 31st January 1861 printed from the *negatives* transferred for that purpose to the Department of Science and Art.

*Public Exhibition of Official Photographs.*

5. Owing to the want of space and the great demand for the photographs exhibited in the room set apart for that purpose, and described in the official price list, no further additions have been made to the various series last reported as arranged for public exhibition.

*Electro-Metallic Reproductions, Fictile Ivories, and Casts.*

6. Copies of the Art objects exhibited in the office have been supplied during the year to:—

1. The War Office for the Tower of London,
2. The Museum of Irish Industry, Ireland,
5. The Public Library, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia,

and various private individuals for their collections.

*Arundel Society.*

7. No transactions have taken place during the year on behalf of this society.

*Visitors.*

8. The number of persons visiting the office for the inspection of the photographs, metallic reproductions, &c., during the year ending 31st December 1860 is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 1,758 |
| February | 1,865 |
| March | 1,691 |
| April | 2,291 |
| May | 2,004 |
| June | 1,864 |
| July | 1,160 |
| August | 2,178 |
| September | 2,236 |
| October | 2,187 |
| November | 1,568 |
| December | 1,431 |
| Total | 22,933 |

GEORGE WALLIS.

# APPENDIX N.

Appendix N.

Mr. R. A. Thompson's Report on Educational Collections.

## Educational Collections.

I have to report that satisfactory progress has been made in the educational collections during the past year. There has been a steady increase in the number of exhibitors, and a corresponding increase in the number and value of the donations and contributions. A new reading-room has been opened to the public, and a system of admission to it adopted, by quarterly, monthly, or weekly tickets, similar to that employed in the Art Library. The Educational Library was originally free to the public, but in consequence of the many inconveniences arising therefrom, it was found necessary to adopt a system of small payments for the privilege of studying in the reading-room; and the result has been, that though diminishing the number of visitors, it has nearly doubled the number of students and readers. The number of requisitions for permission to examine works in the collection during the year 1859 was 1,702, whilst in 1860 the number rose to 3,037.

### *Additions.*

Many important additions have been made to the educational collection, the donations, and examples sent for exhibition being largely in excess of the contributions of the previous twelve months. The facilities offered by the Museum to schoolmasters and others engaged in teaching, for reference to educational works and apparatus, and especially in bringing immediately to their notice new publications and improvements in appliances for simplifying and rendering less irksome the methods of instruction both to the tutor and the public, has proved a great inducement to authors and publishers to send their productions, either as donations to the Museum or for exhibition therein; and it is to these two sources that the Educational Collection is mostly indebted to the large increase in the number of its examples, and consequent public utility.

Several important additions have been made to the examples of school fittings, showing great improvements in manufacture accompanied by cheapness of production; and, in the case of school desks and forms, tending materially to add to the comfort, health, and cleanliness of the pupils. The additions to the library are mostly included in Class 2, General Education, and consist of grammars, works on reading, writing, spelling, history, and works on foreign and the dead languages; these works are mostly intended for elementary instruction. In purchasing books for the library, endeavours have been made, with some success, to secure copies of the earliest editions of the standard works for elementary instruction, especially as regards writing slips and copies; the old copies being very superior to those now in general use. Amongst the additions to Class 3, Drawing and the Fine Arts, are numerous casts in plaster, reductions by machinery from the antique, rustic drawing-models, colours, and implements. Want of sufficient space renders the proper exhibition of the contributions to this class impossible. The number of works for purposes of instruction in both vocal and instrumental music has been very largely increased, most of the principal publishers of music having contributed specimens of their publications to the collection; a few musical instruments have also been exhibited; but want of space

precludes the extension of the class in this direction. In Class 4, Natural History, several small generic and elementary collections of shells, fossils, and minerals have been sent for exhibition, and various new works on classification and general natural history added to the library; some valuable donations of maps and atlases have been made to the class geography and astronomy.

A collection of models, apparatus, and examples, suitable for use in Science and Navigation schools, has been formed, in accordance with the Science Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 23rd of March 1860; several hundred examples have been contributed, and the collection will be greatly increased as soon as suitable glass cases can be constructed for its reception. The apparatus and examples already received are intended to aid in the illustration and teaching of astronomy, navigation, chemistry, physics, and mechanics.

Upwards of 1,600 volumes have been added to the Library; of which number 1,136 have been presented, 462 purchased, and 98 sent for exhibition; whilst of models, maps, diagrams, and specimens of apparatus, 24 have been presented, 3 purchased, and 830 sent for exhibition; 495 volumes of books, models, and specimens of apparatus were withdrawn during the same period, but were mostly replaced by new editions of the books, and improved examples of the models and specimens of apparatus.

*Arrangement.*

For the better accommodation of persons desirous of making reference to the books in the Educational Museum, a reading room was prepared and opened to the public early in June, which, while greatly adding to the convenience and comfort of the visitors, has rendered the general supervision much more efficient and satisfactory.

All new publications received are placed on a table in the reading-room for the space of one month, previous to their being classified and placed in the book-cases.

Every specimen of apparatus, models, &c., added to the collection has been distinctly labelled, stating the name of the object, its use, price, and where it may be obtained, with the name of the inventor or producer.

*Catalogue.*

The fifth edition of the Catalogue was published early in the year, and the sixth edition, containing all the additions made to the collection up to the 31st of December last, placed in the hands of the printer.

An inventory of the collection, being a register of all examples received into the collection from its formation up to the present time, has been completed.

RICHARD A. THOMPSON.

Appendix N.

Mr. R. A. Thompson's Report on Food Division.

## Food Collection.

Many interesting and instructive examples have been added to this collection, especially in the series and cases of the chemical analyses of various descriptions of food, and substances used for adulteration. The latter series of specimens attracted great attention, and has been much studied by the visitors to the Museum. The Food Collection still continues one of the most attractive portions of the Museum, being visited by a larger number of the public than most of the other collections.

### *Additions.*

The following additions have been made during the past year: Donations, 211; specimens sent for exhibition, 54; purchases, 94; specimens prepared in the Museum, 116; total 475. Amongst the donations most worthy of notice are a collection of edible products of Honduras; a collection of the varieties of grouse indigenous to Nova Scotia: a series of specimens of the more distinct varieties of maize or Indian corn; and a collection of examples of the fruits, seeds, bread, and relics of the early inhabitants of Europe, from the Lacustrian nabitations in the peat deposits of Roben Hausen, on the Lake of Pfeffiicon, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. An interesting case of Sicilian confectionery, and various specimens of plants, fruits, and cereals, are included in those sent for exhibition.

Amongst the examples purchased are a case of pheasants illustrating the varieties that have been successfully introduced into this country; and a collection of fresh and salt water fish, being a selection of the ordinary varieties usually to be obtained in the London markets. An important addition has been made in a series of examples of substances commonly used for purposes of adulterating food; and when practicable the most simple way of detecting such adulteration either by chemical means or by the aid of the microscope is added.

Among the new cases of chemical analysis and preparations, is one illustrating the manufacture of bread from wheaten flour by various processes, showing the quantities of materials used in producing a four-pound loaf by the different systems of manufacture; analyses of eggs, fish, artichokes, yams, figs, pears, tobacco, and other substances have been prepared in the Museum, and exhibited in the collection.

No alteration in the plan of arrangement has been made since last year, though in consequence of the want of space for the Food Collection it has not been found practicable to adhere strictly to the system of classification adopted.

1,376 descriptive labels have been prepared and attached to the specimens; and 50 analytical and descriptive labels have been printed and copies distributed amongst various provincial museums.

A new edition of the Guide, containing many additions, has been published, and a register of the specimens received into the collection completed.

Richard A. Thompson.

## Report of the Keeper of the Division of Animal Products in the South Kensington Museum.

During the past year but little progress has been made towards increasing the collection of Animal Products, or further developing the branches of manufacture already partially illustrated, want of room rendering any great increase at present absolutely impossible. There would be little difficulty in augmenting this collection to almost any extent, provided the necessary space could be found for its reception.

In some few cases the old specimens have been removed to make place for those of more recent manufacture.

388 specimens have been added to the collection, of which number 125 have been presented, and 263 sent for exhibition. Amongst the examples presented are a valuable series illustrating the weaving and dyeing of carpets, a series of merino wools, and a case of specimens showing the use of old and waste materials in producing mungo and shoddy for manufacture into inferior kinds of woollen cloth.

Amongst the most worthy of attention of those sent for exhibition, are a case of specimens illustrating the Leeds woollen cloth manufactures, the manufacture of silk hats, the manufacture of whips and harness, and a valuable collection of raw and manufactured coral. A few heads and fleeces of rare varieties of sheep have also been added to the collection.

900 new descriptive labels have been prepared, printed, and attached to the examples: nearly every specimen in the Animal Product collection is now labelled.

A new edition of the catalogue, containing descriptions of all the articles presented or sent for exhibition, was published early in the year; and an inventory of the collection, being a register of all the examples received into the Museum, and the withdrawals therefrom up to this date, completed. Only two contributors withdrew their exhibits during the past year, and one of the series thus withdrawn has since been replaced by a finer and more extensive collection.

The collection generally is in good condition, though some of the sections require renewing, on account of their having become faded and otherwise deteriorated from long exposure, many of them forming part of the collection presented to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and though interesting in themselves, and for comparison with more recent examples, yet they do not represent the present state of our manufactures, especially in the important classes of silk and woollen. To protect the valuable collection of furs and skins it has been found necessary to provide glass cases, and suitable glass cases are now being made for this purpose.

Richard A. Thompson.

# APPENDIX O.

Appendix O.

REPORT OF DR. LANKESTER ON FOOD AND ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

## REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the FOOD and ANIMAL COLLECTION.

SIR,

I BEG to lay before you the following Report of the work done under my superintendence in the Animal and Food Collections during the past year.

Although much has been done to render the collections more complete, the want of more space is a great barrier to that development which would render these collections as useful as they might be, and commensurate with their educational and technological value. The want of accommodation for the preparation and production of specimens is much felt. I hope, however, that as increased accommodation will be given to the specimens in the Museum by the buildings now in course of construction, that a larger amount of space will be allowed to the important department placed under my superintendence.

### LECTURES.

During the past year my attention has been drawn to the best means of rendering the collections under my care available for public instruction and improvement. With this object in view I applied to the Committee of Council on Education for permission to continue my lectures on the Food Collection, and to initiate the course on the Animal Product Collections. With their permission I gave twelve lectures on the Food Collections, and six lectures on the Animal Product Collections. These lectures, especially those given in the evenings, were well attended, and as a charge was made for admission, it was a good indication of the anxiety of the public to obtain this kind of instruction. This is not to be wondered at, for up to the time these lectures were given, there were no lectures in London, with the exception of the lectures to working men delivered at the School of Mines in Jermyn Street, that contemplated giving to the working classes of London, at an hour at which they could attend, systematic instruction on any branch of natural knowledge. Unless accompanied with oral instruction of a systematic nature, our great collections of science and art can never be so effectual a means of instructing or elevating the public mind as they might be. As well might we expect children to be taught in a school without a master, however well supplied with books, paper, and pens and ink, as that our museums should be of educational value independent of oral systematic teaching. There are few students who, by their own unassisted energy, can find their way to improvement without guidance or direction.

The twelve lectures on food were as follows:—First course,—1, on water; 2, on salt; 3, on starch and sugar; 4, on oil, butter, and suet; 5, on flesh-forming foods; 6, on animal food. Second course—1, on salt; 2, on oil, butter, and fat; 3, on animal food; 4, on animals used as food by man; 5, on condiments and spices; 6, on the adulteration of food.

The Animal Product Collection offered a good basis for a series of lectures on the technology of the animal kingdom. These lectures were delivered on Tuesday evenings, and at the same charge as the lectures on food. Though the subject was not so generally interesting as that of

food, they were well attended. I have since been requested to deliver the same lectures in other places, affording gratifying proof that there exists a desire for further knowledge on these subjects. There is, perhaps, no subject in which the whole country is more immediately interested than in the application of scientific principles to the preparation and economical employment in the arts of life of the products of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. The subjects selected for the first course of six lectures were as follows:—1, on silk; 2, on wool; 3, on leather; 4, on bone; 5, on soap; 6, on the utilisation of waste.

### Animal Product Collection.

My attention has been drawn to the Animal Product Museum for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the older specimens might be withdrawn and newer ones added. Although some of the manufactured articles are old, yet they afford a means of indicating the history of the improvements made from time to time in the quantity and character of the articles manufactured, and I have accordingly recommended that new specimens should not displace the old, even at the hazard of considerable crowding. In this way room has been made for several important additions to the Animal Product Collection. In the wool department a large number of new specimens of cloth, carpeting, and felt have been added, with cases illustrating the manufacture of cloth and carpets. Additions have also been made to the silk, the leather, the skin, and the invertebrate animal department, the details of which will be found in the report of Mr. Richard Thompson, the Keeper of the Animal Product Collection.

Having seen the advantage of furnishing information by means of large printed labels as carried out in the Food Collection, I have written several labels for the Animal Product Collection of the same kind, and propose following this out with regard to the several departments represented in the collection. I have also, during the past year, been engaged in making notes in the Animal Product Collection with a view to the preparation of the third edition of the catalogue of that collection, which will be required to be ready by the end of the year 1861. As the result of this examination I find that many important departments of manufacture that are dependent on animal substances for their raw material are not so fully represented as they might be, if more space could be secured for their exhibition. This objection is also often urged by exhibitors as a reason for not sending their manufactured products to the Museum.

### Food Collection.

During the past year this collection has had the principal share of my attention. By exhibiting a large number of the specimens in bottles, which were formerly placed in trays and cases, a considerable space has been gained for the increase of specimens having more educational value. At the same time it would be very desirable that many of the removed specimens should be returned to the cases when space can be afforded for them. It is found, practically, that specimens exhibited upon a flat surface produce more impression upon the senses, and a more distinct idea is gained of quantity and quality than when they are enclosed in round glass bottles of various sizes. It is also very important where teaching is the aim of the exhibition of specimens that they should be so far separated from each other, that the attention may be wholly given to the object looked at without the interference of surrounding objects.

Appendix O.

REPORT OF DR. LANKESTER ON FOOD AND ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

## LABELS.

In pursuance of the plan on which the Food Collection was started, I have prepared labels of various sizes according to the importance of the object to be exhibited in the Museum. Considerable delay was at first experienced in getting these labels printed. New arrangements having been made to facilitate my labours in this department, I have to report that the following labels have been printed during the past year:—

### *Mineral Food.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tests for the purity of water. | Water in solid food. |
| Water. | Salt. |

### *Heat-giving Food.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Acids. | Yam. |
| Oleaginous food. | Pears. |
| Vinegar plant. | Grapes. |
| Honey. | Jerusalem artichoke. |
| Figs. | Sweet potatoes. |

### *Flesh-forming Food.*

*a.* Vegetable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley. | Oats. |
| Bread. | Cabbages. |
| Maize. | |

*b.* Animal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Birds used as food. | Reptiles used as food. |
| Composition of fish. | The pheasant. |
| Eggs. | Crustacea used as food. |
| Fish used as food. | Mackerel. |
| Flesh used as food. | Pike. |
| Hens' eggs. | The sturgeon. |
| Insects used as food. | Haddock. |
| Mollusca used as food. | Eels. |
| Mammals used as food. | |

### *Accessory Food.*

Accessory Food.

### *Auxiliary Food.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Composition of wines. | Tobacco. |
| Wines. | Composition of Tobacco. |

### *General.*

Chinese Food.

Many of the above labels have been written to accompany the exhibition of new analyses of foods not before exhibited. The labels, wheat, oats, potato, rice, and barley, have been rewritten to accompany new analyses of these substances, which it was thought desirable to exhibit in order to assimilate the quantitative analyses of these important articles of food with those made for the other substances exhibited in the collection.

### Analyses of Food.

One of the great objects of the Food Collection being the representation to the eye of the various substances entering into the composition of food, I have added during the past year the analyses of several articles of food to those already in the Museum. These analyses are chiefly founded on those made by distinguished chemists in this country, and on the continent of Europe. The calculations of quantities are, however, in all cases my own. I have also when several analyses of the same substance have been published preferred, where chemists of equal eminence have differed in the results of their investigations, to take the average result of their calculations than to exhibit the analysis of one only, however eminent. I have in a few cases been guided by the result of my own chemical investigations, but my exertions are limited in this direction for the want of some fitting place in the Museum in which to carry on the analysis or preparation of specimens.

The new cases containing analyses of food which have been added to the collection during the past year are as follows:—

*Vegetable Food.*

Composition of fermented and unfermented bread.
Composition of one pound of Jerusalem artichokes.
Composition of one pound of greens.
Composition of one pound of potatoes.
Composition of one pound of wheat.
Composition of one pound of barley.
Composition of one pound of oats.
Composition of one pound of rice.
Composition of one pound of ripe pears.
Composition of one pound of ripe grapes.
Composition of one pound of cabbages.
Composition of one pound of dried figs.

*Animal Food.*

Composition of one pound of hens' eggs.
Composition of one pound of mackerel.
Composition of one pound of soles.
Composition of one pound of herrings.
Composition of one pound of common barn-door fowl.
Composition of one pound of lamb.

Amongst the auxiliary foods, the composition of one pound of tobacco has been exhibited.

### Exhibition of Specimens.

The Keeper will report on the addition to the specimens during the past year; the following have been exhibited at my request or under my direction.

*Water.*—A series of specimens of water, exhibiting the action of water on lead has been added to the collection. The practice of stowing water in leaden cisterns is very likely to lead to injurious results, and the public is not generally acquainted with the circumstances under which water acts on lead; hence I have directed several specimens of water with lead in them to be exhibited to show the action of water on lead. Another series of waters have been exhibited for the purpose of showing the action of the permangate of potash, in indicating the organic matters contained in water. As these matters are those which produce disease, it becomes a question of the greatest importance to supply a test for the existence of those substances which can be readily applied and easily understood. In

Appendix O.

REPORT OF DR. LANKESTER ON FOOD AND ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

supplying water to soldiers in camps and sailors on board ships, such a test is a matter of first importance.

*Wax Models.*—Some of the specimens of food, both from the vegetable and animal kingdoms are very perishable, and cannot be conveniently kept in any fluid. Of these I have thought it desirable to have models in wax made. Models of edible fungi, of various forms of animal food, and of fruits, have thus been represented in the collection.

*Animals used as Food.*—It seems very desirable to exhibit those forms of domesticated and wild animals of Great Britain which furnish the best and most economical forms of food. With this view I have selected a number of fish which have been exhibited in a dry form, and exhibited in cases with appropriate labels. Through the exertions of Mr. Gould, I have been enabled to procure for exhibition the three species of pheasant found in the preserves of Great Britain. The introduction of the *Phasianus torguatus* from China, and the *Phasianus versicolor* from Japan, has been the means of greatly improving the breed of pheasants in this country. It is impossible, however, to represent the whole body of the larger mammalia used as food, and in the case of these animals I have recommended that the heads alone should be exhibited. Several specimens of the native breeds of oxen in this country are now exhibited, and I hope the development of this department will be found interesting to the farmer and grazier as well as to the public at large.

### Adulteration of Food.

The passing of the Act for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food during the last Session of Parliament having awakened considerable anxiety in the public mind on this subject, I have been anxious to develope this department of the Food Collection as far as possible. The detection of adulteration in food frequently demands the greatest amount of analytical skill in the use of the microscope and chemical re-agents. At the same time there is a certain amount of obvious adulterations which a small amount of knowledge on the part of the public might enable them to detect. To these I have drawn attention by directing to be prepared a series of specimens illustrating the appearance of adulterated articles of food as compared with those that are genuine, and likewise the means of detecting the adulteration. In this way the adulteration of food with copper, red lead, chalk, and other substances is illustrated. The adulteration to which milk, vinegar, confectionery, pickles, and other foods are subjected, are likewise demonstrated as far as the means at my disposal would permit.

### Diagrams.

Several new diagrams have been added for the purpose more particularly of showing the nature of adulterations which can be detected by the use of the microscope, as coffee, milk, &c.

### Guide to the Food Museum.

Another edition of the guide to the Food Museum having been called for, I have, at the request of the Committee of Council, prepared a third edition for the press. A considerable quantity of new matter was added to this edition with all the new labels which had been written since the last edition. It also contains an index and chapter of contents to facilitate the work of reference. By printing a larger number of this edition than of the two first, the price has been kept down to sixpence, thus enabling a larger number of the community to obtain it and derive the advantages which a study of the nature and composition of their daily food cannot fail to confer.

(Signed) Edwin Lankester.

# APPENDIX P.



## REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the MUSEUM OF CONSTRUCTION.

### *Additions.*

DURING the past year the Museum of Construction and Building Materials has been largely augmented, in the number and variety of the objects contained in it.

Upwards of 800 specimens of building materials have been added to the collection by 52 contributors. Of these six are donors to the Museum, and the remainder are, for the most part, manufacturers of the articles contributed who have sent specimens of their manufacture for exhibition, with the view of bringing them more directly before public notice.

A few examples have been purchased by the Department for the collection. They illustrate special applications of material and design.

Under this head (purchase) may be mentioned:—

A reproduction, by Messrs. Minton & Co., of a large vase, in enamelled ware, designed by Baron Marochetti.

Two designs in enamelled ware for public drinking fountains copied from Italian originals in the Art Museum.

A collection of ornamental encaustic flooring tiles, and glazed and enamelled wall tiles, also by Messrs. Minton & Co., Stoke-on-Trent.

A large bust in terra cotta by Mr. J. M. Blashfield of Stamford.

Amongst the donors to the Museum are:—

The Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications.

F. Matheson Esq., of Her Majesty's Office of Works at Edinburgh.

The Marquis of Salisbury has presented to the collection a valuable series of some 280 pieces of moulded bricks and blocks forming an ornamental garden palisade. Sir J. F. Burgoyne contributes specimens of wood, from the Gold Coast, Africa, which are employed in the Government buildings in that colony. Mr. Matheson contributes a valuable drawing of the roof over the Old Parliament House at Edinburgh.

Specimens of the moulded bricks and lumps, which have been used in the construction of the Arcades in the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, are also contributed.

The following amongst the many articles sent for exhibition by manufacturers and others, deserve mention:—

Specimens of flooring tiles, and tiles in majolica ware, for wall decorations, by Messrs. Minton & Co., Stoke-on-Trent.

Flooring tiles, exhibited by Messrs. Maw & Co., Benthall, Salop; the Architectural Pottery Company, Poole, Dorset; which firms have also laid down as flooring in the Museum, a large piece of ornamental tile pavement.

The collections of building and other bricks and blocks, exhibited by Messrs. J. & W. Eastwood, Lambeth; Messrs. F. & G. Rosher & Co., Blackfriars; Lewis Tomson, Wisbeach; and J. Arnold, Tamworth.

A specimen of General O. H. Knapp's iron pavement, for street ways, &c.; which has been laid with much success, in King Street, Westminster.

The marble chimney pieces shown by J. Mitchell, Walton Street, Brompton.

The series of fire-lump grates and stoves, by W. Pierce, Jermyn Street, Regent Street.

Illustrations of the application of terra cotta as a substitute for stone or cement work in the external decoration of buildings, forms a considerable portion of the Museum.

This material is also much employed in the manufacture of vases, figures, statues, and similar ornamental objects. M. H. Blanchard & Co., Blackfriars; Messrs. J. M. Blashfield, Stamford; J. Pulham, Broxbourne; Gibbs & Canning, Tamworth, are the principal exhibitors.

Some illustrations of the terra cotta columns, used in a portion of the arcading in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, are also exhibited. They were executed by Messrs. M. H. Blanchard & Co., Blackfriars Road, from designs by Godfrey Sykes, Esq., Science and Art Department.

Glass, as applied to various purposes in buildings, forms a new feature in the Museum. Samples and specimens of roofing tiles and slates of glass, area lights, coal-hole lights, and window-glass of all descriptions, are well illustrated.

Paper-hangings, and similar wall decorations, are also exhibited for the first time in this division, by several of the principal metropolitan manufacturers.

Models and full size illustrations of appliances for ventilation and other useful purposes in building and construction have also been contributed for exhibition.

A model of the principal staircase in Dorchester House, Park Lane, lent by the architect, Lewis Vulliamy, Esq.; a model of a patent system for trussing wooden girders with cast-iron, lent by the inventor, J. Coombes, Esq., C.E.; a model of a double-way staircase, lent by G. A. Burn, Esq.; a model of the roof over a chapel at Highgate, lent by the architect, T. Roger Smith, Esq.; a drawing of a temporary church built at Holloway, lent by Geo. Truefitt, Esq., the architect; a model of a patent hoist or lift for builders' use in hoisting bricks and materials, exhibited by Mr. George Johnson, builder, Wandsworth, the inventor; and several other similar illustrations, form valuable additions to the Museum.

*Arrangement.*

The Museum was entirely re-arranged in the early part of the past year. As far as possible the various objects have been brought together, and classed; so that, each variety of any particular article may be readily seen, and afford opportunity for judging of improvements, and of the intentions and uses of the illustrations. This classification has rendered the Museum of much value to architects, builders, and others, from whom frequent inquiries are received, for various building contrivances.

### *Catalogue.*

A new and illustrated catalogue of the Museum has been issued. It is so arranged that by means of a classed index, reference can be readily made for any particular object; and an alphabetical list of the exhibitors being also appended, it is believed that the object, or the exhibitor, may be found with the least possible difficulty.

462 copies of the first edition of the catalogue were sold during the year, at the sale-stall in the Museum. The sale of the new edition of the book still continues satisfactory.

### *Labelling.*

493 labels were written for, and affixed to, the various articles exhibited in the Museum. The whole collection has also been re-numbered, so as to agree with the numbers in the different sections of the new edition of the catalogue.

### *Inventory.*

An inventory of the Museum has been completed. It exhibits the number of the several articles in the collection. The section and number in the catalogue to which they belong, and by whom contributed.

The number of the illustrations, registered exceeds 5,000.

In concluding this report, it would appear desirable to mention the increasing demand from manufacturers of building materials and contrivances, for space, to exhibit in the Museum, specimens and illustrations.

These applications come from provincial as well as metropolitan producers; and it would be of importance to the Museum, if its present area could be extended, so as to provide suitable space for exhibiting many useful and desirable objects, which still remain unrepresented.

The contributions of the past year have almost exhausted the space now occupied by the collection, and considering the practical use made of the Museum, it would seem of moment, that every description of information which is here sought for, should be generally illustrated.

Hitherto this object has been accomplished as far as possible, and every means taken to provide any desirable illustration.

Without additional space however, for exhibiting, many valuable articles used in building and construction must remain unrepresented; and the Museum will comparatively be incapable of competing with the various and increasing demands now made upon it.

FRANCIS FOWKE, Capt. R.E.

April 1861.

# APPENDIX Q.

## Comparative Yearly Financial Statement.—Receipts repayable to Exchequer.

| | 1857. From 22nd June. | | | 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | — | Receipts. | — | — | Receipts. | — | — | Receipts. | — | — | Receipts. |
| Admissions to the Museum,— | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1. By payment of 6d. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morning | 13,211 | | | 30,107 | | | 29,932 | | | 56,116 | | |
| Evening | 4,068 | | | 4,459 | | | 4,198 | | | 7,863 | | |
| Total | 17,279 | | 431 5 4 | 34,566 | | 864 3 0 | 34,130 | | 853 5 0 | 63,979 | | 1,599 9 6 |
| 2. By periodical tickets. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School, 1l. | — | — | — | 13 | 13 0 0 | | 7 | 7 0 0 | | 5 | 5 0 0 | |
| Annual, 10s. | 14 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 9 | 4 10 0 | | 5 | 2 10 0 | | 11 | 5 10 0 | |
| 6 months, 5s. | — | — | — | 2 | 0 12 0 | | 2 | 0 12 0 | | 14 | 4 4 0 | |
| 3 months, 3s. | — | — | — | 54 | 8 2 0 | | 36 | 5 8 0 | | 72 | 10 16 0 | |
| 1 month, 2s. | — | — | — | 26 | 2 12 0 | | 25 | 2 10 0 | | 26 | 2 12 0 | |
| | | | | | | 28 16 0 | | | 18 0 0 | | | 28 2 0 |
| Sale of catalogues | — | — | 91 3 7 | — | — | 181 13 2 | — | — | 168 1 6 | — | — | 260 6 8 |
| Sale of lecture tickets | — | — | 19 6 0 | — | — | 66 12 6 | — | — | 72 15 6 | — | — | 30 7 9 |
| Refreshment rooms | — | — | 18 18 9 | — | — | 50 14 9 | — | — | 42 12 1½ | — | — | 43 8 10 |
| Waiting rooms | — | — | 12 16 1 | — | — | 17 1 10 | — | — | 13 15 6 | — | — | 21 13 6 |
| Private societies | — | — | — | — | — | 24 0 0 | — | — | 13 0 0 | — | — | 42 12 3 |
| Sale of library tickets:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weekly, 6d. | 87 | 2 3 6 | | 312 | 7 16 0 | | 293 | 7 6 6 | | 552 | 13 16 0 | |
| Monthly, 1s. 6d. | 29 | 2 3 6 | | 93 | 6 19 6 | | 72 | 5 8 0 | | 130 | 9 15 0 | |
| Yearly, 10s. | 5 | 2 10 0 | | 15 | 7 10 0 | | 9 | 4 10 0 | | 21 | 10 10 0 | |
| | | | 6 17 0 | | | 22 5 6 | | | 17 4 6 | | | 34 1 0 |
| General total | — | — | 587 6 9 | — | — | 1,255 6 9 | — | — | 1,198 14 1½ | — | — | 2,060 1 6 |

Note.—On the 22nd October 1860, periodical tickets of admission to the Museum, including Art Library and Educational Reading Room, were issued at the following rates—weekly, 6d.; monthly, 1s. 6d.; quarterly, 3s.; half-yearly, 6s.; yearly, 10s.

Philip Cunliffe Owen, Deputy General Superintendent.

Appendix Q.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

TABLE of AVERAGE NUMBERS of VISITORS in each YEAR, for Days, Evenings, Weeks, and Months.

MORNING and EVENING AVERAGES.

| | 1857. From 22nd June. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Average on each Day. | Average of the Morning and Evening. | Average on each Day. | Average of the Morning and Evening. | Average on each Day. | Average of the Morning and Evening. | Average on each Day. | Average of the Morning and Evening. |
| Three free days in each week. | | | | | | | | |
| Monday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning - | 1,264 | | 1,402 | | 1,389 | | 1,892 | |
| Evening - | 3,097 | | 2,157 | | 1,989 | | 2,347 | |
| Total - | | 4,250 | | 3,559 | | 3,378 | | 4,239 |
| Tuesday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning - | 1,115 | | 1,118 | | 1,252 | | 1,606 | |
| Evening - | 2,151 | | 1,651 | | 1,579 | | 2,199 | |
| Total - | | 2,999 | | 2,769 | | 2,831 | | 3,805 |
| Saturday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning - | 1,302 | | 1,124 | | 1,419 | | 1,533 | |
| Total - | | 1,302 | | 1,124 | | 1,419 | | 1,533 |
| Three students' days and one students' evening. | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning, | | | | | | | | |
| Paying - | 226 | | 208 | | 217 | | 368 | |
| Passes - | 61 | | 130 | | 133 | | 254 | |
| Total - | | 267 | | 326 | | 333 | | 622 |
| Evening, | | | | | | | | |
| Paying - | 129 | | 91 | | 87 | | 151 | |
| Passes - | 63 | | 130 | | 136 | | 188 | |
| Total - | | 187 | | 216 | | 217 | | 339 |
| Thursday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning, | | | | | | | | |
| Paying - | 206 | | 215 | | 225 | | 395 | |
| Passes - | 70 | | 91 | | 111 | | 160 | |
| Total - | | 264 | | 293 | | 319 | | 535 |
| Friday: | | | | | | | | |
| Morning, | | | | | | | | |
| Paying | 184 | | 196 | | 185 | | 335 | |
| Passes - | 18 | | 139 | | 156 | | 153 | |
| Total - | | 201 | | 322 | | 327 | | 488 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free days. | | | | | | | | |
| Morning - | 3,594 | | 3,738 | | 4,275 | | 5,299 | |
| Evening - | 4,957 | | 3,867 | | 3,754 | | 4,680 | |
| Total - | | 8,551 | | 7,605 | | 8,029 | | 9,979 |
| Students' days. | | | | | | | | |
| Morning, | | | | | | | | |
| Paying - | 589 | | 614 | | 624 | | 1,195 | |
| Passes - | 142 | | 182 | | 195 | | 304 | |
| Total - | | 705 | | 784 | | 806 | | 1,499 |
| Weekly Total | 9,582 | | 8,609 | | 9,091 | | 11,744 | |

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morning - | 18,393 | | 19,773 | | 21,924 | | 28,966 | |
| Evening - | 23,237 | | 18,251 | | 17,690 | | 21,925 | |
| Total - | | 41,630 | | 38,024 | | 39,614 | | 50,891 |

NOTE.—Since the 28th May 1860, the Museum has been opened from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on the first three days of the week.

PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN,
Deputy General Superintendent.

## South Kensington Museum.—Comparative Yearly Statement of Visitors.

| Months. | 1857 (from 22nd June). | | | | | 1858. | | | | | 1859. | | | | | 1860. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Free Days. | | Students' Days. | | Total. | Free Days. | | Students' Days. | | Total. | Free Days. | | Students' Days. | | Total. | Free Days. | | Students' Days. | | Total. |
| | Morn. | Even. | Morn. | Even. | | Morn. | Even. | Morn. | Even. | | Morn. | Even. | Morn. | Even. | | Morn. | Even. | Morn. | Even. | |
| January - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,638 | 13,314 | 2,811 | 868 | 32,631 | 21,180 | 18,142 | 2,188 | 970 | 42,480 | 26,216 | 24,981 | 5,181 | 1,967 | 58,345 |
| February- | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 13,123 | 13,976 | 3,631 | 898 | 31,628 | 16,093 | 16,668 | 2,401 | 761 | 35,923 | 18,716 | 17,814 | 5,794 | 3,030 | 45,354 |
| March - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,467 | 19,166 | 3,483 | 1,258 | 39,374 | 17,675 | 14,680 | 3,172 | 878 | 36,405 | 21,234 | 18,610 | 6,161 | 1,946 | 47,951 |
| April - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 23,482 | 18,921 | 4,127 | 497 | 47,027 | 20,299 | 14,496 | 6,195 | 3,598 | 44,588 | 33,424 | 26,066 | 4,466 | 594 | 64,544 |
| May - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 25,463 | 19,985 | 3,950 | 467 | 49,865 | 18,057 | 19,467 | 4,025 | 3,336 | 44,885 | 25,767 | 24,527 | 6,997 | 858 | 58,149 |
| June - | 10,016 | 8,495 | - - | - - | 18,511 | 12,095 | 14,645 | 3,595 | 597 | 30,932 | 19,574 | 12,336 | 3,876 | 395 | 36,181 | 21,505 | 16,745 | 8,601 | 2,231 | 49,082 |
| July - | 19,287 | 21,133 | 4,637 | 1,695 | 46,752 | 16,741 | 15,018 | 4,088 | 1,936 | 37,813 | 13,863 | 11,765 | 3,410 | 1,879 | 30,917 | 23,704 | 21,920 | 7,394 | 673 | 53,691 |
| August - | 16,617 | 26,530 | 2,205 | 640 | 45,992 | 15,873 | 23,213 | 2,676 | 382 | 42,144 | 18,208 | 18,523 | 3,209 | 701 | 40,641 | 21,056 | 17,951 | 7,103 | 821 | 46,931 |
| September | 14,758 | 29,262 | 2,083 | 681 | 46,784 | 15,557 | 22,414 | 3,218 | 595 | 41,784 | 17,915 | 16,704 | 3,153 | 449 | 38,251 | 24,626 | 21,173 | 5,493 | 659 | 51,951 |
| October - | 14,504 | 21,206 | 2,067 | 526 | 38,303 | 14,709 | 16,080 | 2,757 | 544 | 34,090 | 17,545 | 18,996 | 2,953 | 536 | 40,030 | 25,090 | 27,569 | 5,672 | 1,005 | 59,336 |
| November | 11,039 | 19,399 | 1,650 | 526 | 32,614 | 11,593 | 16,461 | 1,697 | 262 | 30,013 | 13,904 | 15,532 | 3,238 | 986 | 33,660 | 13,366 | 15,801 | 5,185 | 1,119 | 36,071 |
| December | 19,449 | 17,374 | 2,059 | 453 | 39 335 | 19,740 | 16,502 | 1,758 | 987 | 38,987 | 23,053 | 14,802 | 7,872 | 5,677 | 51,104 | 21,199 | 14,274 | 3,046 | 772 | 39,291 |
| Totals - | 105,670 | 143,399 | 14,701 | 4,521 | 268,291 | 199,481 | 209,725 | 37,791 | 9.291 | 456,288 | 217,396 | 192,111 | 45,692 | 20,166 | 475,365 | 276,503 | 247,425 | 71,093 | 15,675 | 610,696 |

Note.—Since the 28th May 1860, the Museum has been opened from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on the first three days of the week.

Philip Cunliffe Owen, Deputy General Superintendent.

# APPENDIX R.



LECTURES delivered in the THEATRE AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE following courses have been delivered during 1860 and the commencement of 1861 :—

1. Six lectures on Food, by Dr. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., on Wednesday evenings, from 18th January to 21st March 1860, at eight o'clock. Tickets of admission to the course 1*s.*, reserved seats for the course 5*s.*, single lecture 6*d.*; each lecture was attended by an average of 284 persons.

2. First series of six lectures on Science Instruction on Monday evenings, principally addressed to teachers, on the best method of acquiring and communicating knowledge in the following branches of Science in which certificates are given under the Science Minute of the 2nd June 1859. The statistics of attendance are given in a note.

Science Lectures—as follows :—

Lecture I. 16th April 1860.—"Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and their Application to Mechanical and Machine Drawing and Practical Architecture." By Professor Bradley.

Lecture II. 23rd April.—"Mechanical Physics." By Rev. B. M. Cowie, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Lecture III. 30th April.—"Experimental Physics." By Professor Tyndall, F.R.S.

Lecture IV. 7th May.—"Geology and Mineralogy." By Professor W. W. Smyth, F.R.S.

Lecture V. 14th May.—"Zoology." By Professor Huxley, F.R.S.

Lecture VI. 21st May.—"Botany." By Dr. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.

Teachers admitted on payment of 6*d.* each, for the course or 1*s.* each lecture. Reserved seats for the course 5*s.*

3 Second series of five lectures on Science instruction, on Monday evenings principally addressed to teachers, on the best Method of acquiring and communicating knowledge in the following branches of Science in which certificates are given under the Science Minute of the 2nd June 1859. The statistics are given in a note.

Science Lectures as follows :—

Lecture I. 7th January 1861.—"Chemistry." By Professor Hofmann, F.R.S.

Lecture II. 14th January.—"Geology." By Professor Ramsay, F.R.S.

Lecture III. 21st January.—"Physical Geography." By Dr. Kinkel, F.R.G.S.

Lecture IV. 28th January.—"Navigation and Nautical Astronomy." By J. Riddle, F.R.A.S.

Lecture V. 4th February.—"The Promotion of Scientific Instruction by the Science and Art Department, the Nature and Amount of Aid afforded, &c." By Captain Donnelly, R.E., Inspector for Science.

Teachers admitted on payment of 6*d.* each for the course, or 1*s.* each lecture. Reserved seats for the course, 5*s.*

Appendix R.

LECTURES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

4. Fourteen lectures on Botany, by Dr. Dresser, Ph. D. (Jena), on Wednesday afternoons, from 16th November 1859 to 22nd February 1860. Masters in training and registered students of the Department admitted free. Tickets of admission to schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers 1*s.* for the course; to the public, 2*s.* 6*d.* the course, or 6*d.* each lecture. Each lecture was attended by an average of 44 persons.

5. Six lectures on the Animal Product Collections of the Museum, by Dr. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., on Tuesday evenings, from 10th April to 15th May 1850, at eight o'clock. Tickets of admission to the course, 1*s.*; reserved seats for the course, 2*s.* 6*d.*; single lecture, 6*d.* Each lecture was attended by an average of 170 persons.

6. Twelve lectures on the Human Form by John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to University College Hospitals on Friday afternoons, from 20th April to 6th July 1860, at four o'clock. Masters and mistresses in training, and registered students of the Department, admitted free. Tickets of admission for the course, 6*s.*; single lecture, 1*s.* Each lecture was attended by an average of 42 persons.

7. Six lectures on Food by Dr. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., on Saturday afternoons, from 5th May to 9th June 1860, at four o'clock. Tickets of admission to the course, 2*s.*; reserved seats for the course, 5*s.*; single lecture, 1*s.* Each lecture was attended by an average of 55 persons.

8. Twelve lectures on the Human Form, by John Marshall, Esq., F.R S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital, on Friday evenings, from 2nd November 1860 to 25th January 1861, at eight o'clock. Masters in training and registered students of the Department admitted free. Tickets of admission to the course 6*s.*; single lecture, 6*d.* Each lecture was attended by an average of 83 persons.

9. Thirty-two lectures on the Elements and Principles of Ornament, by Octavius Hudson on Mondays.

Thirty-two lectures on Historic Styles on Tuesdays. Masters in raining and registered students of the Department admitted free.

ATTENDANCE at a SERIES of LECTURES on Science Instruction, January and February 1861.

| School or College. | Address. | School-master. | School-mistress. | Pupil-Teachers. | | Students. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Aldersgate Schools | 160, Aldersgate Street, E.C. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| All Saints' National School | Church Street, Fulham | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Archdeacon's Cambridge's School | Twickenham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Birkbeck School | Bethnal Green | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Chancery Lane | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Kingsland | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Boys' Home Reformatory School | Wandsworth | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Boys' Model School | Borough Road | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| British School | Brentford | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | George Street, Lambeth | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| " | South Islington | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | White Cross Place, Finsbury | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Camden National School | Commercial Road, Peckham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Christ Church British School | 23, Lambeth Terrace, Lambeth Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Christ Church Infant School | Meadow Cottage, Uxbridge Road | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Collegiate and Commercial School | Milton House, Cassland Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Commercial and Scientific School | 15, Lower Phillimore Place | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Curzon School | 29, Trevor Square | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ebury Street School | 67, Upper Ebury Street | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Forty Hill National School | Enfield | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Fox and Knot Court School | King Street, Smithfield | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Girls' Collegiate School | 35, Bedford Street, Lixerpool | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Globe House Academy | 1, Mile-end Terrace, Mile-end Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Grove British School | Battersea | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Highbury Training College | Highbury | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Home and Colonial Schools | Gray's Inn Road | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Industrial Schools | Forest Lane, Stratford | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Mile-end, Old Town | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Middlesex Street Schools | Somer's Town, N.W. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | Carried forward | 27 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | 42 |

## Attendance at a Series of Lectures on Science Instruction—*cont.*

| School or College. | Address. | Schoolmaster. | Schoolmistress. | Pupil-teachers. | | Students. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| | Brought forward | 27 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | 42 |
| Mission School | Nova Scotia Gardens, Bethnal Green | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| National School | Bolton Street, Kennington | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " | Brompton, S.W. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 17, Riding House Street, W. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Peckham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " St. Martin's | Adelaide Place, West Strand | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Putney | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| North London Collegiate School | 48, Camden Street, N.W. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Park Chapel Girls' School | 1, Camera Square, Chelsea | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Private School | 9, Fitzroy Square | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 4, Wellington Terrace, Camberwell | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Bermuda Place, Peckham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 26, Clarence Road, Kentish Town | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Croydon | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Portman Chapel School | 22, Dorset Street, Portman Square | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Private School | 79, Euston Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Great Marlborough Street | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 43, Markham Square | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 2, Markham Square | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " | Mulberry House | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " | 22, Park Street Knightsbridge | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " | 3, Queen Street | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 31, Riding House Street, W. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 21, Stratford Place, Camden Town | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| " | 5, The Grange, Brompton | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | 3, Winchester Street, Pimlico | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ragged School | Coburg Row | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Grotto Passage, Marylebone | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Roman Catholic School | Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Royal Military Asylum | Chelsea | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | 20 |
| Somerset House School | Somerset Street, Bristol | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

| | | |

## SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

ATTENDANCE at a SERIES of LECTURES on Science Instruction, April and May 1860.

| School or College. | Address. | Schoolmaster. | Schoolmistress. | Pupil-Teachers. | | Students. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Aldersgate Street School | Charterhouse Square, E.C. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| All Saints' School | Knightsbridge | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | St. Pancras Street, W.C. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| All Souls' School | 17, Riding House Street, W. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ashburnham College | Chelsea | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Bowyer, St. John's, School | South Lambeth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Boys' Model School | Boro' Road, S. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " National School | Chiswick | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " Home | Euston Road, N.W. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| British School | Battersea | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Bermondsey | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Brixton | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Clapham | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| " | Lambeth | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | South Lambeth | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| " | Stockwell Green | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Birkbeck's Schools | Bethnal Green | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| British School | White Cross Place, Finsbury | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Camden National Schools | Peckham | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Capper House School | Kensington | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Christ Church School | Bermondsey | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Green Walk, Blackfriars | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Marlborough Street, Great Charlotte Street | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | St. George's-in-the-East | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " | Westminster | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Coburg School | Rochester Row | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Collegiate School | Hollywood Place, Brompton | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Congregational School | De Beauvoir Town | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dedham Literary Institute | 17, Bloomsbury Square | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Foundation Commercial School | Whitechapel | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |

| | | |

ATTENDANCE at a SERIES of LECTURES on Science Instruction—*cont.*

| School or College. | Address. | School-master. | School-mistress. | Pupil-Teachers. | | Students. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| | Brought forward | 53 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 99 |
| St. Barnabas and St. Philip's | Old Brompton | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Barnabas School | South Lambeth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ | South Kennington | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Clement's Danes Charity School | Bagnigge Wells Road | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| St. Dunstan's Parochial School | Milton Street, Dorset Square | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. George's School | South Lambeth | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ | Bloomsbury | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| St. George the Martyr | Borough Road | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| St. John's School | Brixton | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. James' National School | Bermondsey | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. John the Evangelist | Hertford Street, Fitzroy Square | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. John's School | 15, Tichborne Street, W. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Jude's National School | Islington | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. John's National School | Duncan Terrace | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ | St. John's Wood | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. James' National School | Clapham | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| St. John's National School | Waterloo Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Luke's National School | Lower Norwood | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| „ | Nutford Place | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Mark's College | Chelsea | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| St. Mary's Roman Catholic | Clapham | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| „ National School | Chelsea Grove | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ Roman Catholic | Hammersmith | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ School | York Street, Marylebone | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| „ „ | Putney | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| „ „ | Southampton | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ „ | Clarence Street, Old Kent Road | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Marylebone Central National | Crawford Street, Marylebone | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| St. Matthew's School | Marylebone | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ National School | Bethnal Green | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Michael's National School | Southwark | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| „ | Brixton Road | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Pancras National School | Dutton Street, Cromer Street, W.C. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

| | | |

# APPENDIX S.

Appendix S.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM, the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, and GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES for the Year 1860.

BEFORE I enter upon the detailed proceedings of the different branches of the establishment under my direction, including the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, with its subordinate divisions, Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines, I wish to say a few words of general import as regards the progress of these bodies.

I have first the satisfaction to state that as the nature and object of our geological researches in the field are becoming better understood by the public, the sale of our maps and their descriptions has very largely increased. In the past year the number of coloured maps and sections issued to the public amounted to 4,843 copies, being an increase of 2,790 copies as compared with the sale of last year. The anticipation contained in my last report has therefore been fully borne out. I then inferred that the recommendation to employ various agents throughout the country for the sale of the maps of the Survey would cause the labours of my colleagues to be more widely diffused, and that our publications would prove to a great extent remunerative as soon as their true value was ascertained.

My request for the appointment of additional surveyors, with a view particularly to the more rapid completion of the examination of the rich mining fields of Scotland and the North of England having been granted, five additional surveyors are in the course of being appointed. Although these gentlemen have to pass through preliminary training, and cannot therefore be expected to perform much effective service in the year to come, I confidently trust from the sound instruction they will receive from the Local Director, Professor Ramsay, that two years hence we shall witness a great advance in the delineation of the subsoil of some of the most important mineral tracts of Great Britain.

Turning from the Survey to the affiliated School of Mines, I have been rejoiced to witness the desire of the Professors to advance the diffusion of those sciences on which geology is based. I have to report that several of my colleagues desirous of rendering the resources of our institution more widely useful, have undertaken to deliver evening lectures open to the public at almost a nominal fee. This labour was commenced by Dr. Hofmann in a course of ten lectures on chemistry, which proved eminently successful, upwards of 250 persons having regularly attended. The second of the series by Professor Tyndall, on electrical and magnetical phenomena, and the third by Professor Huxley on the first principles of Physiology, are now in the course of delivery, and promise to be equally successful. A course on geology and mineralogy by Mr. Warington Smyth will complete the series for the present session.

It cannot indeed, be doubted, that these lectures, so accessible to the middle and industrial classes, will gradually become a feature of this institution, not less prominent than the evening lectures which are delivered to the working men. Let us also hope that they may materially assist the Department of Science and Art by the instruction of schoolmasters, and thus make the elements of physical science a part of the primary education of the country.

*Geological Survey of Great Britain.*—The Local Director, Professor Ramsay, reports that 832 square miles occupied by the younger Secondary and Tertiary rocks have been surveyed in the counties of Berks, Hants, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex. Forty square miles of oolitic rocks were mapped in Oxfordshire; and in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, 413 square miles were completed of Coal measures, Magnesian limestone, and New Red Sandstone. In Scotland 241 square miles were also mapped, chiefly in the Fifeshire Coal-field. The whole area in England and Scotland surveyed during the year amounts to 1,526 square miles. My associates have now extended their labours from the western regions occupied by the older rocks, all of which have long ago been mapped and published, to the counties around the metropolis into which this vast city extends its arms, and I now hope that this district will be as completely mapped as are already the districts around Dublin and Edinburgh.

The annexed index maps (A.) will show the present state of the survey and indicate the progress made in the mapping of Oxfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and extensively in the counties around and to the south and east of London; and (B.) the progress and state of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

As a six-inch map of Lancashire does exist, we have naturally taken advantage of it, Mr. Hull having coloured four sheets of it geologically, now published, and which I doubt not will be readily purchased by the proprietors and miners. Four additional 6-inch sheets are being engraved.

Maps on the one-inch scale relating to various counties in England and Scotland, and extending over an area of 1,285 miles, are in the hands of the engraver, as well as the ten sheets on the six-inch scale of the Edinburgh and Haddington Coal-fields. Two memoirs by Mr. Hull, descriptive of the recently published sheets of the Lancashire Coal-field and of the Leicestershire Coal-field, have been issued, as well as memoirs illustrative of parts of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire by Mr. Aveline and Mr. Trench. Four other memoirs are in the press and will be speedily published, including one by Mr. Bristow on the Isle of Wight, and another by Messrs. Howell and Geikie on the Coal-fields and country surrounding Edinburgh. One hundred and one miles of horizontal sections have been constructed across the Edinburgh and Derby and Nottingham Coal-fields, and four sheets of sections have been published and issued. Various sheets of new maps have been published on the one-inch scale, comprising an area of 2,135 square miles.

If with the same apparent force a smaller amount of mapping has been prepared than in the last year, the difference is accounted for, first, by the inclemency of the past summer, which of itself reduced the number of days available for field-work nearly one-third, next by the absence of Professor Ramsay, on the continent to recruit his health, thus necessitating the withdrawal of Mr. Bristow from his ordinary field-work, and also, by my having called for the services of Mr. Geikie, in the North of Scotland, to aid me in completing an important work in the classification of the Scottish rocks, to which allusion will be made hereafter. Again the effective force was virtually diminished by the translation in the middle of the year of Mr. Trench to the Geological Survey of India, and further it is to be remembered, that the practice recently introduced, of preparing short memoirs to illustrate each map, has necessarily somewhat abbreviated work in the field, whilst everyone must admit that it has much increased the usefulness of our principal publications.

In consequence of an application from the Secretary of State for War, I requested Professor Ramsay to proceed to Plymouth, and to advise with

Appendix S.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

the commanding officer of Engineers at that arsenal as to the place most suitable for the sinking of a well to supply the new fort of Scraesdon with water.

*Geological Survey of Ireland.*—Mr. Jukes, the Local Director of the Irish Survey, reports that the new ground surveyed and mapped on the six-inch scale in the last year amounts to about 730 square miles in the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Queen's and King's counties, and Kilkenny. The accompanying index map (C.) shows the portion of country examined in 1860. If it be remarked that the area of field-work is considerably less than the average of former years, Mr. Jukes explains the fact by his having, (with my entire approbation), employed a larger portion of the time of his surveyors in condensing the knowledge obtained in former years, and recorded on the six-inch maps and in field books, with a view to the preparation of proper descriptive memoirs and sections. In fact, the mere surveying without publication of any illustrations had gone on to so great an extent, that it was highly necessary to moderate the field-work until these deficiencies were remedied.

Of the one-inch map 14 additional sheets have been reduced from the six-inch sheets and published, making a total of 85 sheets out of the 205 sheets in which the geography of Ireland is represented. Again, the different colours in the index map (D.) explain the present state of the maps of the Survey on the one-inch scale.

Thirteen memoirs explanatory of these maps have been added to the 10 previously issued, whilst 11 others are in the press and many more are in preparation.

Eight sheets of longitudinal sections have been published which illustrate about 281 miles of ground, those phenomena only of the subsoil being represented which are really known to the field surveyor. This plan of making geological sections in Ireland is, in fact, necessarily adopted in the large central tracts of that country which are covered by immense accumulations of drift and bog, through which the rocks rarely protrude, and where subterranean mining operations are unknown.

The collection of the Irish Geological Survey has been increased by 1,100 specimens of fossils. The comparative smallness of this addition is accounted for by Mr. Baily, one of the senior geologists who has charge of the fossils, as well as the collector, having been mainly occupied in naming and arranging fossils previously collected. Of these 7,958 specimens have been examined, and of the latter 1,650 have been named, tableted, and placed in the Museum and Lecture-room; 2,000 more have been set aside as duplicates, and the remainder rejected. Acting chiefly as a palæontologist, Mr. Baily has further done good service by describing and figuring many fossils, as published in the Explanations of the Maps of the Survey.

The sale of the Irish Geological Maps is as yet very limited, though it seems to be increasing, 355 sheets, 95 explanations, and 2 sheets of sections having been demanded by the public.

The small amount of mining industry in Ireland is probably one great cause of this state of things. But as 256 sheets of the maps have been supplied to agents in England, together with sundry sections, Mr. Jukes states that in all 814 sheets of maps and 40 sheets of sections have been disposed of. On this point the Local Director thus writes—"Our work "is intended for the future rather than the present. The public must "become more generally acquainted with geology before a general interest "will be taken in our publications as a means of intellectual instruction "or recreation. Their practical value will in like manner only be fully

"appreciated when the public in general understand their use. Their present dissemination therefore must be looked at as means towards these desirable ends, and as preparing the way for a much larger and more continuous sale eventually. At present their very existence is not known to many persons, who would be glad to possess them, so that I have no doubt that the sale would be largely increased by a wider and more general system of advertisement."

*Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum.*—Under the management of Professor Huxley 4,859 specimens of fossils have been tabletted and placed in the Museum by his assistants, Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Sharman. The chief work has been the re-arrangement and re-mounting of a large part of the Silurian collection, the naming and labelling the valuable collection of Tertiary shells purchased from Professor Morris; the re-arrangement of the Echinodermata of the Chalk; and, above all, the commencement of a primary catalogue of all the specimens of fossils contained in the Museum.

For the construction of this catalogue, which will form a precise record of every specimen in the Museum, all the cases have been provided with distinctive numbers, corresponding books being kept by which every specimen can at once be referred to. When completed, as Professor Huxley hopes it may be in the present year, this catalogue will be a complete inventory of the property of the Government contained in the fossil collection, and will serve as the basis of those detailed scientific catalogues which will ultimately be produced.

Among the donations to this branch of the Museum (a list of which is appended, III.), may be specially cited some valuable Pterodactyle remains from Earl Ducie, which have been described by Professor Huxley; a fine collection of Miocene fossils from Malta, sent here by Captain Hutton, 23rd Fusileers; a suite of fossils from Western Australia from Mr F. Gregory, &c.

The most important purchase during the past year has been the Harrisonian Collection of Fish and Reptiles from the Lias of Lyme Regis. According to Professor Huxley these organic remains not only fill up an important lacuna in the collections of the Museum, but from the beautiful state of their preservation are objects of great attraction to the public.

Owing to a change in the period appointed for the delivery of his lectures in the Government School of Mines, Professor Huxley has been so continuously employed in lecturing, whilst his vacation was prolonged unfortunately by a domestic affliction, that the publications of the Survey which were reported as advancing last year have made little progress. In conjunction, however, with Sir Philip Grey Egerton he has commenced a new Decade of Fossil Fish.

The exact delineation of the Liassic groups of fossils in their range from Whitby and Scarborough in the north-east to Penarth and Watchet in the south-west which Mr. Etheridge was directed to define by personal examination in the field, will be of great use to future palæontological classification in the Museum. The same gentleman in company with Professor Ramsay and Mr. Bristow has examined in detail the different Tertiary fossils in the strata on the coast of Sussex, from Bangor to Selsea, to aid the purposes of the Survey.

The new duties, as an evening lecturer, which Professor Huxley, in common with several of his colleagues, has volunteered to execute, have been adverted to in the opening paragraph of this report.

Mr. Salter, the Palæontologist, reports that, in accordance with my direction of last year, he has given undivided attention to the clearing away of the stores of Palæozoic fossils. All boxes and parcels have been

examined, useless specimens rejected, and those fit for the Museum named and placed in it. Thus 2,000 named specimens have been sent to the cases and 10,750 to the room containing duplicates, 400 of the latter having been laid aside for the Irish and Scottish Museums.

Mr. Salter also undertook at my desire the examination of a band of the lowest Silurian Slate Rocks, (the Lingula Flags or Primordial Zone of Barrande), and has found it to be very rich in undescribed fossils, a report on which will be printed this year. He has further prepared two memoirs, one of which is on the Tertiary Flora of the Isle of Wight, the other being an inquiry into the organic contents of some of the beds of iron stone in the South Welsh coal-field, which has a bearing that may prove to be of considerable economic importance.

By ascertaining the true detailed succession of the fossils in our coal-fields,—a subject which has as yet been little attended to in England,—the palæontologist may hope materially to assist, if not in some respects to guide, the labours of the mining engineer and coal-viewer. To this end I have authorized Mr. Salter, who called my attention to the subject, to prepare a circular requesting information to be furnished, with specimens from each band of these rocks, in the anticipation that in future reports I may announce some satisfactory results.

As a rigorous and extended examination of the coal-fields of Scotland and the north of England must be carried out, now that the number of our field surveyors is augmented, the labours of the Palæontologist will necessarily be increased.

### *Museum of Practical Geology and Library.*

The collections of the Museum and books in the Library have considerably increased by the donations during the past year, as is shown in the lists appended (II. and IV.)

The number of visitors to the Museum during the past year has amounted to 25,029, which is 280 less than that of the preceding year. Considering the number of wet days during the past season, it is remarkable that the number was not more diminished. 935 copies of the Descriptive Guide to the Museum, and 30 copies of the Catalogue of the contents of the Mining Record Office, have been sold at 6*d.* each, realizing 24*l.* 1*s.*; and 213 copies of the Explanatory Catalogue of the Rock Specimens at 1*s.* each, realizing 10*l.* 13*s.* These amounts (34*l.* 14*s.*) have been paid into the Exchequer.

The progress made in the completion of the inventories of the whole contents of the Museum, referred to in my last Report, has been checked by the resignation, in the early part of the year, of Mr. Fedden, who received a more lucrative and permanent appointment on the Indian Survey. The difficulty of finding a properly qualified person to take temporary employment as an Assistant Curator is great; and I fear that, unless such an officer can be appointed permanently, it will be impossible for the Curator, who, as Registrar of the School and Librarian, has other duties to perform, to complete this important and necessary work.

### *School of Mines.*

The early period at which this report is called for does not allow of a return being completed for the session 1860–61. The session is divided into two terms, the first commencing in October and the second in February. Four courses of lectures are commenced in October and completed in the first term, and the remaining five courses are commenced in February. It is therefore impossible to add any further information to the Tables which were furnished later in the past year and

rinted in the last Report. The following courses of six lectures each were delivered to the working men in the evenings of the past year. They ontinue to be as attractive as ever, the whole of the tickets (600) being pplied for and issued generally within two hours.

1. On Chemistry - - - - by Dr. Hofmann.
2. On Metallurgy - - - - by Dr. Percy.
3. On Physics - - - - by Dr. Tyndall.

*Lectures in connexion with the British Museum, but delivered in the Theatre of the Museum by special permission.*—Professor Owen, the Superintendent of the Natural History collections of the British Museum, elivered an instructive course of twelve lectures on Fossil Mammalia, which were as usual well attended.

Professor Melville, of Galway, who by the appointment of the Trustees f the British Museum, holds at present the Swiney professorship, elivered another course of twelve lectures on geology. These lectures re *free* to the public, but the attendance at them has not been so reat as might have been expected. By the arrangement of the Trustees he two next courses will be delivered in Edinburgh and Dublin.

*Mining Records.*—Although the labours of Mr. Robert Hunt have een to some extent impeded in 1860 by severe indisposition, he has ontinued to embody and publish a considerable mass of important ining data. Thus, the second part of the Mineral Statistics for 1858, as been published, containing returns of the clays, brick manufactures, uilding stones, &c., and also the Mineral Statistics of 1859.

It has also been ascertained that since the year 1858, when the total nnual produce of the British coal mines amounted to 65 millions of ons, the return of 1859 showed an increase of nearly seven millions of ons, making a total of 71,979,765 tons.

The usefulness of the Mining Record Office is proved by the fact that he British Commissioners for settling the commercial treaty at Paris pplied for and received from us a large amount of information respecting he production and manufacture of copper in this country.

The estimation in which the labours of Mr. Robert Hunt are held y the mining proprietors and smelters of Britain was recently proved y their presenting to him a handsome testimonial; and from having yself presided over the Mineral and Agricultural section of the International Statistical Congress, I can testify that the account offered to he meeting by Mr. Hunt, of the produce of the British Mineral Industries during the last twenty years, gave great satisfaction to the oreign Statists who honoured us with their presence.

*Chemical Laboratory.*—Dr. Hofmann, to whose additional course of vening lectures in Jermyn Street I have already alluded, sends to he an account of the number of students, both matriculated and occaional, who have attended during the past year the practical course f Chemical Analysis given in the Laboratories of the School of Mines. y comparing the detailed account of the last and present years it ppears that the attendance has remained pretty constant, having nearly eached the maximum, or greatest number which can be conveniently nstructed in the Laboratories.

Dr. Hofmann acknowledges with great pleasure the able assistance e has received from Mr. W. Valentin, and Mr. C. E. Groves, in conducting the instruction of the students both in the laboratory and in the ecture-room. The amount of scientific work which has been done by he researches of Dr. Hofmann and his assistants can alone be estimated y referring to the Journal of the Chemical Society and the proceedings f the Royal Society. There is, however, one subject into which our

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eminent chemist is now inquiring, which is of considerable importance, and merits special notice.

The partial decomposition of the stone of which the two Houses of Parliament are built is proceeding with such rapidity that an effectual remedy may, it is hoped, be speedily discovered. In consequence, the President of the Board of Works has intrusted Dr. Hofmann with an inquiry into the processes proposed for the preservation of the stone.

In addition to his other occupations, Dr. Hofmann has continued to assist the Department of Science and Art by conducting chemical examinations at South Kensington, where the candidates in chemistry formed as usual the majority, and largely exceeded the number examined last year.

The number of Students in the Chemical Laboratory was as under:—

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Spring Session - - - - | 41 | 39 |
| Summer „ - - - - - | 38 | 35 |
| Winter „ - - - - - | 49 | 34 |
| | 128 | 108 |

*Metallurgical Laboratory.*—Dr. Percy informs me that during the past year the Admiralty and Board of Works have availed themselves of the resources of the Metallurgical Laboratory. To the former he has rendered every assistance in his power in reference to questions of great public interest; and to the latter he has, in conjunction with Professor Tyndall, presented the results of an analytical investigation concerning the great bell of the Houses of Parliament, which have been published in a Parliamentary report. Examinations and analyses of mineral substances and metallurgical products have also been made.

In reference to the above-mentioned services of Dr. Percy and Professor Tyndall relating to the causes which led to the crack in the great bell of the Houses of Parliament, I have reason to know that their labours have given great satisfaction to the Government authorities. I may also state that, in consequence of the desire of Dr. Percy to obtain full information respecting the composition and manufacture of bell-metal and the casting of bells in Russia, I applied to the Chief of the Imperial Corps of Mining Engineers, and obtained from him the most complete information which could be afforded. Lieutenant-General Samarsky has not only communicated a very valuable and elaborate memoir, illustrated by diagrams, as prepared by Lieutenant de Babin, at Moscow, but has also transmitted a suite of specimens of the metal used in the construction of the most celebrated Russian bells.

Dr. Percy reports that the attendance of students in the Laboratory devoted to practical instruction has been in every respect highly satisfactory, the number of applications for admission having exceeded the power of accommodation. Amongst the students may be mentioned engineers, and men whose object it is to proceed to the colonies or other remote parts of the world, with a view to mining or metallurgical enterprise.

The following is a return of the students attending the Metallurgical Laboratory in 1859 and 1860:—

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Spring Session - - - - | 8 | 10 |
| Summer „ - - - - | 2 | 8 |
| Winter „ - - - - | 8 | 9 |
| | 18 | 27 |

Appendix S

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

*West Indian Survey.*—The report on the Geological Survey of Trinidad, by Mr. H. G. Wall and Mr. J. G. Sawkins, of which I spoke last year as being in the press, has since been published in the form of a Memoir of the Geological Survey, and is the first of a series of descriptions of the geological structure of the West Indian Islands. As Mr. Wall was a distinguished pupil of our School of Mines, who had subsequently further qualified himself by studying in the Mining School of Freiberg, in Saxony, and as Mr. Sawkins to a practical acquaintance with mining in South America adds great powers of sketching the features of a country, I fully anticipated, in recommending those gentlemen for the appointments they held, that they would efficiently execute the task entrusted to them. Their publication has entirely answered my expectation. It is a work so replete with solid and useful information, that it has given great satisfaction to the authorities and colonists of Trinidad, whilst it cannot fail to be highly estimated by geologists, not only for the faithful and clear manner in which the Secondary and Tertiary formations are shown to succeed to the crystalline metamorphic or altered rocks (probably of Silurian age), but also to serve as a key to our better acquaintance with the internal structure of vast masses of the adjacent parts of the continent of South America. To that region, indeed, Mr. Wall afterwards repaired as a volunteer geologist, and has, in a memoir read before the Geological Society, completely proved the extension of the Trinidad deposits over an enormous area. The coast sections and map of Trinidad are much to be valued from their development of beds of Tertiary coal, which is found to be available for the purposes of steam navigation.

On the retirement of Mr. Wall, his place, as head of the West Indian Survey, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Barrett, who, possessing an intimate knowledge of palæontology, is therefore well qualified to elaborate with accuracy the relations of the various Secondary and Tertiary deposits of the great island of Jamaica, which was placed under his survey in association with Mr. Sawkins. Already we know that Mr. Barrett has determined a point of considerable interest to geologists and miners in making it known that the copper mines of Jamaica occur in strata of no higher antiquity than the younger cretaceous and nummulitic Tertiary formations of Europe and Asia. We may therefore look with interest to the complete report of Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Sawkins has recently visited the small islands of Anguilla, situated to the north of St. Christopher's, where, from specimens sent home, there was reason to expect that much valuable phosphatic rock might be found, similar to that of the neighbouring island of Sombrero, which has proved so valuable in the hands of certain speculators of the United States. The report of Mr. Sawkins, which has recently been sent to me by Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, is, however, unfavourable to the hope entertained, in a commercial point of view; for, although large portions of the surface of the small islands or "quays" lying to the north of St. Christopher's contain bony matter, and might to some extent prove useful in agriculture, from the per-centage of phosphate of lime they contain, they are said to be too partially spread out to be of much economic importance.

*Publications in the Press.*—The printed works have been already alluded to under their respective heads. There is now in the press Part III. of the Iron Ores of Great Britain, containing those of South Wales. We have been much indebted to Mr. E. Rogers, of Abercarn, for very valuable assistance rendered in the descriptive portion of this work; and I trust it will be found as useful to the large mining and manufacturing interest of that part of the country as the first two parts (now out of print) proved to be.

Appendix S.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

A third edition of the Explanatory Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum, by Professor Ramsay and his associates, is called for.

*Conclusion.*—Having shown that the public are now taking a greatly increased interest in the Geological Survey, by a much larger purchase of our Maps and Sections than in former years, that the Professors have augmented the usefulness of the School of Mines by the delivery of additional evening lectures, and that by chemical and metallurgical inquiries they are rendering important service to the Government; I may now be excused for alluding to the continuance of my personal geological researches in the north-west of Scotland during the last summer. In directing the Survey I naturally felt anxious that the proofs of the ascending order of succession from a basement rock more ancient than in any other portion of the British Isles, which I have been accumulating for some years, should be clearly established; for, although my views as regards the north-western parts of Scotland, had been amply confirmed by my colleague, Professor Ramsay, as well as by the independent researches of Professor Harkness, it was, nevertheless, essential to ascertain that the same ascending order was, as I had suggested, prolonged by great undulations over the wide Highland regions occupied by such crystalline stratified rocks. To determine this point I requested Mr. Geikie to accompany me during two months of survey, and our labours have so completely satisfied us as to the truthfulness of our inferences, that we have prepared for publication a small geological sketch-map of the whole kingdom, in which the chief masses of the crystalline strata of the highlands are shown to be the altered equivalents of the Silurian rocks of the southern counties of Scotland. This map has been executed by Mr. Geikie, whose acquaintance with the structure of the south of Scotland peculiarly qualified him for the task. Whilst the changes which we propose are very great as respects every pre-existing geological map of Scotland, and are of fundamental importance, we well know that this little sketch-map can simply serve as a basis only of general classification. Accurate outlines and details can only be given when the Ordnance maps of the region shall be published.*

Lastly, having seen with regret in the "Times" newspaper of the 21st instant, a detailed notice of the great danger which has been occasioned in the new fortification now in the course of construction near Portsmouth, through the insecurity of the foundations, I beg to cite a paragraph of my report of 1859, in reference to the useful services in which the geological surveyors might be occasionally employed. Mr. Bristow (one of the senior geologists surveying near Portsmouth,) "has called "my attention to the lamentable result of erecting certain portions of "forts and public buildings on incoherent and slippery Tertiary subsoils, "which necessarily shrink or collapse, or swell out and founder, under "decomposition and pressure. On this last head I would submit that "the military authorities should obtain the opinion of an experienced "geological surveyor whenever such buildings are about to be raised, in "order that the real nature of the foundations should be previously "ascertained."

RODERICK I. MURCHISON,
Director-General.

Geological Survey Office,
26th January 1861.

* This sketch map is not brought out at the public expense, but through the agency of the well-known geographer, Mr. A. Keith Johnston.

## I.



DOCUMENTS added to the COLLECTION of the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year ending December 1860.

1. Holmbush Mine, plan of workings.
2. Phœnix Mines, plan of underground workings.
3. do. longitudinal section.
4. United Hills Mine, plan of part of sett.
5. do. longitudinal section.
6. do. transverse sections.
7. Budnick Consols, plan of underground workings.
8. do. longitudinal section.
9. Tamar Silver Lead Mine, plan of underground workings.
10. do. longitudinal section of workings under the river Tamar.
11. Section of Artesian Well, Birmingham.
12. Great Huel Vor Mines, transverse section on all the shafts.
13. Pelton Colliery, section of Kirklewington Bore Hole.
14. Somerset Coal Field, longitudinal section.
15. Ebbw Vale, vertical section of.
16. Bog Mine, plan of underground workings.
17. Rheidol United, plan of workings.
18. Cinderhill Colliery, section of strata.
19. do. below coal No. 1 Pit.
20. Newcastle Colliery, do.
21. Nuttall Colliery, do.
22. Kimberley Colliery, do.
23. Babbington Colliery, do.
24. do. borings under Clod Coal.
25. do. do. Main Coal.
26. Watnall Colliery, section of strata.
27. Huel Treasury, plan of mine.
28. West Huel Treasury, plan of mine.
29. do. section of Engine lode.
30. do. section of Huel Tane lode.
31. Esk Valley, section of strata containing iron beds.
32. Bogie Coal, Kirkaldy, journal of workings.
33. Huel Noweth, proclamation of.
34. St. Austell Consols, transverse section on Young's shaft.
35. do. plan of underground workings.
36. do. transverse section of main lode.
37. do. longitudinal section.
38. do. transverse section on Nickell branches.
39. Great Work Consolidated Mines, plan of underground workings.
40. do. longitudinal section of.
41. do. do. South Huel Breage.
42. West Crinnis and Regent United, plan of.
43. Huel Grey, Germoe, plan of workings.
44. do. longitudinal section of Balls' lode.
45. Great Hewas, plan of workings.
46. West Par Consols, section of tin lode.
47. do. plan of underground workings.
48. Bodmin Huel Mary, plan of workings.
49. do. transverse section.
50. Leeds Town Consols, plan of.
51. Herland Mines, produce and expenditure of.
52. Vale of Neath Coal-field, section of.
53. Huel Alfred, copper ore sold since 1794.
54. St. Andrew's Mine, report and return of.
55. Hallamanning, rules and regulations of.

56. St. Ives Huel, Allan, report and plan.
57. Eny's, Mine longitudinal section.
58. do. income and expenditure.
59. Polligey Moor Mine.
60. Whiteside Mines, plan of levels.
61. Grinton Moor Mine, plan of levels.
62. do. plan of Wellington vein.
63. do. plan of Swinstow brow level.
64. do. plan of Grovebeck level.
65. Royal Polberrow Consolidated Mines, plan.
66. do. longitudinal section of upper levels.
67. do. transverse section looking east.
68. do. do. looking west.
69. Huel Music, section of Champions lode.
70. do. longitudinal section of south lode.
71. do. do. of lead lode.
72. do. plan of lodes.
73. do. transverse section on south lodes.
74. do. do. on lead lode.
75. do. longitudinal section of north lode.
76. Huel Betsey, plan of and adjoining setts.
77. Huel Kitty, plan of underground workings.
78. do. transverse sections.
79. do. longitudinal section.
80. Penhall's Mine, longitudinal section.
81. do. plan of sett showing lodes.
82. Great Briggan, map of lodes.
83. North Budnick and Mount Mine, plan of sett.
84. South Huel Ellen, plan of underground workings.
85. do. longitudinal section.
86. do. working plan.
87. do. transverse section of.
88. Huel Ellen plan of sett.
89. Blue Hills Mine, transverse section.
90. Huel Prudence St. Agnes, plan of underground workings.
91. do. transverse section.
92. do. longitudinal section.
93. Consolidated Mines Cobre, plan of underground workings.
94. North Roskear Mine, longitudinal section of part of.
95. Prussian Coal-fields, maps and sections of the.
96. South Staffordshire, 205 sections of the Coal-field.
97. North Staffordshire coal sections.
98. Flintshire and other mines, assays of lead and silver from 1794 to 1808.
99. Smith's Wood Mine, plan of sett.

In addition to these many Mine Reports, Prospectuses, Account, and other documents have been received.

ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.

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## II.

### DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—Specimen of an agglutinated mass containing rupees, glass, &c. dredged up by the divers of H.M.S. "Retribution" from the "Ava," lost off Trincomalee, Ceylon, 16th February 1858.

GRINDELL & Co., Messrs.—A cube of building stone from the quarries at Birch Hill, Forest of Dean.

SKIPP, Mr. G.—Two cubes of building stone from Whimberry Quarry, 5 miles north of Sydney, on the South Wales Railway.

Raynes, Lupton, & Co., Messrs.—Specimens of Pen-maen Mawr Stone, extensively used for paving roads, as sets, curbs, &c.; also of the dressing hammers.

Darby, H. B., Esq.—A specimen of magnetic iron ore, said to contain 54 per cent. of metal, from a bed averaging 32 feet in depth, situate in Rosedale, south-west point of Cleveland.

The Fitzroy Mining Company.—Specimens of iron and iron ore from the Company's Works, Mittagong, New South Wales.

De Nouvion, M. Gustave.—A specimen of antimonial grey copper ore (Fahl-ore) containing 163 oz. of silver per ton, from the mines of Hieudelaencina, province of Guadalajara, 21 leagues from Madrid.

Sorby, Mr. H. C., F.R.S.—Concretion from the shale below the upper bed of Millstone Grit in a tunnel west of Sheffield.

Merrifield, Mrs.—A specimen of Websterite, from near Newhaven, Sussex.

Whalley, Mr. G. H., M.P.—A specimen of building stone from a quarry at Garth, in the parish of Llangollen, in the county of Denbigh.

Greaves and Keisham, Messrs.—Six specimens to illustrate the applications of the stone from their quarries in the Lower Lias beds, at Wilmcote, Stratford-on-Avon.

Whitford and Carter, Messrs.—A specimen of iron ore from Trebisken, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall.

Francis, George Grant, F.S.A.—A specimen of earthenware from the "Newcastle" Pottery.

Dundas, Robert, Esq.—A cube of porphyry, polished on one face, from Broadlow Quarry, 15 miles south of Edinburgh.

Hawkins, Walter, Esq.—Cast of footsteps of the Labyrinthodon, being a facsimile of the under surface of a slab of New Red Sandstone raised from a bed of clay in the Stourton Hill Quarry, 1838.—Cast of footsteps of unknown animals, and of a vegetable, occurring in a quarry of New Red Sandstone at Stourton Hill, Cheshire. The impressions in this cast are taken from several slabs.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company.—An interesting series of specimens to illustrate the manufacture of the Patent Plumbago and other crucibles and apparatus employed in metallurgy; also two models of assay furnaces, and three specimens of plumbago.

Hitchins, M. T., Esq.—A fine specimen of iron pyrites from the Perran Iron Mines, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall.

Howden and Thresh, Messrs.—One of their patent miners' safety lamps.

Zenner, D.—A model of a rotating buddle for washing minerals.

Hunt, John, Esq.—Specimens of pyromorphite (phosphate of copper) from Huel Rose, near Kelstone.

Guthrie, Col.—A magnificent specimen of Realgar, carved by the Chinese; in case, with stand.

Fidler, Thomas, Esq.—A specimen of argentiferous galena from the "North Devon" Silver Lead Mine, Combmartin.

Bates, Joshua, Esq.—Specimens of spathose iron ore, with the iron made therefrom, from Weardale.

Nowell, Mr. George A.—An interesting specimen, exhibiting the occurrence of lead ore in a seam of coal from the Haunch Wood Colliery, Nuneaton.

Rothwell, Mr. Richard.—A substance occurring in cavities at the Pont-y-Gasag Copper Mines, Anglesea. (Composition to be determined.)

Jones, H. J., Esq. (through T. Rupert Jones, Esq.)—Ironstone geodes from the Lower Greensand of Linsdale, near Leighton Buzzard.

Paine, C., Esq.—A terra-cotta vase and stand, manufactured at the Dippenhall Works, Farnham, Surrey.

Hockin, John, Esq.—A very fine crystal of magnetic iron pyrites from Morro Velho, Brazils.

Oliver, Daniel, jun., Esq.—A specimen of flexible magnesian limestone from Marsden Bay, Durham.

Whitford, S., Esq.—A specimen of silver glance, Mounte Mine, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall.

Appendix S.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

KIRKALDY, Mr. John.—A specimen of magnesian limestone (Botryoidal beds), from a quarry lately opened on the side of Fullwell Hills, near Sunderland, belonging to Sir Edward Williamson, Bart.

JORDAN, Henry B., Esq.—A specimen of plush copper (fibrous red oxide) from South Wheal Francis, Redruth.

WILLIAMS, Rev. James.—Two ancient stone hammers found in Anglesea.

DAHLL, Telef.—A very fine crystal of orthite from Avendal.

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## III.

### DONATIONS of FOSSILS to the MUSEUM.

*January 2nd.*—Sir WOODBINE PARISH.—Several fragments of Iguanodon bones, &c., from the Wealden of St. Leonard's.

*January 2nd.*—The Rev. Jos. GOULD, Burwash.—2 specimens of Wealden plant remains.

*January 7th.*—THOMAS WOOD, Esq, from Capt. F. W. HUTTON, Malta, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers.—2 boxes containing 325 specimens from the Maltese beds (Miocene).

*January 14th.*—Master WARD, Clapham.—2 teeth ; 1 iguanodon, 1 crocodile, Cuckfield (Wealden).

*January 18th.*—Mr. H. WILD.—20 specimens from the Woolwich beds, Peckham ; Paludinæ, Cyrenæ, Cerithiæ, Volutæ, Unionidæ, &c.

*February 1st.*—T. ASH, Esq.—Portmadoc, Carmarthenshire.—Hymenocaris (caudal portions) and other fossils from the Lingula Flags of N. Wales.

*February 7th.*—ALEXANDER CLARKE, Esq.—Some fine specimens of Annelide burrows and Orthoceras from quartz rock in Sutherlandshire.

*February 19th.*—JOHN EVANS, Esq., Nash Mills, Hemel Hampstead.—Fine specimen of fossil wood, Leighton Sands.

*February 20th.*—G. ROBINS, Esq., Bath.—3 specimens of Lithodomi in coral, Portland Beds, Portland.

*March 12th.*—The Earl of DUCIE.—2 specimens of Rhamphorynchus Bucklandi, from the Stonesfield Slate of Sarsden.

*March 12th.*—JAMES H. ANGUS, Esq., Edinburgh. —5 specimens of Rhizodus Hibberti, from the Edinburgh Coal-field.

*April 5th.*—THOMAS M. K. HUGHES, Esq., Llandovery Vicarage :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | specimens from the | Llandeilo Flags, |
| 8 | „ | Lower Llandovery. |
| 16 | „ | Upper Llandovery. |
| 4 | „ | Wenlock Shale. |
| 34 | | |

*April 17th.*— BENNETT, Esq., Bristol (per W. SAUNDERS, Esq.)—3 specimens of Paradoxides from the St. John's Slates of Newfoundland.

*April 17th.*—GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—30 specimens of carboniferous fossils, Spitzbergen.

*April 28th.*—J. LUMLEY, Esq., Stamford.—1 fine specimen of Ammonites bifrons; 6 Rock specimens of Lias.

*April.*—W. WHITAKER, Esq.—7 casts of Chalk and Eocene fossils.

*May 10th.*—THOMAS WATSON, Esq., Whitby :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | specimens of Ammonites | bifrons. |
| 3 | „ „ | communis. |
| 4 | „ „ | annulatus. |
| 1 | Inoceranus. | |
| 1 | Cast of Trigonia. | |
| 8 | specimens of the remains of Plesiosaurus. | |
| 19 | | |

*May 10th.*—E. Luxmore, Esq.—specimens from the Lower Greensand of Atterfield, Isle of Wight.

*May.*—J. Jones, Esq.—7 specimens of Gryphœa obliqua, from the Lower Lias of Gloucestershire.

*June.*—Captain Robert Tayleur.—1 specimen of Cyathophyllum regium.

*June 10th.*—R. D. Darbeshire, Esq., Manchester.—3 specimens of a new Brachiopod from the Caradoc Shales, Conway.

*June 18th.*—F. T. Gregory, Esq. (per Sir R. I. Murchison.)—28 Carboniferous fossils, 13 Cretaceous, Western Australia.

*June 25th.*—Dr. F. A. Geinitz, Dresden.—106 Peruvian fossils from Gera.

*July 26th.*—Dr. A. Fritsch.—7 Trilobites from the Silurian formation of Bohemia.

*July 28th.*—Hugh Owen, Esq., Bristol.—1 specimen of Baculites, from Upper Greensand of Warminster.

*August 1st.*— Holland, Esq., Dumbleton.—1 specimen of Geoteuthis (hooks of), Marlestone.

*October.*—Rev. — Gunn.—1 fine specimen of Elephas meridionalis, Pleistocene, Norfolk.

*October.*—John Lubbock, Esq., jun.—2 boxes of Bos, and portion of Elephas, from Greenstead, Pleistocene.

*November 3rd.*—R. D. Darbeshire, Esq.—10 specimens of Diplograpsus pristis, from the Caradoc of Conway.

*November 8th.*—R. Ward, Esq., Leominster.—1 specimen of Goniatites Henslowi, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Isle of Man.

*December.*— Neville, Esq., Leominster.—2 specimens from the Lower Greensand of Nutfield.

*December.*—H. P. Price, Esq.—Part of tusk of Elephas, from Crayford, Erith, Thames.

*December.*—Rev. Professor Henslow.—1 specimen of Ammonites biplex, from the Boulder clay of Hitcham.

*December 21st.*— Clark, Esq., Folkstone.—34 specimens from the Gault.

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## IV.

### Donations to the Library.

The Library Committee of the Corporation of London.—The new classified Catalogue of the Library of the Corporation of London. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth bound. 1859.

The Minister de l'Intérieur de la Néerlande.—Bosquet. Monographie de Brachiopodes.

The Philosophical Institute of Victoria.—Vol. 3 of the Transactions of the Institute.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania. 2 vols. 4to. With Maps.

McChesney, Mr. J. H., of Chicago.—Descriptions of new Species of Fossils from the Palæozoic rocks of the Western States. 8vo. unbound. 1859.

Williams and Norgate, Messrs.—Essai sur l'État actuel de l'Industrie Ardoisière en France et en Angleterre, par L. Symers, jne. 1 vol. 12mo. 1858.

The Committee of the Bristol Mining School.—Lectures delivered at the Bristol Mining School.

Johnson, Henry, Mr., Dudley.—Lithographic drawing of a fossil fern, Pecopteris tertii.

The Royal University of Christiania.—Scripta academica, viz. :—

Sars et Kjerulf Jagttagelser. 4to. pamphlet. 1860.

Bjerknes.—Über die Geometrische Repräsentation der Gleichungen zwischen zwei veränderlichen, reellen oder Komplexen Grössen. 4to. pamphlet. 1859.

Munch.—Chronica Regum Manniæ et Insularum. 8vo. 1860.

Kjerulf und Dahll.—Om Kongsberg Ertsdistrikt. 8vo. 1860.

Dahll.—Om Telemarkens Geologie.

Appendix S.

Report of Director-General of the Geological Survey, &c.

The Bavarian Government (through his Excellency the Minister).—Return of the Productions of the Salines and Mines in the Kingdom of Bavaria for the year 1858–59.

Aduémar, M. J.—Révolutions de la Mer. 1 vol. 8vo. With plates. 1860.

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.—Oversigt over det Kongl. danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Forhandlinger for Aaret, 1858. Det Kongelige Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter v. Række. Naturvidenskabelig og Mathmatisk Afdeling. IV. Bd. 2 Hfte & V. Bd. 1 Hfte.

Lea, Dr. Isaac, of Philadelphia. Observations on the Genus Unio. Vol. 7. 4to.

Ramsay, Professor.—The Old Glaciers of Switzerland and North Wales. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. 1860.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.—12th Volume of the Proceedings.

The Officers of the American Academy.—Memoirs of the Academy. New Series. Vol. VI., Part II.—Proceedings. Vol. IV. Sheets 12–31.

The Governor, in behalf of the State of Iowa.—Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Iowa. 2 vols. small 4to. 1858.

The Editors of the American Journal of Science and Arts.—Nos. 76 to 83 of the Journal.

Swallow, G. C., Esq.—The First and Second Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Missouri. 1 vol. 8vo. 1855.—Also, Geological Report of the Country along the line of the South-western Branch of the Pacific Railroad, Missouri. 1 vol. 8vo. 1859.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.—The Annual Report of the Board. 1 vol. 8vo. 1859.

Owen, David Dale, Esq.—The Second and Third Reports of the Geological Survey of Kentucky. 2 vols. 8vo. With maps.

Bache, Prof. A. D.—Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of the Survey during 1857. 1 vol. 4to.

War Department, U.S.—Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Vol. X. 4to.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.—Twelfth Annual Report for the Year 1857. 1 vol. 8vo.

The U.S. Commissioners of Patents' Reports for the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859. 8 vols. 8vo.

The Austrian Government (through the Foreign Office). Part IV. of the Geological Maps of the Austrian Empire.

Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, Messrs.—Parts of Ure's Dictionary, completing the work.

The Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou.—Le Bulletin of the Society.

Daubrée, M.—Etudes et Expériences synthétiques sur le Métamorphisme et sur la Formation des Roches crystallines. 1 vol. 4to. 1860.

## V.

Return of Maps and Sections of the Geological Survey of England supplied to Agents during the Year ending 31st December 1860.

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Whole sheets | 419 | 1,176 copies. |
| Quarter sheets | 1,247 | 2,604 „ |
| Horizontal sections | 222 | 587 „ |
| Vertical sections | 114 | 316 „ |
| Index of signs and colours | 13 | 12 „ |
| Small Index maps | 38 | 114 „ |
| Sheets, 6 inches to 1 mile | — | 34 „ |
| | 2,053 | 4,843 |

# INDEX MAP
(A)
to the
# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN
## (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Published
*in Sheets on a Scale of one Inch to a Mile.*
Shewing the Progress to
Dec.r 31.st 1860.

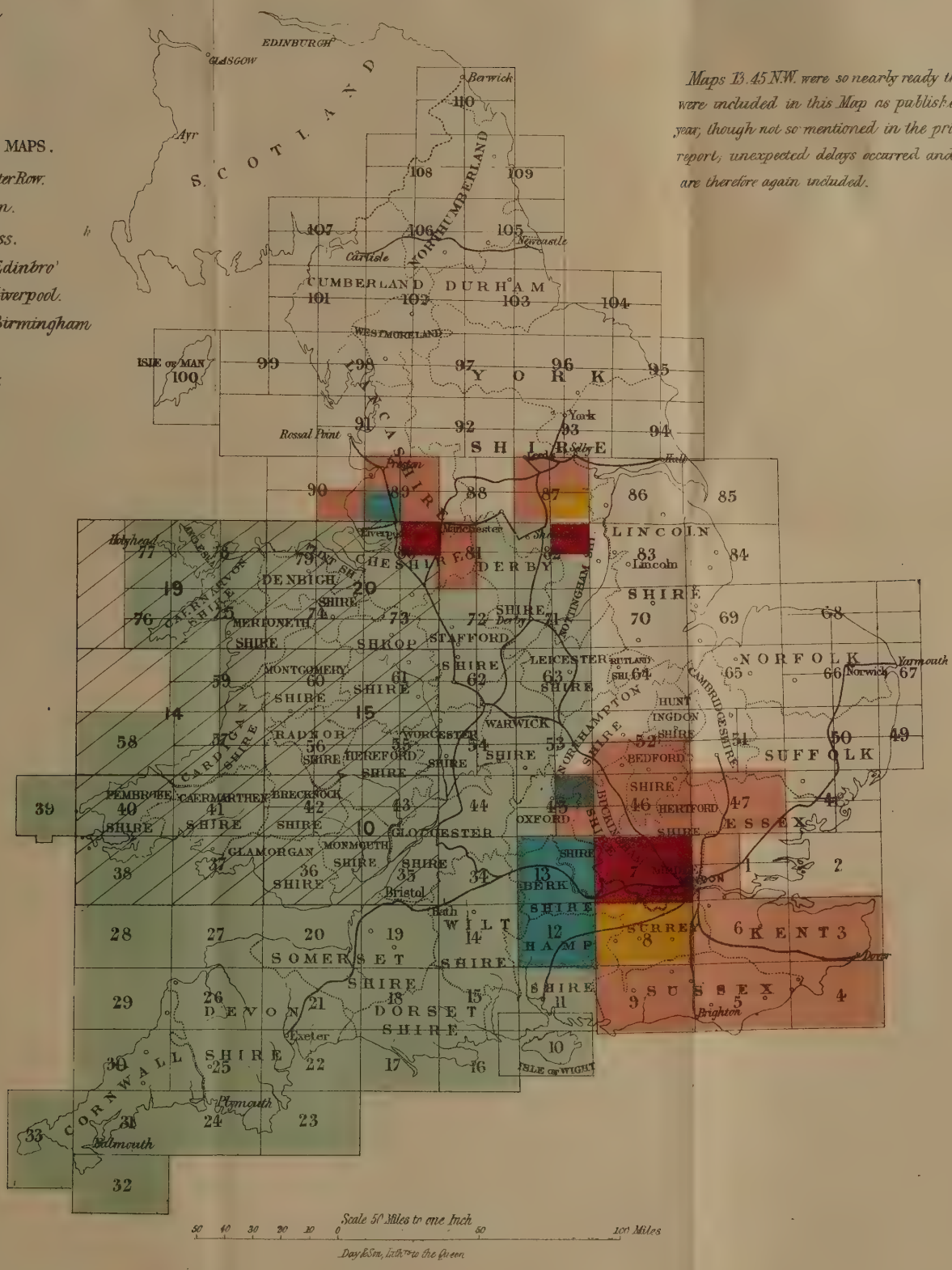
### *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*
Explanation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *The Plates in the Map Colored thus are* | *Published* | *to 31.st Dec.r 1859.* / *to 31.st Dec.r 1860.* |
| *D.o thus* | *Surveyed Complete* | *Engraving* / *Preparing for Engrave* |
| *D.o thus* | *In Progress* | |
| *D.o thus* | *Index Maps* | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY* | *Number of Plates Published,* | *54¼* |
| | *D.o Counties Complete* | *7* |
| | *D.o of Hor: Sections* | *60. Price 5.s each* |
| | *D.o of Ver: Sections* | *26. Price 3.s 6.d each* |

### AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

Mess.rs Longman & C.o *Paternoster Row.*
Mess.rs Letts & Son, *London.*
M.r Stanford *Charing Cross.*
Mess.rs W. & A. Johnston, *Edinbro'*
Mess.rs G. Philip & Son, *Liverpool.*
Mess.rs Napper & Wright *Birmingham*
M.r Lavers *Bristol.*
M.r G. Simms, *Manchester.*
M.r A. Lea, *Gloucester.*




Scale 50 Miles to one Inch
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 Miles

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

*Maps 13. 45 N.W. were so nearly ready that they were included in this Map as published last year, though not so mentioned in the printed report, unexpected delays occurred and they are therefore again included.*

And.w Ramsay
Local Director of the Geological
Survey of Great Britain
31.st December 1860

# INDEX MAP
(B)
*to the*
# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
# OF GREAT BRITAIN
# (SCOTLAND)

Shewing the Progress to
31st Dec.r 1860.

**EXPLANATION**

Surveying

Engraving

Published — *1859.* *1860.*

**AGENTS**
for
**SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS.**

Messrs. Longman & Co. *London.*
Messrs. Letts & Son, *London.*
Mr Stanford, *Charing Cross*
Messrs. W & A. Johnston, *Edinbro'*
Messrs. G. Philip & Son *Liverpool.*
Messrs. Napper & Wright *Birmingham.*
Mr Lavers, *Bristol.*
Mr G. Simms, *Manchester.*
Mr A. Lea *Gloucester.*

ORKNEYS
Caithness
CAITHNESS
SUTHERLAND
HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLES
Stornoway
LEWIS
CROMARTY
Dornoch
NORTH UIST
ROSS-SHIRE
Elgin
Banff
MURRAY
Nairn
NAIRN
Inverness
INVERNESS
BANFF
ABERDEEN
ISLE OF SKYE
Kintail
MURRAY
SOUTH UIST
Aberdeen
INVERNESS
KINCARDINE
Stonehaven
FORFAR
Forfar
MULL ISLE
PERTHSHIRE
Perth
Coupar
FIFE
KINROSS
Inverary
ARGYLE
CLACKMANNAN
PERTH
Stirling
STIRLING
DUMBARTON
Edinburgh
LINLITHGOW
ADDINGTON
Glasgow
EDINBURGH
Berwick upon Tweed
URA
ISLAY
RENFREW
LANARK
BERWICK
Lanark
PEEBLES
CANTIRE
ARRAN ISLE
Selkirk
SELKIRK
ROXBURGH
Ayr
AYRSHIRE
DUMFRIES
Dumfries
KIRCUDBRIGHT
Kircudbright
WIGTOWN
Wigtown

REFERENCE
*The portions lettered* B.C.D.E.F.G.H. *belong to* CROMARTY
" A ROSS
" I NAIRN

*Scale: 32 Miles to One Inch*

20 15 10 5 0 20 40 60

*Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.*

*And.w Ramsay*
*Local Director of the Geological*
*Survey of Great Britain*
*31st December 1860*

INDEX MAP
(C)

Coloured to shew the state of the

# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
## ON THE SIX INCH MAP

*at the close of the Year 1860.*

AGENTS
for
SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS

Mess^rs Hodges & Smith *Dublin*
Mess^rs Longman & C^o *London*
Mess^rs Letts Son & C^o *London*.
M^r Stanford. *Charing Cross,*
Mess^rs W. & A. Johnston, *Edinbro*
M^r Lavars, *Bristol,*
Mess^rs Philip & Son, *Liverpool*

*Area Surveyed during 1860*

*Area Surveyed previous to 1860*

*Part next to be examined.*

*Scale 27 Miles to One Inch.*

0 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

*Dry & Son Lithrs to the Queen*

J. Beete Jukes
(Local Director
Jan^y 2^nd 186

# INDEX MAP
## (D)

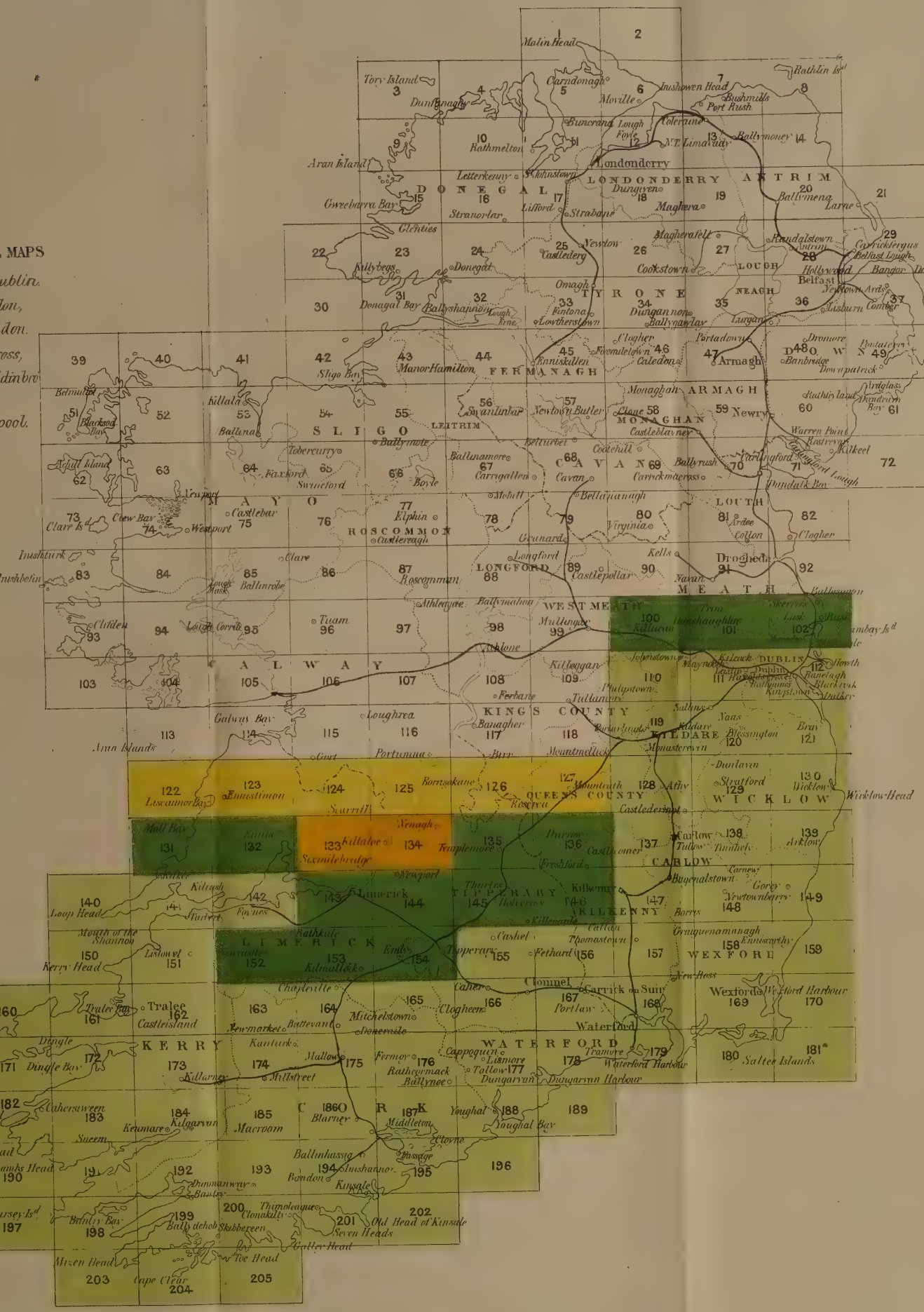
Coloured to shew the state of the publication of the results of the

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
## ON THE ONE INCH MAP

*at the close of the Year 1860.*

**AGENTS**
for
**SALE OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAPS**

Mess^rs Hodges & Smith, *Dublin.*
Mess^rs Longman & C^o *London,*
Mess^rs Letts, Son & C^o *London.*
M^r Stanford, *Charing Cross,*
Mess^rs W & A.K. Johnston, *Edinb^r*
M^r J. Lavars, *Bristol*
Mess^rs Philip & Son, *Liverpool.*




*Sheets published during 1860.*
*Sheets published previous to 1860.*
*Lines being Engraved*
*Sheets preparing.*

Scale 27 Miles to One Inch.

Day & Son Lith^rs to the Queen

J. Beete Jukes
(Local Direct
Jan^y 2^nd 18

# APPENDIX T.

REPORT of the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY and GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS, for the Year 1860, by Sir ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.



THE work of arranging and classifying the several collections in the Museum has been considerably advanced during the past year, and the additional specimens obtained have been distributed among the technological series to which they respectively belonged. By means of such acquisitions the educational value of the collections has been much enhanced, and their objects rendered more intelligible to the ordinary class of visitors. As the arrangement of the collections proceeds, the preparation and affixing of full descriptive labels is carried out.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the preparation of the systematic catalogue; considerable portions of the divisions embracing the British and Foreign porcelains and earthenwares, and the British and Foreign fuels and iron ores and iron manufactures have been already prepared and are in the press.

Amongst the additions to the Museum have been a collection of Foreign woods used in building and cabinet work, and of fabrics manufactured from wood, Foreign and Irish; various illustrations of the uses of palms, stalks, leaves, and fibres in tropical countries. This branch of economic botany may be considered as now very completely represented in the Museum. A collection of materials used in paper-making, with an interesting series illustrative of the stages of that manufacture, and various samples of paper from China, and manuscripts written on bamboo paper.

The collection of cereal and leguminous seeds employed as food has been arranged, and also an interesting series of fruits and seeds employed for ornament and other domestic purposes.

An important collection of the lichens and the dyes manufactured from lichens, together with miscellaneous woods, and other vegetable substances used in dyeing, and various colouring substances of vegetable and animal origin, has been arranged.

An interesting series of sponges derived from the Bahamas and the coast of Africa, a series of real white and black corals from Sardinia and the coast of Barbary, with the tools and materials employed in working coral, a collection of tortoise shells, horns and tusks, with various illustrations of their uses, are also arranged in their suitable places in the Museum.

In the division illustrating the manufacture of glass and enamel, a series of glass enamel and porcelain, ornamental beads, and also imitations of coral, jet, amber, &c., have been added.

A series of copper ores and other associated rocks and minerals from the Dhurode Mine, co. Cork, presented by the Rev. M. Cash, has been added to the metallurgic collection.

A series of beryls, fluors, garnets, and other minerals which possess very great value as mineralogical and geological illustrations, has been procured, and also a highly interesting specimen of native gold in quartz from Mount Alexander, Australia, in which the geological relations of the gold-bearing lode are usefully illustrated.

Appendix T.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

The arrangement and labelling of the mineral collection is still in progress, but the determination of mineral specimens is necessarily a long and laborious work, when effected with that accuracy which alone can give scientific value to the results, or render the collection worthy of its place in the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

A collection of Neapolitan cameos, and of the rocks from which they are produced, has been obtained, which illustrates a very interesting branch of industrial art, and also throws light on the origin of those materials; those objects usually, though incorrectly, described as formed from lavas, being really cut from rocks of the cretaceous and jurassic formation, and which are popularly confounded with adjacent rocks of volcanic origin.

A list of the several donations presented to the Museum will be found annexed, Appendix A., and a list of specimens purchased will be found, Appendix B.

The Museum galleries were open on all week days from 11 till 4 o'clock, during which time there visited the collections, from 1st January to 31st December, 24,065 persons, being an increase of 509 on the similar number for the preceding year.

The galleries were also open to the public on the evenings when lectures were delivered from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and during the winter months in addition on Mondays and Thursdays within the same hours. The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 8,934, making the total number of visitors in the year 32,999.

### *Chemical Department.*

Very satisfactory progress has been made in this department during the past year under the zealous direction of Mr. Galloway. Five of the most important coals employed in gas lighting have been analysed, and analyses of various varieties of Irish and British coals, together with determinations of their heating powers, have been made for illustration of the gallery collections. Twenty-seven analyses of waters have been made for the corporation of Dublin in reference to the important question of the supply of water to that city, and many other analytical investigations of industrial and scientific interest have been carried out by Mr. Galloway and the session laboratory students under his direction. Several interesting original memoirs, embodying those results, have been already communicated to the scientific journals by those gentlemen, and have tended materially to extend the popularity and support the character of the Museum and of the department with which it is connected; and it is interesting to mention that Mr. John Dowling, late a practical student of this class, has been appointed by the department a local teacher of chemistry, under the provisions of the Science Minute, and has given courses of instruction in Limerick and Clonmel, where his teaching has been eminently successful, as manifested by the result of the examination of his pupils, which has met with the marked approval of the heads of the department and of the committee of lectures.

### *Library.*

The library of the Museum has been open during the session to registered students of the Government School of Science applied to the Arts. The number attending was 557, giving a daily average of 3·67. The attendance was almost entirely in the evening, as the class of students are usually otherwise occupied during the day.

*Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.*

The systematic and popular courses of instruction in the sciences applied to industry have been conducted by the professors during the past year with satisfactory results, in accordance with the arrangements described in the programmes for the sessions 1859–60 and 1860–61, which had received the sanction of my Lords.

In the course of the year now closed (1860), in January and February, Professor Jukes delivered a systematic course of 30 lectures on geology in the theatre of this institution, for which 42 students were registered.

At the termination of the course 11 students presented themselves for examination, of whom 8 obtained certificates of proficiency.

In February and March Professor Sullivan delivered a course of systematic lectures in the theatre of this institution, for which 39 registered pupils were entered. At the examination closing the course 11 students competed, of whom 3 received certificates.

In January and February Professor Barker delivered in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, 20 lectures, being the first part of the systematic course on natural philosophy, and in April and May he gave 18 lectures, being the second portion of that course, in the theatre of this institution. For that course 35 registered students were entered, of whom 10 competed at the final examination, and 6 received certificates.

In April Professor Harvey delivered a public evening course of 6 lectures on economic botany in the theatre of this institution, which was attended by an average of 71 persons.

In May and June Professor Harvey delivered a systematic course of 20 lectures in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, to which 10 registered students entered, of whom 7 competed for prizes at the final examination and received certificates of proficiency.

In October Professor Kinahan delivered a public course of 12 lectures on zoology in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, and in that month and November the same professor delivered a systematic course of 19 lectures in the theatre of this institution in continuation and completion of the former. Of this course the first 12 lectures were public, and were attended by an average of 84 persons, and to the full course 16 registered students were entered, of whom 12 competed at the closing examination and received certificates.

In October and November Professor Barker delivered a course of 12 public lectures in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society.

In November Professor Sullivan delivered a course of 12 public lectures on chemistry in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society; and in December the same professor delivered a course of 12 public lectures on chemistry in the theatre of this institution, which were attended by an average of 153 persons.

In November Professor Jukes delivered in the theatre of this institution a course of 12 public lectures on physical geography, which were attended, in average, by 138 persons; and in December the same professor delivered a course of 12 public lectures in continuation of the same subject in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society.

Dr. Kinahan has conducted in the past year the class of practical zoology with great success, and has by its organization materially promoted the accurate study of natural history in Dublin. For this class, in the last session, 9 students entered, and at the examination two prizes were given for distinguished answering. For the similar course in the current session 6 students have already entered.

Instruction in practical chemistry was given by Mr. Galloway, in the laboratory of the Museum, every day during the past and the current session. The general session is divided into two laboratory terms; 7 day pupils attended the first, 6 day pupils the second term; 15 evening pupils

Appendix T.

Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

attended the first, and 22 the second term. The conduct and diligence of the students merit the highest praise. No examination was held of the senior students, as the various original papers published by them form the best evidence of their proficiency. In addition to the prizes, Mr. Galloway conferred two free admissions on the most distinguished students. A special class was formed for practical organic chemistry, at the examination of which most satisfactory results were obtained, six students having competed and received certificates, as was also the case in the examination of the junior class, in which three students competed and received certificates.

At the close of the session in June the general examination in all the subjects was held, one student competed, but the answering not having attained the standard required by the examiners, the candidate received a certificate, but was not recommended for the silver medal.

Prizes and certificates were awarded after each class examination to the students who had manifested suitable proficiency, and the examining professors having reported very favourably on the results, my Lords were pleased to award bronze medals of the department to each of the candidates who had obtained first places, and who had been recommended by the examiners for that distinction.

The number and nature of the prizes and certificates given will be found in Appendix C., and the names of those who received medals are given in Appendix D.

The session was closed on the 25th June by the distribution of the several medals and prizes, on which occasion his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant, honoured the institution by presiding, and was pleased to express his satisfaction with the arrangements and with the progress which the system of industrial instruction had made. On this occasion the ceremony was attended by 650 persons.

The business of the current session was opened on October 1st, when I had the honour to deliver an introductory address on the industrial history and uses of the fatty substances, as illustrated by the collections of the Museum. This meeting was attended by 490 persons.

(Signed) Robert Kane,
Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.

15th January 1861.

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## A.

List of Donations presented to the Museum of Irish Industry from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

A series of specimens of copper ore, and the associated rocks from Dhurode Mine, co. Cork.
Presented by the Rev. M. Cash and F. Lisabe, Esq., C.E.

A collection of specimens of litharge and lead from the Cupelling process.
Presented through Robert Heron, Esq., from the Mining Company of Ireland.

Two specimens of timber gum tree from Port Arthur, Tasmania.
Presented by J. Smith, Esq.

Specimen of sulphuret of antimony from Achil island.
Presented by Miss Egan.

B.

Appendix T.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

List of Specimens purchased and added to the Museum Collections, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specimens of moss agate and chalcedony | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| A collection of old English pottery | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A Canadian girdle made of porcupine quills | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Specimens of coral | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Mineral specimens | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Specimen of agate | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A set of models of furnaces, condensers, chambers and buildings used in the manufacture of salt cake, muriatic acid, and chloride of lime | 32 | 5 | 0 |
| Specimen of ironstone | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mineral specimens | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens of lava portraits, &c. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| „ of aventurina | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mineral specimens | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Diagrams of copper furnaces | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Specimens of Irish wood | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| „ of Egyptian grass | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mineral specimens | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Diagrams of lead and copper furnaces | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Specimen of auriferous quartz | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Diagrams of lead furnaces | 3 | 18 | 0 |

C.

Examination in Zoology.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, John R. Kinahan, M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | David B. Hewitt. |
| 2nd „ | Charles H. Brien. |
| 3rd „ | John Pierce. |

Examination in Practical Zoology.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, John R. Kinahan, M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | Not awarded. |
| 2nd „ | Miss Hester A. Harman. |

Examination in Geology.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, J. Beete Jukes, M.A.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | Not awarded. |
| 2nd „ | Robert P. Penny. |
| 3rd „ | Alexander Macalister. |

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | - Richard Fitzgerald. |
| 2nd „ | - Myles O'Reilly. |
| 3rd „ | - Walter G. Smith. |

EXAMINATION in CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | - Not awarded. |
| 2nd „ | - David B. Hewitt. |
| 3rd „ | - John O'Donovan. |

EXAMINATION in BOTANY.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | - Miss Hester A. Harman. |
| 2nd „ | - Philip P. Lyons. |
| 3rd „ | - John Pierce. |

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1859-60.

Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.L.

Organic Class.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | - William J. Wonfor. |
| 2nd „ | - Robert Simpson. |
| 3rd „ | - James Birney. |

Junior Class.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Prize | - Henry O'Hara. |
| 2nd „ | - William Harold. |

GENERAL EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, PHYSICS, and CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1859-60.

EXAMINERS:

J. BEETE JUKES, M.A.
JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D.
WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D.
WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.
WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

2nd Prize - - - - John Pierce.

D.

*Medallists.*

Miss Hester A. Harman.
David B. Hewitt.

E.

SUMMARY.

| | Totals. |
|---|---|
| The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860 inclusive was | 24,065 |
| Number of Students who visited the Library of the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860, including the usual recess | 557 |
| Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures | 1,008 |
| Dr. Sullivan's ditto | 822 |
| Dr. Barker's ditto | 366 |
| Dr. Kinahan's ditto | 1,108 |
| Professor Jukes' Free Lectures | 1,663 |
| Dr. Sullivan's ditto | 1,840 |
| Dr. Harvey's ditto | 430 |
| Number attended the Distribution of Prizes | 650 |
| Number attended Sir Robert Kane's Address | 490 |
| | 32,999 |

NUMBER of STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural Philosophy | 10 |
| General Chemistry | 11 |
| Practical Chemistry | 9 |
| Geology | 11 |
| Botany | 7 |
| Zoology | 6 |
| Practical Zoology | 2 |
| General Examination | 1 |

# APPENDIX U.

Appendix U.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY for the YEAR 1860.

To the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL for EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

THE Society continues in as efficient a state as the limited means supplied to it for the support of so vast an establishment will allow.

During the year 1860 the Society has been increased by the admission of fifty-four members.

The fourth annual examination for general and commercial certificates of merit was held last year during the week commencing the 28th May 1860.

Thirty-nine candidates applied to be examined, of whom thirty-seven presented themselves.

After a careful examination the Board of Examiners adjudged the certificates and prizes as follows, the names of the candidates being in the order of merit:—

*Commercial Certificates* (3).

Robert Henry Dagge.
Howard McGarvey.
James Glanville.

*General Certificates* (18).

James Glanville.
David Nevin.
George Minchin Smith.
Richard Farrell.
William Bayly.
Arthur William Durham.
Robert Pooley Gill.
Reginald Colthurst Graham.
David Hughes Somerville.
Patrick Gavin.
Edward Field.
Samuel H. Watson.
James Wilson Porte.
Howard McGarvey.
Edward Henry O'Neill.
Patrick William O'Neill.
Robert Henry Dagge.
William Preston.

*General Prizes* (3).

James Glanville, 5*l.*
Richard Nevin, 3*l.*
George Minchin Smith, 3*l.*

*Special Prizes* (4).

Edward Field (Geometry), 1*l.*
Reginald Colthurst Graham (Trigonometry), 1*l.*
Howard McGarvey (Mensuration), 1*l.*
Arthur William Durham (History), 1*l.*

The following is a statement of the operations of the several Departments of the Society during the past year.

LECTURES.

| Date. | Subject of Lectures. | Names of Lecturers. | No. of Lectures. | Total Attendance. | Average at each Lecture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860. | | | | | |
| an. | Physics | W. Barker, M.D. | 20 | 2,949 | 147 |
| eb. | Agricultural Chemistry | Dr. E. W. Davy | 16 | 495 | 82 |
| arch | Histoire de France | M. D. Pontêt | 8 | 1,873 | 234 |
| pril | Agriculture | Dr. E. W. Davy | 12 | 1,371 | 114 |
| pril | Political Economy | J. S. Leatham | 1 | 104 | 104 |
| ay | Botany | Dr. Harvey | 12 | 1,044 | 87 |
| une | Ditto | Ditto | 12 | 598 | 50 |
| une | French Language | Dr. M. J. Frings | 8 | 833 | 104 |
| ct. | Zoology | Dr. Kinahan | 12 | 1,419 | 118 |
| ov. | Meteorology | Dr. Barker | 12 | 1,961 | 163 |
| ov. | Chemistry | Dr. Sullivan | 14 | 1,705 | 121 |
| ec. | Geology | J. B. Jukes | 12 | 1,510 | 122 |

BOTANIC GARDEN.

*Conservatories and Buildings.*—With exception of the old range, ng since condemned, the plant-houses and buildings have (through e medium of the Board of Works) been maintained in a state of icient repair. With the view of rendering the heating of the conervatories more complete, they have been furnished with three of eiklejohn's patent boilers, the result of which is satisfactory, a higher mperature in the houses being now attainable with less fuel and labour an heretofore.

Parliament having voted a sum of money for the erection of a new conervatory to replace the old one above referred to, building operations will commenced as soon as the weather will permit the removal of the plants.

*Collection of Hardy Plants.*—Many important additions have been made this collection, which appears to be much consulted by students from e medical schools, as well as by other persons who are engaged in prering themselves for examinations for admission into the public service.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs.*—This collection has also been maintained, t as the taste for such plants appears to be extending, a much greater tent of ground could with advantage be added to the arboretum than at present available.

*Donations and Exchanges of Plants.*—A much larger number of plants ve been obtained for the garden during the past than preceding years. ese were principally procured by the Curator, who, at the instance of e Committee and Council, visited the principal plant establishments, t only in England, but on the continent of Europe. Hence extensive changes have been effected with the directors of these establishments Berlin, Hamburgh, Hanover, Amsterdam, Leyden, Antwerp, and ent. An extensive correspondence and system of exchanges have also en established with kindred institutions throughout the world. As a ult two valuable collections have been received from Mr. Cruger, of e Botanic Garden, Trinidad; and several parcels of seeds and collecns of plants from Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Garden, Sidney, New uth Wales, some species of which it is supposed were not previously roduced into Britain.

Appendix U.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The total number of plants received during the year 1860 is 670 species; of seeds, 686 kinds. The total number of plants given chiefly in exchange is 420 species; and of seeds, 7 packages.

*Plants for Lectures and School of Art.*—The usual supplies of plants for illustration of the lectures given in the Museum of Industry, and in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, have been provided as required. The Professor of Botany, Royal College of Surgeons, and the lecturers on the same subject at other medical schools, have also been supplied with specimens to illustrate their lectures. Regular supplies of plants were sent in twice in each week for the use of the students in the School of Art.

*Botanical Museums.*—It is much to be regretted that means have not yet been provided for the preservation, display, and extension of this very interesting and instructive collection, inasmuch as the temporary building, in which the collection is at present placed, is in every respect most unsuitable for the purpose.

*Visitors.*—Notwithstanding the large amount of rain which fell during the past summer, the decrease in the number of persons who visited the garden is not so great as might have been expected, though still considerable, the number of persons recorded as having visited the gardens during the year 1860 amounting to 39,443.

## Horticultural Exhibition.

The Society held in the Agricultural Hall an exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

The exhibition was open to the public on two days and one evening, and was visited by 2,791 persons.

## Natural History Museum.

During the past year some progress has been made in fitting up the museum with cases for the reception of specimens.

A series of thirty-eight glazed cases has been completed and placed in the uppermost gallery, affording accommodation in space of about 370 square feet, and will be available for the display of the mineralogical collections. These cases rest upon the railing of the gallery, which has also been completed.

Eleven upright or wall-cases, the commencement of the ornithological collection, have been also completed, affording an extent of accommodation of 900 square feet.

As soon as a sufficient number of the mineral cases were placed in the museum, the removal of the minerals into them was commenced; and, with the kind and valuable assistance of the Reverend Professor Haughton, who has devoted considerable time to the work, some progress has been made by the Director in arranging and classifying the specimens. The absence of any means for heating the building, a state of things which the Council observe is not likely to continue, compelled a suspension of the work as soon as winter set in. The same cause has hitherto prevented the introduction and arrangement of the several stuffed specimens of birds and other animals. The collections during the past year have been extensively used for illustrating the lectures of the Professor of Zoology of the Department of Science and Art. Although the specimens are not yet very extensively displayed, yet, in consequence of the desire felt by the public, it was considered advisable to admit to the museum all who should apply. Hence the number of visitors since the middle of June last to the 31st December amounts to 3,555.

Several valuable donations have been received during the year; amongst which may be mentioned collections of birds and insects from British Columbia, presented by Dr. Charles Lyell; also of birds, &c., &c., from British Kaffraria, by Dr. Charles L. Klein, and a highly valuable and instructive collection of mammals, birds, birds' eggs, fossils, minerals

&c., presented by Captain Sir F. Leopold McClintock, R.N., formed during his late exploration of the arctic regions, together with minor donations, which have already been published in the Society's Journal.

### Evening Scientific Meetings.

Eight meetings were held during the session, from November to June inclusive. On the same evenings the Dublin Statistical Society and the Photographic Society held their meetings, at which 1,520 persons attended, averaging 190 at each meeting.

### Library.

During the year 1860 the Library was open on 293 days, and the number of readers (exclusive of members of the Society) was 11,720, giving the daily average of 40.

The additions to the Library were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Works presented as Donations - - - | 69 |
| Works purchased - - - - - | 201 |
| Total - - | 270 |

with periodicals and serials (119), and also the Parliamentary Papers of both Houses for the Session, and the Specifications of Patents as they are published. In the above are not included volumes taken in continuation of publication, nor the proceedings and transactions of other societies sent in exchange for the Journal of the Society.

It is greatly to be desired that funds were provided to the Society in order to enable it to fit up the entire suite of rooms, which are still in part occupied by the Museum of Natural History. This has been long needed; the shelf-accommodation has been for some time past exhausted, and the books are consequently piled on floors, and even amongst the framework of the roof of the building, where they may be considered inaccessible. The necessity for this is now the more urgent, as it is contemplated to open the Library to readers in the evening,—a project long desired by the Society.

### Agricultural Department.

#### *Spring Cattle Show.*

The Spring Cattle Show was held on Thursday April 10, 1860, and three following days. The following table exhibits the principal results of the show :—

| Description of Stock. | Entries or Lots. | Prizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Money. | Medals. | Certificates. |
| | | £ s. d. | | |
| Bulls - - - - | 225 | 36 0 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Cows and heifers - - | 87 | 16 0 0 | 12 | — |
| Fat stock - - - | 56 | — | 17 | 3 |
| Sheep (lots) - - - | 85 | 34 0 0 | 3 | — |
| Swine (lots) - - - | 56 | 62 0 0 | — | — |
| Horses - - - - | 23 | 28 0 0 | 6 | — |
| Poultry (lots) - - - | 176 | 29 0 0 | 7 | — |
| Implements - - - | 1,103 | — | — | — |
| | 1,720 | 205 0 0 | 53 | 4 |

Appendix U.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The "Irish Farmers' Gazette" challenge cup, value 150*l.*, was awarded (first time) to Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Moynalty, county Meath.

The "Irish Railway" challenge cup, value 150*l.*, was awarded (also first time) to Mr. Thomas Barnes.

The "Ganly" challenge cup was awarded to Mr. J. Richardson, Glenmore, Lisburn, county Antrim.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided at the usual meeting for the announcement of the prizes awarded, which was attended by 456 persons.

The show was visited as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 10th | - | at 5*s.* 0*d.* | - | Persons | 107 |
| „ 11th | - | „ 2 6 | - | „ | 1,398 |
| „ 12th | - | „ 1 0 | - | „ | 5,450 |
| „ 13th | - | „ 0 6 | - | „ | 4,719 |
| | | Total | - | | 11,674 |

exclusive of members, exhibitors, herds, &c., &c.

*Winter Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy Produce.*

This Exhibition was held on the 11th and 12th December 1860 in the Society's Agricultural Hall, and was visited by 3,000 persons.

The chief particulars connected with this show are set forth in the following table:—

| Description. | Entries or Lots. | Prizes. Money. £ *s.* *d.* | Prizes. Medals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implements - - - - - | 241 | – – | — |
| Oxen - - - - - - | 15 | – – | 11 |
| Cows and heifers - - - - | 33 | – – | 13 |
| Sheep (lots) - - - - - | 36 | – – | 9 |
| Swine (lots) - - - - - | 16 | – – | 7 |
| Butter, honey, wools, frieze, &c. - - | 24 | 14 0 0 | 6 |
| Cereals, &c. - - - - - | 45 | – – | 12 |
| Turnip and mangold seeds - - - | 14 | – – | 6 |
| Herbage plants - - - - - | 9 | 1 10 0 | — |
| Turnips and mangolds - - - | 100 | 18 10 0 | — |
| Fibre-yielding plants - - - | 10 | 3 0 0 | — |
| General collections of farm products (317 items) - - - - - | 2 | – – | — |
| Collections of farm produce raised by public institutions - - - | 3 | – – | 3 |
| Total - - | 558 | 37 0 0 | 74 |

*Chemico-Agricultural Department.*

At the conclusion of the second course of Lectures of the Professor of Agriculture, delivered in the months of April and May 1860, an Examination was held, at which eight registered pupils competed for the

rewards given by the Society, to three of whom prizes in books were awarded as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. George B. Saunders, 1st Prize - - - | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. James Elliott, 2nd Prize - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. John Pierce - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |

William J. Wonfer, also third in order of merit, an honorary certificate, as he had obtained a third prize in the preceding year.

In the Laboratory, the Professor delivered 24 practical demonstrations in Analytical Agricultural Chemistry during the months of November, December, January, and February, which 10 students attended, and at the termination of the course an examination was held, and premiums in books awarded as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. John A. Spencer, 1st Prize - - - | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. Patrick McEvoy, 2nd Prize - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. Robert Paul, 3rd Prize - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Fifty-two analyses and examinations of manures, soils, agricultural produce, &c., have been performed, and a number of original investigations connected with agricultural subjects have been carried on.

The Professor who, by a Minute of the Department of Science and Art, is responsible for the efficiency of the Agricultural Museum, has devoted considerable time to the arrangement of this department.

An additional suite of rooms has been built in connexion with the laboratory for the accommodation of this department, the Director of the Museum of Natural History, and the professors of the Department of Science and Art, when lecturing on the Society's premises.

### *Agricultural Museum.*

The Agricultural Museum has been visited by 14,000 persons during the past year.

The collection of grasses, cereals, and casts of vegetable products has been received from the Messrs. Lawson, of Edinburgh, and forms an instructive part of the museum.

Several important additions have been made to the collection of farm implements and machines as well as of models of farm buildings.

A useful collection of prepared specimens of domestic poultry has been added to the museum.

Many useful improvements have been effected in the building whereby increased light and ventilation have been secured.

As soon as the labelling of the specimens shall have been completed, the collection may be considered as being in a satisfactory state for being consulted.

## Fine Arts.

### *School of Art.*

The total number who received instruction in the school during the session ending the 30th September 1860, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day Classes—Males - - - - | 59 |
| ,, Females - - - - | 157 |
| Evening do.—Males - - - - | 98 |
| Total - - - | 314 |

Appendix U.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

In addition to the above, 400 pupils have been instructed in parochial or other schools; and the total number of students of all kinds, pupil-teachers, art students, poor students, &c., who have been taught in or by the agency of the school has been 714.

The exhibition of prize works of students in the Society's school was visited by 244 persons. The "Taylor" prize works were visited by 281 persons.

The exhibition of the prize works of all students of Schools of Art in the United Kingdom was visited by 2,053 persons, and the prizes of the Dublin Art Union, which were exhibited in the school, by 1,942 persons.

At the annual examination of the students, held in the month of October 1860, 6 obtained prize studentships, 25 were awarded local medals, and 80 obtained 90 first and second grade prizes.

At the national competition in London, two students were awarded national medallions.

In addition to the above, prizes offered by the Society were awarded as follows:—

Landscape in oils from nature:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Francis White, 1st prize | 5 |
| Miss Davy, 2nd do. | 2 |

Sketches in water colour:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maria D. Webb, 1st prize | 5 |
| Francis Colles, 2nd do. | 2 |
| John Vantright (extra) | 2 |

The visitors to the Statue Gallery amounted in number to 1,847.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ended 30th September 1860.

*Expenditure.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master's share of students' fees | 134 | 13 | 3 |
| Second Master's ditto (6 months) | 43 | 19 | 0 |
| Clerk's Salary (11 months) | 45 | 16 | 8 |
| Pupil-teacher's salary (9 months) | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Attendants' wages | 54 | 12 | 0 |
| Prizes to students | 43 | 12 | 3 |
| Examples—Living model, &c. | 17 | 8 | 4 |
| Fittings and furniture | 13 | 12 | 5 |
| Painting and glazing | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Gas-light, fuel, &c. | 17 | 4 | 7 |
| Printing, stationery, incidents, &c. | 10 | 14 | 2 |
| | £400 | 17 | 2 |

*Receipts.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fees from students | 280 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Grant for prizes from profits of Art Exhibition | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Allowance from Department for prize students | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 327 | 15 | 3 |
| Balance paid by Royal Dublin Society | | | | £73 | 1 | 11 |

Appendix U.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

SUMMARY of ATTENDANCES of the PUBLIC on the several Departments of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY for the Year 1860.

| | Numbers. | Average. |
|---|---|---|
| Natural History Museum | 3,555 | — |
| Botanic Gardens | 39,443 | — |
| Library | 11,720 | 40 |
| Statue Gallery | 1,847 | — |
| Exhibitions of Art | 4,520 | — |
| Evening Meetings | 1,520 | 190 |
| Agricultural Exhibitions | 14,674 | — |
| Distribution of Agricultural Prizes | 456 | — |
| Ditto of Art Prizes | 267 | — |
| Agricultural Museum | 14,000 | — |
| Horticultural Exhibition | 2,791 | — |
| School of Art. Students instructed; viz., | | |
| Central School | 314 | — |
| Out-Schools ditto | 400 | — |
| Lectures on Physics | 2,949 | 147 |
| „ Agricultural Chemistry | 495 | 82 |
| „ Histoire de France | 1,873 | 234 |
| „ Agriculture | 1,371 | 114 |
| „ Botany, 1st Course | 1,044 | 870 |
| „ Ditto 2nd ditto | 598 | 50 |
| „ Political Economy | 104 | — |
| „ French Language | 833 | 104 |
| „ Zoology | 1,419 | 118 |
| „ Meteorology | 1,961 | 163 |
| „ Chemistry | 1,705 | 121 |
| „ Geology | 1,501 | 122 |
| Total | 111,360 | — |

By order of Council,

WM. EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant-Secretary.

# APPENDIX V.

Appendix V. REPORT of the COUNCIL of the ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND for the Year 1860.

REPORT OF ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

THE Council forward a statement of the number of visitors admitted to the gardens during the past year, and of the receipts and expenditure during the same period.

CHARGE.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,704 | Members, free | | — | |
| 977 | Visitors, at 1s. 0d. | 48 | 17 | 0 |
| 12,194 | „ at 0s. 4d. | 304 | 17 | 0 |
| 3,104 | „ at 0s. 3d. | 38 | 16 | 0 |
| 122,584 | „ at 0s. 1d. | 510 | 15 | 4 |
| 747 | Public schools, and institutions, free | | — | |
| 143,310 | | £903 | 5 | 4 |
| Government Grant | | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Members' subscriptions | | 306 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidental receipts | | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Animals sold | | 107 | 0 | 6 |
| Balance | | 345 | 3 | 7 |
| | | 2,169 | 1 | 5 |

DISCHARGE.

| | £ | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance | 159 | 10 | 1 |
| Animals purchased | 274 | 1 | 7 |
| Food for animals | 735 | 18 | 1 |
| Incidental Expenses | 236 | 8 | 4 |
| Salaries and wages | 314 | 8 | 10 |
| Buildings and ground | 441 | 14 | 6 |
| Interest on debentures | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscription returned | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,169 | 1 | 5 |

W. H. HARVEY, Hon. Sec.

# APPENDIX W.



REPORT of the COMMITTEE of LECTURES to the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL on EDUCATION, for the year 1860.

THE Committee have to report that the usual courses of lectures have been given by the Professors of the Department in the Theatres of the Royal Dublin Society and Museum of Irish Industry (Appendix I.) Ten courses of lectures have also been given in provincial towns, followed as usual by examinations, the particulars of which are given fully in Appendix II.

The Committee have turned their attention to the establishment of local schools, under the regulations set forth in the Science Directory issued by the Department of Science and Art, but have as yet failed to find any resident local teachers to undertake the work. They have, however, in the meantime, in order to carry out this object as far as possible, employed a qualified teacher in chemistry, whom they have sent to three towns in succession (Limerick, Clonmel, and Cork), leaving him for a period of upwards of three months in each, in order to prepare a class for the annual examination of the Department. The attendance at Limerick was small, which is partly attributable to the period of the year at which the course was given; that at Clonmel was considerable, and an examination has been held there by the Department, which has exhibited highly satisfactory results: out of 39 candidates, 35 passed. Twenty of them took Queen's Prizes: seven first grade, seven second, and six third. The course at Cork is at present in progress.

The Committee have experienced some difficulty in establishing schools of this nature. Besides the difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, they find that local committees and institutes, which in this country have generally but a struggling existence, are unwilling to undertake the responsibility and incur the expense of providing suitable rooms and other essentials for keeping the schools open during a lengthened period. The receipts are very moderate, the fees being necessarily low, and the average number of pupils who will work continuously and steadily being small. A serious objection to the present arrangement arises from the long interval which must elapse between the instruction given by the teacher in the first, and even in the second, of the three towns, and the annual May examination, it being nearly impossible in the absence of the teacher to keep up the stimulus, and induce the students to read on for an object so remote. This objection the Committee hope in some degree to meet during the present year by sending the teacher to only two towns, and leaving him for a longer period in each. They expect to be enabled to do this as they have secured the services of a second teacher. The difficulty in the way of establishing schools is also much enhanced by the regulations of the Department, which, though perhaps very suitable to England, seem scarcely adapted to the present social condition and state of education in this country. Elementary education has not yet advanced sufficiently among the humbler classes to spread among them either the desire or the ability to study such subjects as come within the action of the Department. This country being chiefly agricultural, and manufactures being as yet but slightly developed, that large class known in England as operatives and artisans, and to whom the Department chiefly addresses itself, may be said to have but a limited existence here. Accordingly, the rule which limits the benefits of the Science Minutes, at least so far as the teachers remuneration is concerned, to operatives and their children, virtually excludes most of those whose previous general education would qualify them to derive benefit

Appendix W. PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

from instruction in scientific subjects. Among those who have availed themselves of the instruction given under the directions of the Committee, no inconsiderable proportion consists of children of country shopkeepers, farmers, and other persons of small means, who, while their whole annual income in many instances probably does not exceed that of a well-paid English operative, and while they must either obtain instruction of this nature for their children through the machinery brought home to their doors by this Committee, or be wholly debarred from it, are yet unwilling to rank themselves as operatives or artizans even if they could be brought within the meaning of these terms as defined by the Department.

Short courses of public lectures, followed after an interval by an examination as carried on by this Committee during the last few years, appear to be well suited to the present condition of the country, and calculated to draw public attention to the subject, and likely gradually to open the way to the introduction of a system more in accordance with the views of the Department. The answering at the examinations has shown that in many instances a considerable amount of continuous attention and study has been given by the students to the several subjects; but the indirect results which have followed, and which cannot be measured by statistical returns, appear to be not the least important of their effects. These courses (which have long been an institution in this country) have been the means of largely increasing the usefulness of local, literary, and scientific institutions, and mechanics' institutes, perhaps even of keeping them in existence. They have led to the establishment of these useful institutions in places where they previously did not exist, as for instance at Portlaw. That a public want is met by these lectures is evidenced by the unanimity of sentiment manifested in the large body of reports which were sent in answer to a circular from this Committee addressed to the different local institutions, requesting their opinion as to the utility or otherwise of these lectures, founded on the experience of past years. From the report of Sir John Young, President of the Bailieborough Literary Society, and late Chief Secretary for Ireland, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the social circumstances and wants of this country, they extract the following passage:—

"I may safely affirm that the discontinuance of these lectures would deprive a rising and intelligent class of people of sound elementary instruction in various branches to which it is most desirable in every point of view they should have access, but to which their chance of access is small indeed except through the door opened to them by your Committee."

The mere sending out of this circular seems to have raised an apprehension in the minds of many that an idea was entertained of stopping the lectures, which seems to have amounted in their view to a grievance, and evoked a strong amount of feeling, of which abundant illustrations were given in the reports already referred to.

On the whole, the Committee consider that the combination of the two methods, as now carried on, viz., short public courses, delivered by eminent men of science, followed after an interval by an examination set by a competent examiner, and class or school instruction for a longer period by teachers sufficiently qualified for this purpose, is perhaps the best arrangement which present circumstances will admit of, and the most advantageous mode of applying the limited funds at their command. They are confirmed in this opinion by finding that it is exactly the course recommended in a series of resolutions adopted by the Council of the Royal Society of London, and concurred in by the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the year 1857, on the question as to whether any steps could be adopted by Government or Parliament calculated to promote the cause of science in this country. From these resolutions, to which their attention has been called by the

Rev. Dr. Lloyd, late President of the British Association, and a member of this Committee, they extract the following passage:—

"The President and Council (of the Royal Society) recommend that the establishment of classes in metropolitan and provincial schools, where those who have not the means or opportunity of studying at the universities may be taught the elements of physical science on a systematic plan, be promoted by grants from government in aid of such funds as may be locally contributed for that purpose. That the promotion of provincial museums and libraries be encouraged in like manner, and that provincial lectures, accompanied by examinations, be established in Great Britain in towns which request this assistance and engage to provide a part of the expense; such lectures to be in aid of the schools above mentioned, so that by means of the two combined a sound knowledge of the principles and applications of science may be systematically taught."

It is a gratification to the Committee to find that the course they are following agrees so closely with that recommended by these learned bodies, perhaps the highest authorities in the kingdom on such a subject.

The Committee have entered thus fully into this subject, as they apprehend that the department is not fully aware of the benefits resulting from these public courses of lectures, and would rather see them wholly replaced by school or class instruction, and they are impressed with the belief that any attempt to force on such a change too suddenly would not be judicious, being not unlikely to be attended with failure, and perhaps leading to a virtual exclusion of this portion of the kingdom from the benefits of the action of the Department; while at the same time they cordially concur in the desirableness of gradually introducing a more systematic plan of instruction, according as the spread of education among the humbler classes and perhaps the increase of manufacturing energy may prepare the way for it.

MAZIERE BRADY, C., Chairman.

Dublin, 14th January 1861.

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I.

COURSES of PUBLIC LECTURES appointed by the COMMITTEE to be delivered in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY and MUSEUM of IRISH INDUSTRY, during the SESSON of 1860-61.

12 on Zoology, by Prof. Kinahan, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 2nd October 1860, at 4 o'clock.

12 on Zoology, by Prof. Kinahan, at Museum of Irish Industry, commencing 18th October 1860, at 8 o'clock.

12 on Physics, by Prof. Barker, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 22nd October 1860, at 4 o'clock.

12 on Chemistry, by Prof. Sullivan, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 12th November 1860, at 4 o'clock.

12 on Physical Geography by Prof. Jukes, at Museum of Irish Industry, commencing 15th November 1860, at 8 o'clock.

12 on Geology, by Prof. Jukes, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 3rd December 1860, at 4 o'clock.

12 on Chemistry, by Prof. Sullivan, at Museum of Irish Industry, commencing 3rd December 1860, at 8 o'clock.

20 on Physics, by Prof. Barker, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 7th January 1860, at 8 o'clock.

6 on Economic Botany, by Prof. Harvey, at Museum of Irish Industry, commencing 6th May 1860, at 8 o'clock.

10 on Botany by Prof. Harvey, at Royal Dublin Society, commencing 14th May 1860, at 4 o'clock.

10 on Botany, by Prof. Harvey, to be delivered in the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, at such time as may be arranged by the Council of the Royal Dublin Society.

## II.

### Provincial Lectures and Examinations.

| — | Places. | Lecturers. | Subjects. | Time of Lectures. | Average Attendance. | Day of Examination. | Number of Candidates. | No. of Prizes awarded. | Medals awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Carrickfergus | Robert H. Scott, M.A. | Chemistry | May & June | 166 | 27th June | 17 | 10 | James Taylor.<br>Francis Eardley. |
| 2 | Dromore | Prof. Wyville Thomson | Physical Geography | June | 270 | 30th July | 26 | 6 | |
| 3 | Sligo | Professor Sullivan | Chemistry | July | 50 | 27th August | 8 | 2 | |
| 4 | Strokestown | Professor Davy | Chemistry | July | 82 | 6th September | 10 | 5 | John McGreevy,<br>Michael Mulhern. |
| 5 | Waterford | Dr. Lover | Electricity and Magnetism | July & Aug. | 386 | 14th September | 16 | 9 | Wm. Sharpe.<br>J. J. Laffan.<br>J. Budd.<br>Anna Peet. |
| 6 | Kinsale | Dr. Shaw | Astronomy | August | 90 | 18th September | 18 | 3 | John Murray. |
| 7 | Portlaw | Professor Melville | Geology | August | 48 | 20th & 21st Sept. | 18 | 6 | |
| 8 | Bailieborough | Professor Harkness | Geology | August | 110 | 25th September | 23 | 8 | Thomas Hall. |
| 9 | Lisburn | Professor Wm. Barker | Heat and the Steam Engine | September | 110 | 31st October | 36 | 9 | St. John Herd.<br>Eccles Rice Coates. |
| 10 | Londonderry | Professor John Barker | Heat and the Steam Engine | October | 123 | 12th November | 19 | 4 | |
| 11 | Limerick | Mr. John Dowling | Chemistry | May, June, & July. | 11 | 10th August | 9 | 2 | Michael Malone. |
| 12 | Clonmel | Mr. John Dowling | Chemistry | Aug., Sept., Oct, & Nov. | Day 11<br>Evening 39 | 6th December | 39 | 7. 1st grade<br>7. 2nd do.<br>6. 3rd do. | |

# APPENDIX X.

## Industrial Museum of Scotland.



Edinburgh, 1st January 1861.

Having been appointed Superintendent of this Museum on the 15th of May, my report for the previous portion of the year can only refer to the state in which I found the collections, and the clerical portion of the business. With respect to the former, they were as carefully preserved as the very insufficient accommodations would admit of; and the latter, which is by no means small or unimportant, was in a state of regularity and completeness, reflecting very great credit upon Mr. Alexander Galletly, who had held the Museum in charge during the interval which elapsed between the death of my predecessor and my appointment.

I deem it proper also to state, that the indefatigable zeal of my predecessor, Dr. George Wilson, in establishing a correspondence with all parts of the world has been the means of creating for us a base of operations, which will be of very great advantage in the future development of the Museum.

In referring to the preceding reports, I find repeated complaints of the insufficiency of accommodation. The continual increase in the number of specimens has, of course, greatly added to this inconvenience, which has now become serious. Fortunately, however, there is great hope of an immediate remedy. A bill having been passed during the last session of Parliament for the purpose of purchasing Argyle Square, and the houses surrounding its south and west sides, it is expected that those tenements will be available for the purposes of the Museum early in June. At the same time the plans of Captain Fowke for the new building having been approved of by my Lords of the Privy Council, and of the Treasury, I am informed by Mr. Matheson, of the Office of the Board of Works, that the erection of the Museum building will be commenced during the next month.

Notwithstanding this fair promise of a termination to the difficulties which have hitherto impeded the progress of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, justice to those who have so liberally contributed the large number of donations at present in the Museum demands that every haste should be made to furnish proper accommodation for the collection, and to afford the public an opportunity of benefiting by them.

The donations during the current year have been very considerable, and whether applied for by me personally, or by writing, have been given with a degree of cheerfulness and liberality, which proves that sufficient interest, in these efforts of the Government, exists amongst the intelligent classes to ensure the acquisition of all desirable specimens. I have made two journeys during the past year through the manufacturing districts in England, and received abundant promises from the various firms I visited, many of which have been realized, and others are in active progress. In the important town of Birmingham I met with remarkable success, which I attribute, partly to the lively and intelligent feeling of interest I found entertained by the manufacturers in favour of an extended knowledge of their manufactures and manufacturing processes, and in no small degree to the extreme liberality of Mr. Ralph Hess, a Liverpool merchant, engaged largely in business with Birmingham, who devoted four entire days of his valuable time to giving me

Appendix X.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

personal introductions to the manufacturers, a kindness from which the Museum has largely benefited.

The principal donations to the Museum during the past year consist of the raw materials of commerce, of which liberal contributions have been received (as will be seen by the detailed list given below), more especially of animal hairs and wools by Messrs. Jowett, Leeds, Messrs. T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Isaac Hadwen & Co., Liverpool. Of cotton wools from every cotton growing country by Mr. J. Fishwick Stead, Liverpool. Other vegetable fibres by Mr. William Horner, of Liverpool. Of gums and other West African products by Mr. John Aspinal Tobin, of Liverpool. Of Indian drugs used in the Materia-Medica of India, by Dr. Christison of Edinburgh. Of general drugs used in British Materia-Medica, by Mr. Hawkins, drug-broker, Liverpool. Of indigo, by Messrs. Laing & Merridew, London. Of teas by Messrs. Phillips & Co., London; coffees by Messrs. Moffat & Co., Liverpool; spices by Messrs. Travers & Sons, London; tobaccos by Messrs. Samuelson & Pike, Liverpool, and the materials for glass-making by the Messrs. Chance, Brothers, Birmingham.

Specimens illustrative of the processes by which the raw materials are converted into manufactured articles are the most difficult, as well as the most desirable to obtain for an Industrial Museum, and it is with no small pleasure that I call attention to the additions which have been made in this department. The liberal and extensive firm of Messrs. Chance, Brothers, of Birmingham, have supplied a series of 280 full sized specimens illustrating the various operations and results of the glass manufacture. The Leeds Chamber of Commerce presented a series representing the manufacture of cast and malleable iron from the Farnley Iron Company. Messrs. Evans & Askin of Birmingham, through David Forbes, Esquire, have presented illustrations of nickel and cobalt smelting. A large series, consisting of 32 specimens, has been sent by the Messrs. Knowles of Bolton, showing the manufacture of cotton yarn. The novel electro-printing process is illustrated by 25 specimens of maps and prints contributed by the Electro-printing Block Company. The manufacture of agricultural and edge tools has been largely illustrated by the firm of J. Yates & Co., of Birmingham, who have sent an extensive series of tools and implements, of 61 different kinds, which they have promised to supplement by others, explanatory of the processes of construction. Another series, representing the spades and forks used in agriculture, has been received from Messrs. Parkes & Palmer of Birmingham; and Mr. J. C. Wynn has commenced a series of artizans' tools by sending a collection of those used by the boot and shoe-makers. Messrs. J. Yates & Son have sent 11 specimens illustrating the stages of progress in the production of a nickel silver spoon. And a most interesting series of about 80 specimens has been contributed by Messrs. Thomas Padmore & Sons of Birmingham, showing the processes used in the manufacture of ivory, bone, shells of various kinds, tortoise shell, &c., which with a few choice articles purchased from them, as examples of the perfection of their operations, form a most attractive and instructive group. Another interesting manufacture, that of the hook and eye, has been sent by Mr. Frearson, mechanical engineer of Birmingham, together with a set of sketches of the machinery used, which will enable me to have explanatory drawings made. And Messrs. Macfie & Sons of Liverpool have undertaken to supply specimens illustrating the process of sugar refining, and have already sent a first instalment of their contribution.

Of articles wholly manufactured, besides those included in the donations already mentioned, and those which are of a more strictly ethnological character, the following are some of the chief:—A large

llection of the special manufactures of the North British Rubber ompany, Edinburgh; pattern guns, such as are used in the African ade and in the merchant marine service, are sent by Mr. W. Lucas rgant of Birmingham; illustrations of the patent vegetable leather om Messrs. George Spill & Co., Stepney; bookbinding in cow hide ather, with specimens of the material, by Mr. Fraser, Liverpool. obacco in its various states of manufacture from Messrs. J. & J. letcher, and Messrs. Samuelson & Pike of Liverpool. We have also a ollection of starches from Messrs. Travers & Son, and some very fine lustrations of the paraffin manufacture from Mr. James Young of athgate.

The donations from abroad have been numerous, and both interesting nd valuable. The African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, and his colleague, r. Kirk, have both sent specimens, some of which are already received, nd a larger number have arrived in this country, and will soon be in the luseum. Mr. Bernard R. Ross, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay ompany at Fort Simpson, and his colleagues, Mr. R. McFarlane, Mr. ndrew Flett, Mr. I. S. Onion, and the Reverend W. W. Kirkby, have nt a most interesting collection of native manufactures, and the natural roducts of their district. The Reverend Henry Calderwood of Cape olony, and the Reverend Zerub Baillie of Old Calabar, have each resented various articles of interest collected from the natives of their localities, and Peter Wilson, Esquire, Colonial Surgeon, New Plymouth, as also made a considerable contribution from his locality; these and arious smaller contributions of ethnological interest will prove of great alue, when placed in contrast with the more useful and highly finished roductions of civilised nations.

Amongst the specimens of a more miscellaneous character may be entioned a large number of patterns of the textile fabrics of India, ound in six folio volumes, being the third part of an extensive series resented by the Indian Government through Dr. Forbes Watson, eporter on Indian products, together with a set of drawings of the lants yielding the principal commercial fibres of India and their micro- copic characters. Also a full sized mahogany model of Wright's patent ice-jaw railway chair, accompanied with framed and glazed drawings howing the working of this and other inventions.

The Museum has also received from the Department of Science and rt, duplicates of the interesting collections of articles of Chinese food; nd the beautiful murexide colours obtained from guano. And I may dd that three hundred and eighty specimens selected from my own ollection previous to its dispersion have been presented by myself.

The chief additions made to the Library of the Museum have been y purchase of such necessary works of reference as the business of abelling, &c., required. A few donations have, however, been received. hese are a complete set of the Zoological Catalogues of the British luseum, most valuable for assisting to determine species accurately, the eports and maps of the Canadian Geological Survey for 1853-4-5-6 & 57, nd the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey or 1857.

Amongst the most important purchases added to the collection I may pecify a very considerable and valuable series of the manufactures of apan, which were obtained at the sale of Dr. Ivor Murray's collection; beautiful model of a paper-making machine, one-fourth of the actual ize; a model of a lead mine at Freiberg, and a model of a sulphuric acid anufactory. The whole of the donations and purchases will be found etailed in the following list.

Besides those contributions which have already been received as the esult of my personal applications to manufacturers and others, satisfac-

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

tory and reliable promises have been received from several eminent firms, amongst which I may enumerate Messrs. Elkington & Mason, who have agreed to contribute works of art to the extent of 75*l.* in value, in electro-deposit; Messrs. Cartwright & Woodward of Birmingham are also preparing a series of illustrations of the application of electro-metallurgy to articles of taste and utility, and Messrs. Ratcliffe & Co. of Birmingham have also agreed to enrich this most interesting part of the collection. In the works of bronze, brass, white-metals, copper, iron, tin, and the manufacture of gold chains, illustrative series are being prepared, and in some cases are almost completed, by the eminent firms of Mr. B.W. Goode, Messrs. Messenger & Son, Messrs. Winfield & Son, Messrs. Spurrier, Messrs. Griffiths & Browett, and Messrs. Taunton & Hatton, all of Birmingham. Illustrations of the manufacture of arms are also promised by other extensive manufacturers of that town, as swords by Messrs. Mole, and gun-barrel rifling by Messrs. Adams. At Birmingham also, Messrs. Lane are preparing for us illustrations of gold beating and making gold and bronze powder; Messrs. Halbeard and Stamps are doing the same for the papier mâché manufacture; and Messrs. Derry & Jones have promised to contribute series of the processes of manufacture in various silver articles of personal utility.

In raw produce the leading Liverpool brokers, especially Messrs. Rooke, Okell, & Spence, Messrs. Cox, Brothers, Messrs. Brown, Hunter, & Co., Messrs. T. & H. Littledale & Co., Mr. Henry Gardiner, Mr. H. W. Hawkins, and Mr. H. W. Jackson have promised their assistance to complete that portion of our collection. I have also received most liberal promises from the Chamber of Commerce, Bradford, the Messrs. Forster of Bradford, and numerous others in London, Coventry, Manchester, and elsewhere, which, when realized, will greatly increase the already extensive collections of this Museum.

I have the honour to be, &c.
T. C. ARCHER, Superintendent.

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LIST of DONATIONS to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

Specimen of pectolite from Ratho quarry, near Edinburgh.
Presented by Mr. W. A. Jardine.

23 specimens, including New Zealand flax, with ropes, baskets, &c., made from it; green jade axe; dye barks, &c., from New Zealand. Native cloth, coco fibre, and combs from the Fiji islands.
Presented by Peter Wilson, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, New Plymouth.

6 earthenware vessels for carrying water and cooking.
3 specimens of palm fibre, and 14 dresses made from it.
2 mats or beds; specimen of intoxicating bark.
2 slings for climbing palm trees, &c., from Old Calabar.
Presented by the Rev. Zerub Baillie, Old Calabar.

36 specimens illustrating the manufacture of cast and malleable iron, from the Farnley Iron Company, near Leeds.

23 specimens of foreign and colonial wools, from Messrs. R. Jowitt and Sons Leeds.
Presented by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

Specimens of Caffre manufacture, including 2 chief's head dresses; breast and pouch ornaments; gourd snuff box; necklace, bracelets, armlets, anklet, &c.
Presented by the Rev. Henry Calderwood, Cape Colony.

73 specimens of vegetable preparations of Indian Materia medica.
1 specimen of safflower seed, the source of Macassar oil.
Presented by Professor Christison, University, Edinburgh.

Lithographic stone broken in use, showing dendritic markings.
Presented by Mr. William Dawson, Post Office, Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

3 large specimens of China grass; 3 samples of yarn, and 3 of cloth, made from the same.
Presented by Mr. John Graham Morison, 46, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Antelope horn fitted up as a tobacco pipe, used by the natives on the Delta of the Zambesi; 2 baskets of palm fibre and a wooden pillow made by the same.

Ornamental grass reticule, basket, and cigar case, from Sierra Leone; prepared camwood as sold in the native market, Free Town, Sierra Leone.
Presented by Dr. Kirk, of the Livingstone Expedition.

45 specimens of substances used as food by the Chinese.
8 specimens, illustrating the manufacture of murexide colours from guano.
Presented by the Science and Art Department, London.

71 specimens of vegetable substances used as food, including those used for diet drinks, meals, starches, spices and narcotics; fruits, seeds, &c.
28 specimens of vegetable substances used in dyeing and tanning.
51 do. of gums, resins, waxes, oils and oil seeds, &c.
14 do. of vegetable fibres.
5 do. of vegetable substances used in perfumery.
28 do. of ornamental seeds and miscellaneous objects.
14 do. of materia medica.
22 do. of raw and manufactured silks.
12 do. of molluscous animals used as food.
41 do. of miscellaneous animal products, including 2 finely carved shells, different shells used in the arts, horns, insects, &c.
12 do. of minerals, ores, and metals.
22 do. of miscellaneous articles, including papers, coins, &c.
Presented by Professor T. C. Archer, Superintendent of the Museum.

An aromatic fruit allied to the Meleguetta pepper, said to be from Central Africa.
Presented by Mr. Henry Sugden Evans, Liverpool.

Fine specimen of crystallized slag from the refining process in the manufacture of malleable iron.
Presented by R. Cassels, Esq., Glasgow Iron Company, Motherwell.

specimens of ores, including those of copper, zinc, and iron from Erins, Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.
Presented by W. Forlong, Esq., of Erins.

A New Zealand carving in green jade.
Presented by Mrs. William Chambers, Edinburgh.

3 specimens of Apatite from Krageroe, Norway.
2 do. illustrating the smelting of nickel and cobalt.
Presented by David Forbes, Esq., F.G.S., Calthorpe Street, Birmingham.

pecimen of African india rubber, American moss, cocoa shell, American linseed cake, and alumina cake.
Presented by Mr. Henry Gardner, broker, Liverpool.

unch of the currant grape from Zante.
Presented by Mr. William Benbow, Liverpool.

9 specimens of gums and lacs; 8 specimens of substances used in materia medica; 8 specimens of wax, tallow, and paraffin; specimens of asphalte, verdigris, tincal and borax, plumbago, crude antimony, &c.
Presented by Mr. Hawkins, drug broker, Liverpool.

specimens of American rosin and 1 of English; specimens of gum Senegal and gum myrrh; flag and roll annato; Lima and Cape de Verde Orchella weed.
Presented by Mr. F. Law, broker, Liverpool.

3 pieces of the monilla, or copper ring money current on the West Coast of Africa.
Presented by Mr. Dawson, merchant, Liverpool.

Appendix X. — Industrial Museum, Scotland.

Specimen of sandstone with stellate crystallization of manganese, Prenton, Cheshire.
Presented by Mr. John Cunningham, architect, Liverpool.

10 specimens of native minerals, including sulphur, common salt, ochre, pipe clay, ironstone, lignite, &c., from the Hudson's Bay Territory.

26 specimens of dresses and parts of dresses from different Indian tribes made from the skins of the rein-deer and moose-deer.

6 pairs of snow shoes, real size and in model (3 of them in process of manufacture), and a snow walking stick.

25 objects of Indian manufacture, including knives, bows and arrows, dog harness and whip, willow bark net and needle, birch bark baskets, stone pipes, &c.
Presented by Mr. Bernard R. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Simpson.

Chief's dress from the Kootchin Indians.
Presented by the Rev. W. W. Kirkby through Mr. Bernard R. Ross.

Esquimaux bone knife; birch touchwood or spunk from Fort Simpson.
Presented by Mr. J. S. Onion through Mr. Bernard R. Ross.

Stone calumet from the Chipewyan Indians; shoes with fine quill work from the Loucheux Indians.
Presented by Mr. Andrew Flett through Mr. Bernard R. Ross.

Esquimaux specimens, including chief's dress coat and trousers, women's dress, boy's coat, under shirt, mittens, dressed rat skin, ivory bow needles, needle case, fishing hook, lance heads of ivory and horn, wooden fire producer, walrus hide line, and set of dog traces. Shoes, sinew thread, and babiche hunting bag from the Hare Indians.
Presented by Mr. R. M'Farlane through Mr. Bernard R. Ross.

8 pattern guns, including those used in the merchant service, Cape Colony, palm oil districts of Africa, and Hudson's Bay Territories. Brass and iron furniture for a fuzil gun.
Presented by Mr. W. L. Sargant, Birmingham.

11 specimens of South American horse and cow hair imported into Liverpool for use in the manufactures.
Presented by Messrs. Isaac Hadwen & Co., Liverpool.

Full-sized mahogany model of Wright's patent vice jaw railway chair; framed and coloured engravings of Wright's patent solid iron sleepers and rails, bed plate, permanent ways, and bed plate iron safety railway.
Presented by Mr. Thomas Wright, 9, George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

9 pieces of patent vegetable leather, and a pair of leggings made of the same.
Presented by Messrs. George Spill and Co., Stepney Green, London.

Gold and silver mounted knife and style for writing on palm leaves from Ceylon. Another knife for the same purpose (imperfect).
Presented by Andrew Walker, Esq., late Ceylon Civil Service, 5, Atholl Place, Edinburgh, through Dr. Douglas M'Lagan.

Knife from the River Zambesi.
Presented by Dr. C. Knox Ord, 25, George Square, Edinburgh.

Plate of "silver lustre" earthenware (coated with platinum).
Presented by Mr. Warrington, Apothecaries Hall, London.

Specimens from Sierra Leone, including 2 gums, 2 oil-yielding seeds, capsicum pods, orchella weed, seeds of the prayer liquorice, line and net from an unknown fibre, pair of spoons and chain carved out of one piece of wood, and copper ore.
Presented by Mr. J. Aspinal Tobin, merchant, Liverpool.

Copy of "Bain's History of Liverpool," richly bound, to shew the adaptation of the hide of the cow for book-binding purposes; 8 specimens of the kind of leather used.
Presented by Mr. James Fraser, bookbinder, Liverpool.

32 specimens illustrating the processes in the spinning of cotton yarn.
Presented by Messrs. J. & G. Knowles, Bolton.

25 specimens of maps and prints illustrating the electro-block-printing process.
Presented by the Electro-printing Block Company, London.

Agricultural and edge tools, including 19 hatchets, 7 adzes, 11 hoes, 5 pick-axes, 7 shovels and spades, 5 cane bills, 5 trowels, ship scraper, 2 augurs, &c.
Presented by Messrs. J. Yates & Co., Pritchet Street, Birmingham.

11 specimens illustrating the stages in the production of a nickel silver spoon.
Presented by Messrs. J. Yates & Sons, Birmingham.

8 agricultural forks and 1 spade.
Presented by Messrs. F. Parkes & J. Palmer, Birmingham.

22 specimens of raw cottons from different countries.
Presented by Mr. J. Fishwick Stead, Liverpool.

3 specimens of indigo including one 100 years old.
Presented by Messrs. Laing & Merridew, London.

22 prints of Indian plants yielding textile fibres, in duplicate.
Presented through Dr. Forbes Watson, Reporter on the Products of India.

8 specimens of hemp from various countries.

8 specimens including jute, Manilla hemp, China grass, coir and other fibres.
Presented by Mr. William Horner, Liverpool.

specimens of raw coffee.
Presented by Messrs. Moffatt & Co., Liverpool, through Mr. Henry Gardner, Broker, of Liverpool.

eries of specimens (about 90) illustrating manufactures from ivory, bone, vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, ebony, tortoiseshell, and mother-of-pearl.
Presented by Messrs. T. Padmore & Sons, Birmingham.

eries of specimens illustrating the manufacture of glass, including 13 specimens of raw materials; 47 specimens of various kinds of ordinary and extra white sheet glass, including the stages of manufacture; 21 specimens of various kinds of crown glass, including the stages in its manufacture; 3 specimens of thin microscopic glass; 12 specimens of patent plate glass, including the stages of grinding and polishing; 46 specimens of rolled plate glass, including slates, tiles, deck lights, photographic vessels, &c.; 71 specimens of miscellaneous glass objects, including those used for horticultural and domestic purposes, and glass shades; 20 specimens of coloured glass; 19 specimens of white and coloured lenses for railway and ship signals, &c.; 12 specimens of ornamental glass (3 richly coloured) and a stencilling plate; 15 specimens of optical glass, including 9 discs and lenses for astronomical and photographic purposes; and a book of patterns.
Presented by Messrs. Chance, Brothers, Glass Works, near Birmingham.

5 specimens of Foreign, Colonial, and British wools.
Presented by Messrs. T. & H. Littledale, through Mr. Eccles Haigh, Liverpool.

7 specimens of tobacco of different countries as imported.
Presented by Messrs. Samuelson & Pike, Liverpool.

specimens of manufactured tobacco.
Presented by Messrs. J. & J. Fletcher & Co., Liverpool.

et for catching antelopes made of the bark of the baobab.
Presented by the Rev. Dr. Livingstone.

specimens of roofing slates from Lethnol quarry, near Brechin.
Presented by Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Lessee.

5 specimens, forming a collection of shoemakers' tools.
Presented by Mr. J. C. Wynn, Birmingham.

preparations from the fruit and root of the bael tree.
Presented by Mr. M. G. Gould, London.

cards of specimens illustrating the stages in the manufacture of hooks and eyes.
Presented by Mr. J. Frearson, Birmingham.

Appendix X.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

Specimen of naphthaline and of rosolate of lime.
Presented by Mr. C. Kurtz, Liverpool.

36 specimens of tea from China, Japan, Assam, and Java.
2 do. of Natal coffee from Ceylon and Mocha seeds.
Presented by Messrs. Phillips & Co., 8, King William Street, City, London.

36 specimens of spices; 18 specimens of farinaceous products used as food; 17 specimens of starches and blues for laundry purposes.
Presented by Messrs. Travers & Sons, St. Swithin's Lane, London.

15 specimens to illustrate the sugar manufacture, being a first instalment.
Presented by Messrs. Macfie & Sons, Liverpool.

7 specimens of raw india-rubber from different countries; 25 specimens of india rubber boots, shoes, and slippers of various kinds; 23 specimens of belting, valves, pipe joints, railway buffer, and other mechanical applications of india rubber.
Presented by the North British Rubber Company through D. D. Williamson, jun., Esq., Manager.

Small elliptical table made of clay-ironstone (septarium), from the Lanarkshire coal field. Hand mill, or Quern. Geological model of Arthur's Seat and the Queen's Park, by J. R. Wright, F.G.S. Model of a hill farm.
Presented by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Large specimens of paraffin, paraffin candles, and paraffin oil from the Torbanehill coal.
Presented by Mr. James Young, Bathgate Chemical Works.

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## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Report of the Canadian Geological Survey for 1853–54–55–56. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth.
Ditto, ditto for 1857. 1 vol. 8vo. unbound.
Atlas of Geological Maps.
Presented by Sir William Logan through Edmund Logan, Esq., W.S.

Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1857. 1 vol. 4to. cloth.
Presented by Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Survey.

A set of the British Museum Catalogues and Lists to Nov. 7th, 1860. 131 volumes and pamphlets.
Presented by the Trustees.

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## LIST OF SPECIMENS added to the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 pieces of Majolica ware | 38 | 12 | 6 |
| Apple-peeling machine | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Swedish specimens, consisting of 2 snuff boxes of birch bark, hat brush, and 3 cards of lace | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Sheet of views of Hamburgh, in metal | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 4 brooches and piece of shell from which they are made | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Polarizing apparatus in case, with designs for same | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 30 specimens of Austrian porcelain | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Carved meerschaum pipe | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 7 specimens showing mode of setting Bohemian garnets | 0 | 12 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small specimens of Bohemian glass | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Plate produced by a deposit from mineral water | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 25 specimens of Swedish pottery | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Model of a sulphuric acid manufactory | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 framed drawings of an experimental tubular boiler | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Model of a German mine | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Group of steinbocs in carved wood | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Group of chamois in ditto | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Model of a Swiss chalet | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Vase in carved wood | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| carved cameo shells | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Group of birds in Dresden porcelain | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| Drake, in ditto | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Model of a paper-making machine (scale one-fourth the real size) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Model diagrams of a pump, steam engine, 5 parallel motions, gas meter, mortising machine, pianoforte, link motion, electric telegraph, and reciprocating motion | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| ivory billiard balls | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Mother-of-pearl card case and tortoiseshell ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Mother-of-pearl portfolio | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| inlaid hair brush | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Mother-of-pearl paper knife and seal | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Collection of Japanese specimens (about 100) including lacquer work, porcelain, bronzes, papers, &c. | 76 | 13 | 0 |
| 13 specimens of Swiss and French marbles | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| An ibex in carved wood | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Chamois skin prepared as a rug | 1 | 16 | 0 |

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NUMBER of SPECIMENS acquired in 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| Presented | 1,797 |
| Purchased | 265 |
| | 2,062 |

# APPENDIX Y.

Appendix Y. NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

## REPORT of the REGIUS KEEPER of the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, EDINBURGH, for the YEAR 1860.

THE condition and progress of the Museum of Natural History during the year 1860, continue to present the satisfactory features which for several previous years I have had the pleasure of being able to embody in my reports.

There is still abundant evidence of the unabated interest taken by the public in the collection, as seen not only in the very large attendance on free-days, but in the liberal donations which during the past year have been made to the Museum by men who recognize its importance in the promotion of scientific knowledge, and see in it a valuable aid to an enlarged and enlightened public instruction.

During the year which has just terminated the Museum was visited by 79,956 persons. Of these 2,769 consisted of such of the general public as applied on close days, and were admitted at a charge of sixpence each, while 79,956 were admitted without charge on Saturdays and public holidays, and the remainder, amounting to 589, consisted of students belonging to the University or admitted by the Regius Keeper, on special ticket for *bonâ fide* study, and of professors, members of the town council, and such visitors as may have been introduced by them. (*See* more detailed table at the end of the report.)

The receipts derived from admission on close days, at a charge of sixpence, amount for the year to the sum of 69*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The following table presents a comparative view of the number of visitors, and of the total sum received for admission during each of the years, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

| Year. | On Free Days. | At a Charge of Sixpence. | Others. | Total. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ s. d. |
| 1857 | 71,827 | 2,900 | 1,027 | 75,754 | 72 10 0 |
| 1858 | 85,526 | 2,756 | 549 | 88,831 | 68 18 0 |
| 1859 | 84,417 | 3,461 | 472 | 88,350 | 86 10 6 |
| 1860 | 79,956 | 2,769 | 589 | 83,314 | 69 4 6 |

I can continue to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the visitors, and to the satisfactory fact that no injury of any consequence has been suffered by the collection, though the overcrowded state of the rooms on public days has occasionally given rise to some anxiety for the safety of the objects exhibited.

The additions during the past year have been numerous, and some of them of much interest. They were obtained both by donation and purchase.

Among the donations may be especially mentioned the following:—

Bones of the *Dinornis*, from New Zealand, presented by P. W. Wilson, Esq., colonial surgeon, New Zealand.

Several specimens of *Graptolites*, from the Lower Silurian rocks of Moffat, presented by Mr. J. Stevenson, of Glasgow.

A magnificent specimen of *Halechondria palmata*, from the Caithness coast, presented by Mr. David Gunn, of Wick, through Mr. Charles W. Peach.

Two specimens of *Dasyurus viviverinus*, from the banks of Owen's River, Victoria, presented by James Cunningham, Esq.

Some rare specimens of marine *Invertebrata*, from Montrose, presented by the late Wm. Beatie, Esq.

A specimen of *Uraster glacialis*, of colossal dimensions, taken off the coast of Harris, and presented by Capt. Thomas, R.N.

A specimen of *Syngnathus æquoreus*, presented by Dr. J. A. Smith.

A painted calabash, from the Budu Indian tribes, North America, presented by Capt. Archer, 60th Rifles.

Several species of *Terrestrial Gasteropoda*, from Ceylon, and a skull belonging to a young individual of one of the native tribes of the Malabar coast, presented by Mr. Dyce Duckworth, student in the University.

Some Crustacean parasites, from the Firth of Forth, presented by Mr. Robert Brown, student in the University.

*Arachnida* and *Insecta*, from the West Indies, presented by Mr. J. Tod, student in the University.

T. C. Archer, Esq., superintendent of the Industrial Museum, has presented a large number of interesting specimens, among which may be enumerated the following:—

(1.) A portion of the tusk of *Elephas primigenius*, from an iceberg in Baffin's Bay.

(2.) A molar tooth of the Asiatic elephant.

(3.) A specimen of *Cleodora*.

(4.) A number of sponges from the Australian seas.

(5.) A specimen of *Leptocephalus longirostris* from the Mid Atlantic.

(6.) A large collection of valuable shells from the East Indian seas.

Principal Forbes, on the occasion of his translation from the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh to the Principalship of the University of Saint Andrews, presented the Museum with (among other objects) several interesting physical maps and diagrams; a valuable series of casts of the fossil foot-prints discovered at Corn Cockle Muir; a large series of lavas from Etna; and a highly instructive specimen of carbonized wood enveloped in an ancient lava-mass from the district of the Rhine.

A magnificent skull and tusks of the Asiatic elephant, killed in Ceylon by James Maitland, Esq., was presented by Mrs. Hogg, of Newliston.

A collection of the skins of birds, and of other animals from India, was presented by Dr. V. M. M'Master, 6th Dragoons (late of the 79th Highlanders).

A fine specimen of the Bactrian camel, brought to this country by the Royal Artillery on their return from the Crimea, had been presented by the regiment to Her Majesty. The animal, which had since then been kept at Holyrood Palace, died at the beginning of the present winter, and the body was handed over by the Board of Works to the Museum. I have had the skin removed for the purpose of being stuffed, and the skeleton is now being prepared with the view of adding it to the osteological department of the collection.

But the most interesting addition made to the Museum during the past year is a collection from the island of Aneitum, New Hebrides, presented by the Rev. John Inglis on his return to this country from his missionary labours in that part of the world. In May 1857, at the suggestion of Dr. Greville, I despatched to Mr. Inglis, then resident in Aneitum, a box containing small casks, jars, methylated spirits, and other appliances used in the preparation of objects of natural history, together with instructions drawn up by Mr. Davies, the assistant conservator, for collecting and preserving the specimens, and a quantity of

Appendix Y.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

fishing-hooks, lines, &c., to be employed in exchange with the natives, for natural history objects collected by them.

Mr. Inglis made good use of the facilities thus afforded, and spared no trouble in executing the commission intrusted to him. He returned last year to this country with a very interesting collection of the natural history products of Aneitum, all which have been handed over to the museum.

The collection consists of corals, sponges, *Echinodermata*, *Mollusca*, including specimens of *Nautilus Pompilius* with the animal, *Crustacea*, fishes, reptiles, birds, small mammals, &c.; and also some specimens of native manufacture and other objects illustrative of the Ethnology of the New Hebridean tribes.

In recording this valuable donation, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass of specially expressing our obligation to Mr. Inglis, who, in the midst of his laborious missionary exertions among a remote tribe, was not unmindful of the interests of science, and of the advancement of natural history knowledge in his native city.

Various departments of the Museum have been further enriched during the past year by purchase. Among the most important of these purchases must be mentioned several groups of typical and illustrative fossils obtained from Mr. Louis Sæmann of Paris, including a large and valuable collection of *Foraminiferæ*, a collection of fossils from the "Molasse" of Switzerland, an illustrative collection of corals from the Jurassic Rocks of Wurtemburg, a collection of Devonian fossils from the Eifel, of Silurian fossils from Bohemia, and a large collection, consisting of 300 species, from the Tertiary formations of Italy.

The fishes of the Firth of Forth, from the collection of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, have all been re-mounted and labelled.

The Zoophytes, *Echinodermata* and *Crustacea*, purchased last year from Dr. Greville, have also been mounted and labelled.

Many new preparations in spirits have been put up, and such of the old spirit preparations that needed it have been re-mounted.

A large number of fossils have also been mounted and labelled.

Several additions have been made to the gallery of zoological types, and also to the collection of typical fossils. The object of the gallery of zoological types is to afford to the student a comprehensive view of the general *plan* of the animal creation, and of the principles which must guide him in his attempts at a philosophical classification. Its value in this respect is abundantly apparent, and is fully appreciated by the student, who finds in it an aid which he might in vain seek from any collection where the representation of typical forms in contradistinction to a detailed display of species did not constitute the main idea in its formation and arrangement. The object aimed at in the selection and arrangement of the specimens composing the collection of typical fossils is that of enabling the practical geologist to become acquainted with the more important species by which the various geological formations are characterized; and at the same time by presenting to the zoological student a general picture of the nature and order of succession of the past life of the globe, to enable him to connect the palæontological history and present state of organization in one unbroken system, whose different members mutually illustrate and explain one another.

A large number of specimens which, were there room for their display, would be exhibited in the general collection, continue to be laid up in boxes, and deposited in the store-rooms of the Museum. As many of these are of a perishable nature, they require constant attention to secure them from deterioration; they are therefore subjected to frequent and careful inspection, and I have again the pleasure of being able to report that they are in almost every instance in a good state of preservation.

GEO. J. ALLMAN, Regius Keeper.

Appendix Y.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

TABULAR ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of VISITORS to the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, EDINBURGH, for the Year ending 31st December 1860.

| — | Paying 6d. each. | Professors, Town Council, and others by them introduced. | Free. | Natural History Students, University of Edinburgh. | Natural Science Students Free Church College. | With Special Ticket. | Matriculated Students. | | | Total for each Month. | Receipts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | University of Edinburgh. | Free Church College. | United Presbyterian College. | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1860: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January - | 178 | 3 | 16,366 | 25 | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | 16,579 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| February - | 58 | 20 | 2,511 | 25 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2,619 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| March - | 110 | 6 | 3,282 | 72 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 3,478 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| April - | 140 | 3 | 2,581 | 22 | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | 2,756 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| May - | 213 | 4 | 6,508 | 51 | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | 6,785 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| June - | 255 | — | 5,272 | 78 | — | 30 | — | — | — | 5,635 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| July - | 466 | 2 | 8,295 | 96 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 8,865 | 11 | 13 | 0 |
| August - | 668 | 4 | 8,874 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 9,549 | 16 | 14 | 0 |
| September - | 292 | 5 | 7,450 | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 7,756 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| October - | 155 | 14 | 4,241 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 4,417 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| November - | 173 | 12 | 4,328 | 18 | — | 1 | 13 | — | — | 4,545 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| December - | 61 | 2 | 10,248 | 13 | — | — | 6 | — | — | 10,330 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Total - | 2,769 | 75 | 79,956 | 403 | — | 86 | 25 | — | — | 83,314 | £69 | 4 | 6 |

(Signed) GEO. J. ALLMAN, Regius Keeper.

# APPENDIX Z.

Appendix Z. RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE of the several DIVISIONS of the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, for the Period from 1st April 1860 to 31st March 1861.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| General management, Salaries | 4,098 | 10 | 7 |
| ,, Incidents | 282 | 4 | 6 |
| Examples, diagrams of science and art | 21,412 | 8 | 9 |
| Purchasing books for circulating library | 900 | 0 | 2 |
| Instruments, books, medals, &c. | 2,501 | 1 | 3 |
| Grants in aid of building Art Schools at Coventry and Lambeth | | | |
| Salaries and payments in aid, &c. | 17,497 | 1 | 6 |
| Inspection and examination | 3,042 | 17 | 9 |
| Travelling expenses | 1,920 | 1 | 7 |
| Photographic apparatus, &c. | 1,670 | 9 | 9 |
| South Kensington Museum | 3,214 | 18 | 3 |
| Collections at South Kensington of educational apparatus | 788 | 2 | 2 |
| Preparation and illustration for catalogue | 299 | 13 | 8 |
| Labour of attendants and artizans | 3,231 | 9 | 5 |
| Police | 1,182 | 6 | 0 |
| Lighting, fires, and gas in Museum, &c. | 2,155 | 6 | 5 |
| Works and repairs | 5,655 | 14 | 1 |
| Keeping in order the grounds | 270 | 13 | 1 |
| Advertisements, labelling objects in Museum | 850 | 16 | 9 |
| £ | 70,973 | 15 | 8 |

AT JERMYN STREET.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Salaries | 4,015 | 8 | 10 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c. | 1,395 | 5 | 6 |
| Purchase and construction of mining models | 166 | 9 | 10 |
| Purchase of mining records | 98 | 4 | 4 |
| Outfit and illustration for lectures | 200 | 18 | 0 |
| Laboratories | 99 | 5 | 0 |
| Police attendance | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| Advertisements and printing | 211 | 16 | 0 |
| Travelling expenses | 99 | 7 | 11 |
| Prizes | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidents | 306 | 5 | 4 |
| £ | 6,705 | 8 | 9 |

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Salaries | 7,452 | 18 | 6 |
| Travelling expenses | 1,111 | 4 | 2 |
| Incidents | 181 | 9 | 1 |
| £ | 8,745 | 11 | 9 |

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Salaries | 804 | 3 | 2 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum | 768 | 18 | 10 |
| Temporary buildings, and ordinary repairs, fittings, &c. | 199 | 17 | 4 |
| Fuel and light, cleaning, &c. | 91 | 17 | 10 |
| Advertisements | 19 | 4 | 6 |
| Travelling expenses | 69 | 17 | 1 |
| Incidents | 118 | 8 | 0 |
| £ | 2,072 | 6 | 9 |

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| General objects of the Society | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Royal Hibernian Academy | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 300 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix Z.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 2,119 | 12 | 0 |
| Provincial lecturers | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c. | 492 | 11 | 2 |
| Outfit and illustration for lectures | 299 | 12 | 6 |
| Prizes | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent, rates, and taxes | 228 | 18 | 8 |
| Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c. | 553 | 11 | 7 |
| Laboratories | 100 | 1 | 1 |
| Fuel and light, soap, cleaning, &c. | 200 | 18 | 5 |
| Uniforms for attendants | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| Advertisements and printing | 99 | 19 | 2 |
| Travelling expenses | 49 | 18 | 6 |
| Incidents | 230 | 1 | 10 |
| £ | 4,987 | 14 | 11 |

SUMMARY.

| Establishments. | Total Expenditure. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, including General management | 70,973 | 15 | 8 |
| School of Science and Geological Museum, Jermyn Street | 6,705 | 8 | 9 |
| Geological Surveys, Great Britain and Ireland | 8,745 | 11 | 9 |
| Industrial Museum, Scotland | 2,072 | 6 | 9 |
| Royal Dublin Society | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Royal Hibernian Academy | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Museum of Irish Industry | 4,987 | 14 | 11 |
| £ | 99,784 | 17 | 10 |

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

# SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTM

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATIO

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Maj

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTI
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJES
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

# TWELFTH REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONERS

ON

# THE FINE ARTS.

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

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# COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To Our Most Dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell) and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicolas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires —greeting: Whereas We have thought it expedient for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith be issued for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln), John Earl of Shrewsbury, George Earl of Aberdeen, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton), Henry John Viscount Palmerston, William Viscount Melbourne, Alexander Lord Ashburton, Nicholas William Lord Colborne, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Robert George Graham, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George

Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, or any five or more of you, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do hereby enjoin and command you, or any five or more of you, to inquire into the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of Our said Palace at Westminster, the Fine Arts of this Country can be most effectually encouraged. And We do by these Presents give and grant to you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, upon due inquiry into the premises, do report to Us, in writing under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any five or more of you, your several proceedings under and by virtue of this Commission, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the premises.

And We further ordain that you, or any five or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Commission from time to time, should you deem it expedient so to do.

And, for your assistance in the due execution of these Presents, We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you; whose services and assistance We require you to avail yourselves of from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Twenty-second day of November, 1841, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

# WARRANTS

## APPOINTING ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

Victoria R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Philip Henry Stanhope, Esquire (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Thomas Babington Macaulay,—greeting: Whereas We did by Warrant under Our Sign Manual bearing date the Twenty-second Day of November, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint Our Most Dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field-Marshal in Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell) and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicholas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires, Our Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Philip Henry Stanhope (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and

Thomas Babington Macaulay, to be Our Commissioners, in addition to and together with Our said Commissioners herein mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth Day of May 1844, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
J. R. G. GRAHAM.

By a Warrant dated the 4th of August 1845, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Peter Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 19th of March 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Charles John Viscount Canning was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 6th of August 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 8th of February 1856, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, the Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Hall, Baronet, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 22d of January 1858, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, the Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 25th of February 1859, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned S. H. Walpole, the Right Honourable John James Robert Manners (commonly called Lord John Manners), was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 22d of February 1860, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. C. Lewis, the Right Honourable William Francis Cowper was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

# TWELFTH REPORT

## OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

### TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty under a Commission bearing date the 22d day of November 1841, for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the re-building of Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster,—wherein Your Majesty's Parliament is wont to assemble,—for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Your Majesty's United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted, beg leave to submit to Your Majesty a Report respecting the works recommended by us to be undertaken.

Before entering on those details, we think it expedient—considering the position in which this Commission is at present placed—to recapitulate the chief objects to which, in accordance with the duties prescribed to us by Your Majesty, our attention has been directed; to refer to the arrangements with the Treasury by means of which, subject to the decisions of the House of Commons, those objects have been, and are proposed to be, carried into effect; and to explain our reasons for desiring, under existing circumstances, to give especial encouragement to Sculpture.

To the first object of inquiry committed to us by Your Majesty, viz., whether advantage might not be taken of the re-building of Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Your Majesty's United Kingdom,—we, in our First Report, expressed our opinion that it would be expedient that advantage should be taken of such opportunity accordingly.

In proceeding, in our First and Second Reports, dated respectively April 1842 and July 1843, to state the result of our inquiries with regard to the further question—in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted,—and with regard to the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of the Palace at Westminster, the Fine Arts of this country could be most effectually encouraged,—we, in the first place, consulted the Architect as to the manner in which various kinds of internal decoration would affect his intended architectural arrangements.

The Architect's statement, in answer to our inquiries, forms an important addition to our Second Report. Although various internal and other changes in the building were adopted subsequently to the date—February 1843—of that statement, and although a far greater amount of decoration was proposed by the Architect than we considered it advisable to recommend; yet, we were enabled, by means of the details presented to us, showing the greater or less fitness of various portions of the building for receiving works of Art, first to select those localities which we considered to be the best adapted for the proposed object, and then to proceed to the consideration of a general scheme of decoration suitable, in our judgment, to the portions of the building so selected.

In considering the intimate connection which subsisted in the best periods of Art between the higher departments of design and what is understood by decorative art, we were at first disposed to interpret in a wide sense the term "decoration;" and, accordingly, to give our attention to some of the subordinate as well as to the principal branches of Art. In furtherance of this object we adopted means, as stated in our Second and Third Reports, for inviting specimens in Glass-Staining and other Arts, with the view of selecting the most competent artists in those departments.

But although this course was adopted in consequence of an understanding with the Architect, experience proved that it was on many accounts advisable to leave with him the responsibility of all strictly decorative works. In the Appendix to our Sixth Report we quoted a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Commission on the 5th of June 1846,

in which, after expressing our opinion that " decorative painting and other decorations, as wood-carving, metal-work, &c., might be included among those branches of art which ought to be promoted on this occasion," and after referring to the notices issued by us in June and July 1843, we stated :—

" That this Commission has since found that the Architect has undertaken, upon his own responsibility, the whole of the decorative work in reference to the several objects comprehended in the said notices, with the exception of stained glass ; though, even in this branch, the artist recommended by the Commission has been instructed by the Architect to adopt his designs, instead of following his own conceptions.

" That the Commissioners, under these circumstances, have abstained from any further interference with the decorative works in question, and think it their duty to state to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury that they do not hold themselves responsible for the taste, or for the expenditure, of the decorations already adopted."

The result has been that the only works of a merely decorative character which have been executed partly under our superintendence have been the stained-glass windows in the House of Lords, for which, with the assistance of a Select Committee, we furnished the subjects and recommended the artists, and the Tudor portraits subsequently executed in the Prince's Chamber.

Having thus explained to what extent we have undertaken the superintendence of works of Art approaching to a decorative character, we beg leave to state to Your Majesty that, in considering the more important duty prescribed to us, we conceived that while the immediate object, the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, in which Your Majesty meets your Parliament, dictated in a great measure the class of subjects in painting and sculpture to be selected, the ulterior and chief object—the promotion and encouragement of those arts—would to a certain extent further influence and modify such selection.

With regard to Painting, we considered that both the objects referred to involved the question of the technical methods to be adopted. In deciding on the adoption of fresco-painting, and the processes analogous to it, presenting an unglossy surface, we were still desirous to afford opportunities for artists practising oil painting only, to contribute specimens of their abilities. That hope has, as yet, not been realised. In the course of repeated experiments, by placing oil pictures in situations for which, from the possibility of near inspection, they might have been apparently better adapted than fresco pictures, we have invariably found that the shining surface, under the existing conditions of lighting, has rendered them altogether unfit for those situations. We have, therefore, restricted the works in painting now in progress, either to fresco or to the water-glass process which has been for some years practised with good results in Germany.

Although this more absolute restriction has been in a manner compelled by the results of the experiments referred to, we believe that the technical processes adopted may have a beneficial influence on the practice of Art—a consideration which weighed with us in originally proposing the partial introduction of the process of fresco. The execution of preparatory cartoons, involving the necessity of a greater study of drawing, and the simplicity of treatment which the more limited methods above mentioned suggest, have a tendency to direct the attention of the artist to the severer elements of design. We conceive, therefore, that an important part of the duty assigned to us—the promotion of Art—is not unconnected with the question of technical methods.

As the restricted capabilities of those methods may influence the style of art and the practice of the artist, so it must be apparent that the choice of subjects may, to a certain extent, be circumscribed by the same conditions.

This consideration was not overlooked in the important task of selecting subjects for painting.

Of the mode in which that portion of our labours was performed we can speak with the less reserve, as the Report of the Committee appointed to select subjects in painting and sculpture with a view to the future decoration of the Palace at Westminster, embodied, together with the suggestions of other members, those especially of two distinguished historians now no more—Lord Macaulay and Mr. Hallam.

In our Sixth Report we humbly reported to Your Majesty that we conceived it to be the duty of this Commission, for the better guidance of present and future artists, and in order to maintain a character of harmony and unity worthy of such a building, to determine a complete scheme for the future decoration of the Palace. We were of opinion, that in determining such scheme the especial destination of each portion of the building should be attended to; that in the selection of subjects, the chief object to be regarded should be the expression of some specific idea; and the second, its illustration by means of some well-known historic or poetic incident adapted for representation in painting.

On this principle, the Select Committee above referred to, prepared their Report, which is dated July 1847. Having stated that they had, for the present, given their attention to subjects for painting, they referred only to such statues as had been previously recommended, or already erected. Those works comprehended six statues proposed, in our Fourth Report, to be placed in St. Stephen's Porch; and twelve in marble, now erected, in St. Stephen's Hall, of statesmen who rose to eminence by the eloquence and abilities which they displayed in the House of Commons. In our Tenth Report, dated July 1854, we stated that we had commissioned John Gibson, R.A., to execute a marble statue of Your Majesty, with accompanying figures, to be placed on the north side of the Prince's Chamber. That work has been completed. Some subordinate metal works in sculpture, in which the process of electrotype casting has been successfully adopted, have also been executed under our superintendence. But, for all figures in stone, whether in the interior or on the outside of the building, this Commission is in no way responsible.

A Supplementary Report of a recent Select Committee, respecting the statues of British Sovereigns proposed to be placed in the Royal Gallery and its approaches, in pursuance of former recommendations, was prepared during the last year, and having been received and approved by us, we beg leave to append it to this our General Report.

With the exception of such Supplementary Report, an entire scheme for the decoration of Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster was completed, as above stated, in 1847.

The questions remained,—to what extent it would be advisable that this scheme should be accomplished? what portions of the proposed decoration should be first undertaken? and what estimates the Treasury would be disposed to submit to Parliament for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commission?

A correspondence on the last-mentioned subject—the amount of the annual grant—took place with the Treasury in 1849. The result is thus stated in our Ninth Report, dated March 1850:—

"We have further humbly to state to Your Majesty, that the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury had, in the last session of Parliament, submitted an estimate of 4,000*l.* to defray the cost of various works proposed in our former Reports, and sanctioned by Your Majesty; and also partly to defray the cost of works now first proposed by us. In addressing their Lordships on this subject, we expressed our opinion that we could not carry out the objects for which the Commission was appointed, nor fulfil our pledges to the artists and to the country, without being allowed to propose a fixed annual expenditure, of which we submitted an estimate. The result of such representation on the part of the Commission has been that their Lordships have consented to propose an annual expenditure for the purposes referred to amounting to 4,000*l.*

This arrangement is also adverted to in our two subsequent Reports, dated respectively 1854 and 1858.

The correspondence referred to, including a copy of the Treasury Letter, dated the 4th of May, 1849, fixing the annual sum to be proposed to Parliament at 4,000*l.*, is added to this Report, and it will be remarked that in that letter their Lordships state that they are "satisfied that a smaller expenditure would not afford the means of properly fulfilling the objects for which the Commission was appointed."

The estimate of 4,000*l.* which the Treasury thus consented to submit annually to Parliament has never been exceeded. On the contrary, from various causes of delay the

balances of such annual grants are at present in advance of the works on which the artists are engaged. On this subject we beg leave to submit the following explanations:—

In the instance of the Peers' Robing Room, to be painted by John Rogers Herbert, R.A., we entered into an agreement with him before the room which was to contain the result of his labours was built, and some years before it was ready for him to work in. We adopted this course, knowing that considerable time would be required for the preparation of the designs. Since the completion of the room in 1858, there has undoubtedly been unnecessary delay in the preparation of cartoons, and in the progress of the wall-painting itself. We believe, however, that such delay on the part of the artist is to be attributed rather to repeated experiments, and to a conscientious study of the subjects committed to him, than to any feeling of indifference, or to any interruption from other occupations.

In the instances of the Peers' and Commons' corridors, to be painted respectively by Charles West Cope, R.A., and Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., the artists have had peculiar impediments to contend with. When it was resolved that the subjects intended for those corridors should be executed in fresco, and when it was found that, from various causes, it was not possible for the artists to paint on the walls, an expedient was adopted by preparing fresco grounds on moveable frames, so as to enable them to execute the paintings in some well-lighted apartment, but still within the building, in order to avoid the risk of moving, from any greater distance, frescoes so executed. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing such a locality for the artists to work in; the period, generally after the month of August, during which alone they can be allowed to make use of any room in the building, is too short to enable them to complete their frescoes before the winter. It is, therefore, now proposed to provide temporary sheds at the south end of the building, in which they can, at the most favourable season of the year for fresco painting, proceed uninterruptedly with their work.

The above are cases in which, from various causes of delay, the annual grants have more than sufficed to meet the claims of the artists. In another instance, that of the apartment called the Queen's Robing Room, to be painted by William Dyce, R.A., a different result has been experienced. The artist was, by the original agreement, allowed a fixed annual sum for a limited period, within which he undertook to complete the work. That period expired in June 1855; the stipulated remuneration having been received by him. An additional year, ending June 1856, was granted to him in consideration of his plea of loss of time while engaged as a Juror and Reporter in the great Exhibition of 1851. In 1854, on his application to have exclusive occupation of the Robing Room, we, with Your Majesty's gracious permission, granted such privilege accordingly, on the new condition, founded on Mr. Dyce's assurances, that the work should be completed in June 1857, a period afterwards still further extended, as stated in our Eleventh Report, to the beginning of 1858. The work is, to our extreme mortification, still unfinished; the delay having occasioned, as we fear, great inconvenience to Your Majesty in consequence of the long-continued and still exclusive occupation of the Robing Room by Mr. Dyce. The more recent interruption has arisen, it is understood, from ill health. We have the greater reason for regretting any impediment to the completion of this work since the portion already executed is, in our judgment, highly creditable to the artist.

In referring to works in progress, and in noticing the greater or less assiduity of the artists, we think it our duty to make especial mention of the unremitting industry of Daniel Maclise, R.A., now employed in painting the subject of the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo, in one of the large compartments of the Royal Gallery.

Finding that the process of fresco-painting is imperfectly adapted for subjects containing a multiplicity of details, Mr. Maclise, with the sanction of this Commission, proceeded in the autumn of 1859 to Germany, in order to make researches into the practice of the stereochrome or water-glass method of painting. The result has been that he has adopted that process in the execution of the large wall-painting referred to. The notes which he has compiled on the subject, consisting of information derived from various sources, together with the results of his own subsequent experience, having been submitted to us, we beg leave to subjoin his statement to this Report. The method has also found favour with Mr. Herbert, who having, after repeated experiments, modified it according to his own views, professes his entire satisfaction with it.

We entertain the hope that in the hands of such competent artists the advantages of this important process may be duly exemplified.

The plan for the decoration of the Royal Gallery with paintings is detailed in our Seventh Report before referred to. The walls contain eighteen compartments for painting, two of which are 45 feet in length.

Such a scheme is manifestly too vast to be completed in the life-time of one artist. This difficulty, which may present itself in other instances, leads us to observe, that while it must be considered essential to proceed in the decoration of the building, if at all, according to a comprehensive and definite plan, it is not in every case possible, even if it were desirable, that the work should be continued to its accomplishment uninterruptedly.

When, therefore, so extensive a plan of decoration as that of the Royal Gallery is commenced, we conceive that the partial execution should be so conducted as that the work, when suspended, should, as far as possible, present a symmetrical arrangement. On this principle we have recommended that the two large compartments in the Royal Gallery should be completed first.

But this method in the order of completion would be scarcely necessary in works of less magnitude. The apartments and corridors before mentioned, although, undoubtedly, comprehensive undertakings, do not separately involve greater labour than might be accomplished within a series of years by one industrious artist, provided there were no causes of delay or interruption such as those before adverted to.

With respect to works in Painting, the uniformity of style and execution which is likely to result from the employment of one hand and mind must be regarded as a reason for entrusting a series of designs, or a sufficiently distinct portion of such series, to one and the same individual.

But this is not the case with works in Sculpture, from causes inherent in the nature of that art. A series of statues in a given locality may, without danger of undue incongruity of style, be allotted to different sculptors. The duration of any scheme of decoration by means of sculpture can, consequently, be calculated with more precision; while the undertaking itself can be more under control.

We are far from imputing the delays that have taken place in the execution of the pictorial decorations in Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster to any unwillingness on the part of the artists, especially in the case of those who, having received more than their due as compared with the amount of work completed by them, and according to the terms of their agreement, have every motive for completing their task with honour.

We are of opinion that the employment in the Palace at Westminster of the best professors in painting may conduce to the credit of the artists and of the country. At the same time, when we consider the great encouragement which has of late years been extended to painting by opulent lovers of art—a state of things which did not exist to the same extent when this Commission was appointed—we are bound to admit that those artists could, in almost every case, be more profitably, though not more honourably, employed in other and possibly less arduous undertakings.

But, in this instance also, we take a different view with regard to Sculpture. We believe that every object which was contemplated in the appointment by Your Majesty of this Commission would be fulfilled by the employment of eminent sculptors in entire or in partial execution of the scheme which we have humbly submitted for Your Majesty's approval.

The sum of 1,600*l.* for two statues of the British Sovereigns in series, which was inserted in the Estimates for the last year, appears to have excited an apprehension that its adoption would involve the subsequent completion of the indefinite series of statues mentioned in the Appendix to our Fourth Report.

From the subjoined recent Report of the Committee on Statues, it will be seen that although the more limited scheme at present submitted comprehends a considerable series, it is by no means necessary that such scheme should be completed without interruption; on the contrary, it admits of being subdivided into four distinct classes;

including, respectively, the statues proposed to be placed in the Royal Gallery, in the Queen's Robing-room, in the Vestibule, and on the lower Landing-place. It will also be observed that the greater number of the statues are recommended to be different in material and dimensions from those proposed for the Royal Gallery, and that they will, consequently, be of much less cost.

In framing an Estimate for the year 1861-62, to be approved by the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, previously to its being submitted to Parliament, we considered that as the balances of former grants for the payment of works in painting are, as above explained, in advance of those works, it would be unnecessary, in the present year, to propose any additional estimates of that description. But, in the hope that the House of Commons would see the expediency, in fulfilment of the objects of this Commission, of voting a sufficient sum for the decoration of the Royal Gallery by means of Sculpture, we proposed an Estimate of 3,200*l.* for four statues of British Sovereigns to be placed in that Gallery.

While our Estimate this year is thus, for the first time, less than that which the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, in their letter of 1849 before referred to, had consented to propose annually to Parliament, Your Majesty's Commissioners trust that this will not be considered as implying on their part the expression of an opinion that a less sum than that fixed in 1849 would suffice to accomplish the important objects for which this Commission was appointed ;—objects which we rejoice to think Your Majesty has always at heart, as intimately connected with the progress of the nation.

ALBERT.
NEWCASTLE.
LANSDOWNE.
STANHOPE.
PALMERSTON.
JOHN RUSSELL.
EVERSLEY.
JOHN EVELYN DENISON.
JOHN MANNERS.
WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.
LYNDHURST.
LLANOVER.
J. R. G. GRAHAM.
W. COWPER.
B. HAWES.

*Palace of Westminster,*
25*th February* 1861.

# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DECIDE ON THE PLACES FOR STATUES OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNS, AND TO DETERMINE THE QUESTION OF THE HEIGHT OF SUCH STATUES AND THE MATERIAL IN WHICH THEY SHOULD BE EXECUTED.

Your Committee having referred to their instructions and to the scheme originally proposed (Fourth Report, p. 12), and now requiring to be altered, and having examined the localities, are of opinion :—

That the series of statues of British Sovereigns, ending with the statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Prince's Chamber, should occupy the Royal Gallery, the Queen's Robing-room, the principal landing place of the staircase with the adjoining Norman Porch, and the lower landing place of the same staircase.

They propose that twelve statues should be placed in the Royal Gallery, in the following order :—

The statues of William IV. and George IV., one on each side of the doorway at the north end of the gallery ; the statue of William IV. being on the east side of the doorway.

The statues of George III., Anne, William III., and James II., on the east side of the gallery.

The statues of George II., George I., Mary II. (the Queen of William III.), and Charles II., on the west side.

The statues of Charles I. and James I., one on each side of the doorway at the south end ; the statue of Charles I. being on the east side.

By this arrangement the series, ascending from Her present Majesty, would comprehend the Sovereigns of the Houses of Brunswick and Stuart.

They propose that five statues should be placed in the Queen's Robing-room in the following order :—

The statues of Elizabeth and Mary, one on east side of the Throne on the east side ; the statue of Elizabeth being on the south side of the Throne.

The statues of Henry VIII. and Henry VII., one on each side of the fire-place on the west side ; the statue of Henry VIII. being on the south side of the fire-place.

The statue of Edward VI. in the centre of the south side, between the windows.

These statues would comprise the Tudor series.

They propose that sixteen statues should be placed on the principal landing place and in the Norman Porch adjoining, on the small pedestals provided by the architect in that locality :

Richard III., Edward V., Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry V., Henry IV., Richard II., Edward III., Edward II., Edward I., Henry III., John, Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry II., Stephen, and Henry I.

These statues would comprise Sovereigns of whom accurate portraits are less attainable.

And that four statues should be placed on the lower landing-place :

William II., William the Conqueror, Harold, and Edward the Confessor.

These four have been selected as representing the Saxon and Norman periods. Like the preceding series, they would comprise Sovereigns of whom accurate portraits can hardly be said to exist.

They propose that the sixteen statues above enumerated should be arranged as follows :—

The statue of Henry I. at the head of the staircase on the north side ; the statues following in chronological order along the north side, and so on round the walls ; the statue of Henry V. being on the west side at the head of the staircase opposite that of Henry I. The statue of Henry VI. on the north-west side of the insulated clustered column in the centre ; the statue of Edward IV. on the north-east side of the column ; that of Edward V. on the south-east side of the column ; and that of Richard III. on the south-west side of the same column.

And that the four on the lower landing-place should be arranged as follows :—

The statue of Edward the Confessor in the south-west angle ; that of Harold in the south-east angle ; that of William the Conqueror in the north-west angle ; and that of William II. in the north-east angle.

The number of statues in the various localities will therefore be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince's Chamber | 1 |
| Royal Gallery | 12 |
| Queen's Robing-room | 5 |
| Principal Landing-place and Norman Porch | 16 |
| Lower Landing-place | 4 |
| | 38 |

Your Committee recommend that the twelve statues in the Royal Gallery, as well as the five in the Queen's Robing-room, should be of white marble, and generally not less than seven feet in height, subject to the consideration of the relative height of the personages represented.

They are of opinion that the size and character of those proposed statues require pedestals better adapted to display them than the pedestals now in the Royal Gallery.

They recommend that the sixteen statues on the principal Landing-place and space adjoining, as well as the four statues on the lower Landing-place, should, on account of their position and their more decorative character, be of metal, and not more than five feet ten inches in height. They conceive that the present pedestals would be sufficiently well adapted for those statues.

They consider that 800*l.* would be a proper price for each marble statue in the Royal Gallery and Queen's Robing-room. The price of the metal statues would depend on the mode in which they might be executed. Your Committee are of opinion that the figures, after having been carefully modelled, should be cast by the electrotype process.

They recommend that William Theed be invited to undertake two of the marble statues proposed to be placed in the Royal Gallery—those of William IV. and George IV.,—on the conditions respecting price, material, dimensions, and place, before specified ; and that Thomas Thornycroft be invited to undertake other two of the statues proposed for that locality,—those of Charles I. and James I.—on corresponding conditions.

ALBERT.
STANHOPE.
LLANOVER.

Westminster, June 15, 1860.

## No. 2.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TREASURY, IN 1849, RESPECTING THE AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL ESTIMATE TO BE PROPOSED TO PARLIAMENT FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE OBJECTS OF THE COMMISSION.

Sir, Westminster, April 2, 1849.

Having submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts your letter of the 13th ultimo, requesting that an estimate may, if possible,

be prepared, of the amount for which it will be necessary to provide in this and future years for works and decorations to be executed pursuant to the recommendations of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts in the New Palace at Westminster, I am directed to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 30th ultimo :—

"Resolved that this Commission was appointed by "the Queen 'for the purpose of inquiring whether "'advantage might not be taken of the re-building of "'the Palace at Westminster, . . . for the purpose of "'promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the "'United Kingdom,' and more particularly 'to in-"'quire into the mode in which, by means of the "'interior decoration of the Palace at Westminster, "'the Fine Arts of this country can be most effec-"'tually encouraged;' that, in obedience to such "instructions, the Commissioners have been desirous, "by means of several public exhibitions, to give op-"portunities to the artists, painters, and sculptors of "this country to submit specimens of their ability; "that, in consequence of such exhibitions, the Com-"missioners have come to the opinion that there are "many artists in this country competent to execute "some of the works proposed for the Palace at West-"minster; that the Commissioners have drawn up "and submitted to Her Majesty a complete scheme "for the decoration of the said Palace, which scheme "has received the sanction of Her Majesty; and, "that, although as stated in their Sixth Report, the "Commissioners have not deemed it expedient either "'with reference to the encouragement of British "'Art or with reference to the claims that may here-"'after be urged for the commemoration of great "'events, to complete the series of paintings on the "'walls of the said Palace at the present period,' "nevertheless they conceive that they could not "carry out the objects for which the commission was "appointed nor fulfil their pledges to the artists and "to the country without being allowed to propose an "annual expenditure for such objects, amounting to "about five thousand pounds.

"The Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit a "copy of these resolutions to the Lords' Commission-"ers of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating that the "Commissioners on the Fine Arts trust that the "above estimate will not appear exorbitant, and that "if the expenditure of the Commission has not "hitherto amounted, on the annual average, to near "the sum in question, the inconvenience of the "limited means with which the Commissioners have "had to deal has greatly interfered with the fulfil-"ment of what they conceive to be their duties; "that, should their Lordships desire it, the Commis-"sioners would be prepared to submit an estimate, "annually and at stated times, with the items of "expenditure proposed by the Commissioners for "each year.

"The Secretary is further instructed to state that "the Commissioners are very desirous of receiving "an answer from their Lordships to the questions "herein submitted, so as to be enabled to regulate "the proceedings of the Commission accordingly."

With respect to the expense for commissions to artists hitherto incurred, and with respect to the amount for commissions to which the Treasury is at present pledged, I beg to refer you to the accompanying letter of this date.

I am, &c.
C. L. Eastlake,
Secretary.

The Secretary
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

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Sir, Westminster, April 2, 1849.

Referring to a letter of this date which I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, containing an estimate of the expense for works and decorations to be executed, pursuant to the recommendations of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts, in the Palace of Westminster, I am directed to acquaint you that during seven years and upwards to this date, since the Commission has been appointed, the expense incurred for works of art and premiums pursuant to the recommendations of the Commissioners, has amounted to 14,500*l.*, forming an annual average of about 2,000*l.* only.

* . . . . . .

I am, &c.
C. L. Eastlake,
Secretary.

The Secretary of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

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Sir, Treasury Chambers,
May 4, 1849.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your two letters of the 2nd ultimo are of opinion that it will be proper to make provision for an annual expenditure of four thousand pounds (4,000*l.*) to be applied, according to the best judgment of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, for the employment of artists in the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster.

As this amount is twice the average expense which has hitherto been expended for this purpose, as stated in the second of your letters, their Lordships trust that an annual appropriation to that extent will afford the Commissioners ample means for carrying into effect the future proceedings which they contemplate, after satisfying existing engagements; and they are at the same time satisfied that a smaller expenditure would not afford the means of properly fulfilling the objects for which the Commission was appointed.

My Lords will accordingly be prepared to submit to Parliament a vote of four thousand pounds for this object in the present year; and they consider that it will be necessary in ensuing years, when the renewal of the vote is proposed, to lay before the House a statement prepared by the Commissioners of the manner in which the vote of the previous year has been applied.

I am, &c.
J. Parker.

C. L. Eastlake, Esq.
&c.

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No. 3.

## REPORT BY DANIEL MACLISE, ESQ., R.A., ON THE "WATER-GLASS" OR "STEREOCHROME" METHOD OF PAINTING.

Being required to describe the method of Stereochromy, and to state my opinion of that process as adapted for mural or monumental painting, I attempt the fulfilment of this duty the more willingly, now that my daily practical experience confirms me in the belief that this process can supply to the artist a ready means for realizing some principal objects of his desire, which, hitherto, he could not equally attain even at the cost of much labour and anxiety. In order to explain by what conditions, and owing to what results, Stereochromy is to be regarded as better fitted for the execution of mural painting than fresco, it will be necessary to bring here under comparison the leading features of both processes so as to estimate fully their respective merits, chemically as well as artistically.

My attention was directed to the new art of Stereochromy, as successfully applied to mural decoration, at the time when, having completed my cartoon illustrative of the meeting of Wellington and Blucher on

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* A statement follows, showing the engagements entered into, and remaining to be fulfilled, at the above date.

the field of Waterloo after the victory, I was about to engage in the task of reproducing the picture in fresco. In preparing to effect this, I became anxiously mindful of the many and various difficulties to be encountered, and these seemed almost sufficient to dissuade me from the undertaking. Of those difficulties, such as they are, the fresco painter of modern times is painfully aware, and so likewise must have been the greatest masters of that ancient art—for it appears, beyond question, that the fresco process is now carried out in the same manner as it has ever been—the artist being confined within the limits of the applicability of very scant materials, and, while working with these, doubtful as to their effect, his feeling aspiration subdued by the disheartening conviction that his art is the slave of his means; since whatever be the style of subject to be treated in fresco, and however simple in its design it may appear, the obstacles to be overcome are still in such obstructive force as to be positively repellent to the artist. It is not to be wondered at therefore that he ever inclines to adopt any other process. And, considering the nature of the subject which had been allotted to myself—a subject illustrative of an event within the memory of many, and witnessed by not a few to whom the veracity of details even in respect to the form, material, and colour of a buckle, a button, or a tassel, might seem so necessary to be observed that any error would be judged as a culpable anachronism—the reason will be very obvious why I despaired of being enabled to finish in fresco that particular subject above all others, and why I hailed, with no small amount of satisfaction, the stereochromic method from the hopeful promises it held out.

The truthful delineation of a multiplicity of characteristic details* being necessarily required for my subject, and Stereochromy offering the ready practical means for expressing the qualities I wished, I was fortunate in being furnished with a copy of a publication on the nature of that art (translated and issued for private circulation by direction of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort), entitled "On the Manufacture, Properties, and Application of Water-Glass (soluble alkaline silicate), including a Process of Stereochromic Painting, by Dr. John N. Von Fuchs." On perusing this pamphlet with that fixed attention which accompanies an interested curiosity to know the value of a new discovery, calculated to abridge the manual labour of the artist in respect to mural painting, I was destined to feel all the disappointment which one so little acquainted as myself with chemical facts and the nomenclature in which those truths are conveyed might reasonably have anticipated. Quartz, rock-crystal, flint, and the various species of sand were only known to me by their sensible properties, while the substance called water-glass, never having seen it, I could not comprehend the nature of. A flint in fluid form was to me a mystery, even though I was told on good authority it was a fact; and the fluidity of a flinty mass, as having been effected by combination with an alkali, such as potash, soda, or lime, appeared to me a state of such matter rendering it wholly unfit to effect the desiderata of fixity and indelibility for a painting on a wall. The state of watery glass, even while I was looking at it, was still no less a cause for wonder than the state of stony water seemed impossible. Nevertheless, thinking that (while the realization of either state was in truth a triumph of the past mental labours of the philosopher) the purpose which water-glass was intended to serve might be effected in a very simple manner by any one, I, in that hope, prepared for my first essay in Stereochromy. Having procured a bottle of the concentrated water-glass and a tablet of unprepared milled board, which was to serve as a ground for the picture, the necessary pigments were severally mixed in a dilute solution of that liquor; and with them so dissolved I tried to paint a simple figure; when, almost from the first, it became evident that the vehicle did not admit of being used in mixture with the colours in the manner of varnish or oil, because of its stiffening the brush, and, as it were, petrifying the contents of the palette before the painting could be accomplished even by the most rapid execution. The result, however, such as it was, left no doubt as to the efficiency of the fluid in respect to its binding and fixing properties; for the colours as laid on the tablet could not be expunged.

In the next experiment which I tried with the water-glass, I resolved to test its assumed virtues in a mode that would more nearly resemble the conditions under which I would have to paint in the compartment in the Royal Gallery—as to the materials of lath, plaster, &c. On a small wooden frame, barred with laths, were spread two coatings of mortar, made with the ingredients recommended as proper for the fresco-works of the Palace at Westminster; over the first rough ground of mortar, when this had become thoroughly dry, an intonaco was spread, one-tenth of an inch in thickness, and consisting of sand and lime in the proportion of one of the latter to two of the former. On this finished superstratum appearing sufficiently dried and manifesting the requisite amount of absorbency, a figure was painted in colours mixed with water-glass in a state of much weaker solution than that which was first used; and the result proved that, while the fluid admitted of the painting being executed with more facility than in the former trial, yet this was at the expense of the fixing qualities; for the painting, on becoming quite dry, showed that only a few parts of it were set, while all the rest—the greater portion of it—allowed of being disturbed by touch, and the groundwork could be readily laid bare by a wet sponge. The appearance which this picture presented after the lapse of a few weeks was still less satisfactory; some portions of it seeming to be discoloured, and especially so where the surplus fluid had run down over the surface. An attempt made to fix this painting by passing over its surface water-glass, diluted with two parts water, secured the greater portion of the picture; but after a short time an efflorescence appeared on the dark hues, which, however, was easily removable. But though this trial of the fixing qualities of the fluid did not quite answer expectation, it was reasonable to infer that the failure was due partly to its over-diluted state, and, perhaps, also to the ground not being absorbent enough, it having been smoothly trowelled. That these were the causes of failure the pamphlet, on re-perusal of it, assured me; and I gathered from the circumstance that, while the concentrated water-glass did not admit of stereochromic application, the more diluted it was the more frequently its use in that state became necessary in order to ensure its desired effects. After making a considerable number of such experiments, with more or less success, I would have felt on the whole not very sanguine in regard to the promise held forth by the author of the stereochromic method, but that by the following remark he removed my doubts in some degree:—"Failures, owing perhaps "to faulty manipulation, frequently caused it to be "abandoned before it had been put to a fair test." On this assurance I deferred any further trials until I could witness with what results the new method had been attended, if not in the city of its discovery, at least where its practice was said to be perfected—in the new museum at Berlin.

With this object in view, I visited Berlin in the autumn of last year, and there I had the opportunity of closely inspecting five large and otherwise notable subjects, painted in Stereochromy, by Kaulbach, his

* A very small portion of these details could only be painted on the fresh laid plaster each day in the old fresco process, and, therefore, in the progress of the work, would necessitate innumerable joinings of the plaster, and give rise to such complicated and minute cuttings, that it would not be possible to get a mason to execute them—while the ground for a painting in Stereochromy is laid all at once, and the work can be left and resumed at pleasure.

pupils Echter and Muhr, and with the assistance of others who were also executing in the same style a series of designs under the portico of the same museum. These works appeared to afford marked evidence of the success of the process—a sixth work to complete the series of the larger set is in contemplation; and for this the cartoon is prepared, being at present in the hall of the new Pinacothek at Munich, where I afterwards saw it. Between the larger compositions above mentioned there are colossal allegorical single figures, painted also in the new material, and owing their permanency to having been impregnated with water-glass. Of these works it may indeed safely be said that they form a series of the noblest embellishment of one of the grandest halls which architecture has as yet dedicated to the development of a kindred art; and here too is to be viewed in perfection how transcendently imposing are the results when the two arts are harmoniously combined.

On approaching those paintings to examine their (so to speak) structural qualities, I was much surprised at the excessive degree of surface-coarseness; and as I could not imagine how this condition was necessary to their general effect as works of art, I concluded that its object was to ensure an absorbent superficies for taking in the water-glass with which they had been imbued; and such was the answer made to my inquiries in this matter. This requirement of coarseness, for such an end, did not, however, at the time appear to me feasible, and I have since ascertained experimentally that porosity of matter, such as the plaster-facing of a wall, does not result necessarily from coarse sand or gravel entering into its composition. Another quality, and one which seemed to me as a consequence of this ruggedness of surface, was intrusively observable; the washes of transparent colour which had been passed over the work, perhaps towards its completion, had become stagnant, as it were in the interstices; and the colouring matter, being there precipitated, gave the unseemly appearance of dark spots between which the calcareous prominences stood out out almost wholly bare, and imparted to the entire surface a fatiguing sameness of execution. In order to disguise this blemish to the work, recourse was had to what, in artistic phrase, is known by the term hatching or handling; evidences of which treatment were visible in all parts, but especially so in the shadowed ones. This treatment, however, was productive of an effect more pleasing than otherwise; it served the purpose for which glazing is adopted in oil-painting, and, because of the colours having been laid on in long transparent lines, in agreeable conformity with the objects delineated beneath, the first laid hues of these became modified as by the fusion of tints observable in the rainbow—blue passing into purple, red into orange, and yellow into green. Another ill consequence of the roughness of the ground was the settlement of dust on the prominent points, and this so falsified the artist's intention as to appear incongruously light in shadows and vice versâ. The same causes of the same evil I had previously noted in all the old frescoes of Italy, the plaster surfaces of which are not uniform planes,—and as these inequalities serve but as receptacles of the extraneous matter, this, from having been so long undisturbed, has incorporated itself with the substance of the plaster, to the great deterioration of the pictures. The works at present under notice displayed, however, in the greatest perfection, those qualities which are particularly expected from Stereochromy as serving for monumental painting—their indelibility was accomplished and their flatted non-reflecting surface secured.

Having become satisfied of the efficiency of the stereochromic method as practised by others, I availed myself of the opportunities of my situation at the time to try its effects under their guidance; and, to this end, I had prepared for me, by the kind offices of Baron Von Olfers, Director of the Museum, a moderately rough plaster tablet, as he recommended, for my purpose. All necessary colours and brushes being likewise supplied me, I painted a figure, using distilled water as the vehicle for the pigments. I should not omit to say that the tablet had been previously very slightly impregnated with water-glass, diluted, and allowed to dry before I commenced. This essay was made with no difficulty, notwithstanding that it was required to wet the ground frequently with water, as well by means of a large brush as by the sprinkler,—an instrument constructed specially for this use, so as not to disturb the colours. I may, however, confess that, by too forcible an application of this sprinkler or syringe, some of my work was obliterated, and tear-like drops carried off with them some delicate pencillings. The object for executing the picture on a groundwork kept constantly moist is that of being able to match the tints uniformly, and, likewise, for giving to the colours a certain amount of adhesion; but as instanced above, much caution is required in the use of the sprinkler, lest the force of its jet spoil the painting; and this risk is, for the same reason, liable to be incurred when the water-glass is being applied by that instrument. The picture having been completed under these observances, I had the satisfaction of hearing it pronounced as highly successful when its fixation was accomplished. It was begun and completed on the scaffolding, or stage, in presence of the artists employed on the Kaulbach designs; and they gave me, enthusiastically, all needful information as to the process in which they themselves were engaged under the great portico of the Museum facing the Lust Garten; and as it is in this situation that the stereochromic paintings will be exposed to the atmosphere, *sub cœlo*, they will soon be tried as to the degree of their weather-resisting stability. Should they be found proof in this respect, they will furnish a favourable contrast to the large frescoes situated immediately above them, and which were painted from the designs of Schinkel, the architect of the museum, while Cornelius directed their execution.

Encouraged by the success of my effort in Stereochromy, I felt desirous of trying next whether or not a painting might be made with a like result on a smoother plaster; for in such case, I would be decided as to adopting the new process for performing my own projected work in the Palace of Westminster. On a groundwork of this kind I painted a figure with very great facility: but this trial having been made at Dresden, a want of the material necessary for fixing the colours obliged me to defer that operation. In Munich, however, an opportunity for further experiment offered; and, accordingly, I got prepared on two small tiles a plaster ground, such as is approved of for fresco, but with more sand, the surface being evenly grained by them ethod called "floating." The figures painted on these have been indelibly fixed; and the artists who seemed best conversant with Stereochromy (many disregarded both the process and the result) assured me that any remarkable coarseness of surface for the groundwork was by no means an indispensable condition for ensuring absorption of the water-glass. They stated, moreover, in plain disagreement with the recommendation of the discoverer of the new process, that it was on no account necessary to saturate the plaster-strata with that fluid in order to fix the painting; and that this object was sufficiently attainable by using the water-glass, with judgment, over the completed picture. In proof of the efficiency of this plan of operation, they pointed to the works so treated in our presence.

The information I received from his pupils was repeated confirmatively by Kaulbach himself—when I saw him afterwards in Munich—in all particulars save that relating to the surface of the plaster-ground. This he insisted should present a consider-

able degree of roughness, and he used precisely the same expression quoted from him by Fuchs—"it should feel to the touch like a coarse rasp;" but, in opposition to his opinion, the Director Zimmermann (Kœnigl. Central Gallerie, Munich), as well as Professor Dr. Pettenkofer, and Professor Buchner, told me that such surface was not requisite for any *stereochromic* reason; and, as successful results of the smooth style of painting in that process, they referred me to works before my eyes; and likewise to two just completed, on either side of a porch in the Garden of Liebig, which were at the time being fixed. A very rainy week ensued; but I found that these freshly-painted and exposed pictures were not in the least affected by the weather. The artist, L. Thiersch, said that any kind of ground as to qualities, rough and smooth, was admissible, according to the taste of the painter. A kind introduction from Schnorr procured for me this opportunity for gaining information; and Gruner, of Dresden, exerted himself kindly in my behalf. In the laboratory of Dr. Pettenkofer he showed me a specimen of the same kind of work, thereby strengthening my belief that porosity, which evidently is so requisite for sucking in the water-glass, may and does exist to a sufficient degree in such a plaster-surface as I consider is best suited for my purpose.

Recollecting that in the pamphlet of Dr. Fuchs he recommends that both layers of the plaster of the wall, previously to commencing the painting, should be impregnated with water-glass, and, after being so prepared, should be well dried, I took care to make inquiries whether these measures were absolutely necessary to the stability of the picture; any further than inasmuch as the firmness and integrity of the substrata must conduce to that end. The necessity for this saturation of the wall with water-glass, I was assured, was never felt; and the rule is, therefore, not followed. The plaster strata (consisting of pure quartz-sand and lime in union), such as are chosen for forming the groundwork for an ordinary fresco, are considered to be sound enough in themselves for the stereochromate painting. On this kind of ground I saw the artists in Berlin at work; they painted with colours mixed in distilled water as a vehicle. These colours, when become dry on the wall, I found to be readily disturbed by touch, their fixation being left to be effected by the water-glass when the painting was finished. It is on this principle that the works of Kaulbach are rendered indelible; and that they will endure so the artists have every good reason to believe. As a triumph of Stereochromy over ordinary fresco painting, they assert that the works executed in the former method are indestructible either by fire or water; and, as to their durability, specimens are referred to which have existed for twenty years without exhibiting one symptom of decay. For these reasons Kaulbach regrets that Stereochromy was not adopted in painting his designs (illustrating the history of modern German art) on the outer walls of the new Pinacotheck, as he feels that he might then have been able to exhibit graces which are unattainable by any other means. These pictures are now much damaged.

The artists, desiring an opportunity for imparting to the old frescoes the virtues of the water-glass, propose to try this experiment on the comparatively modern one painted about 1833 by Neher and Kogel, representing the return of the Emperor Lewis from his victory over Frederic the Handsome of Austria, on the Isar Thor, now very much decayed. I am sure the experiment can only prove a success by first carefully restoring the crumbling ground; but this, as far as I could judge, will necessitate great interference with the painting.

One of the last observations made to me by Professor Pettenkofer (the eminent chemist, and pupil of Dr. Fuchs, who, dying, bespoke his interest in furthering a knowledge of the discovery) in praise of Stereochromy, in itself bears cogent reason for the adoption of that process in preference to fresco; the picture, even after having been fixed, admits of being re-touched, and carried out to any degree of finish which may be deemed desirable.

The *art* of Stereochromy being thus enthusiastically recommended for the adoption of the painter in preference to that of fresco, and such recommendation being supported by actual proofs of its success in supplying him with a means he has hitherto been so much in need of, it cannot but follow that he should feel inquisitive about the *nature* of the process itself; even though, to satisfy this sentiment, he has to stoop from the region of fancy to the underlying domain of science.

From what information I have gathered by aid of books and conversation, I have formed the opinion, that between the stereochromic and the ceramic arts there exists a close analogy; while the art of fresco is not assimilated to either, except in a very remote degree. The fixation of the pigments by water-glass, on a plaster wall, appears due to much the same circumstance as that whereby the fixity of colours on an article of pottery is effected. In both these operations it is owing to the presence of silica (quartz) in the materials of the groundwork that the painting can be rendered permanently indissoluble, and because this substance being capable of fusion at a certain degree of temperature, involves, while cooling down to a state of solidity, the matter of the colours laid in contact with itself.

Without presuming to explain the process of Stereochromy more exactly than what my limited knowledge of the chemical facts will allow me, I would say that what the slab or other form of potters clay is to the ceramic painter, the plaster wall is to the stereochromic painter; in both materials the substance called silica exists; and this is painted upon directly where it lies at the surface. But while in the process of baking the article of pottery, the silica in it becomes fused by heat, and at the time the pigments become incorporated with silica, and all together afterwards set fixedly on cooling, a similar result cannot be obtained for the stereochromic painting because of the inadmissibility or rather practical impossibility of subjecting the wall to the influence of fire. If such were conveniently possible, the result would of course be the same. It, is, therefore, upon the happy discovery that silica, rendered soluble by boiling it with an alkali, such as potash, soda, or lime, can in that state be infused into the wall through its facial painting, and so render the latter fixed, that the art of Stereochromy mainly depends. This art is new to mural painting, but the chemical fact is of long standing. Soluble alkaline silicate (water-glass) is but ordinary glass in a different form. Both are compounds of the same materials, and in the same proportions, or very nearly so; and, in fact, the very plaster covering on which the painting is to be made and set is, in itself, (as the chemist attests,) a similar compound, but one in a different state. Quartz sand, which forms the base of the plaster, is silica; the alkali (soda, potash, or lime), in chemical union with quartz, represents glass; therefore the plaster, formed of quartz, sand, and lime, is of the same matter as glass, the only difference between them being due to a chemical union of the ingredients of the glass, while those of the plaster only hold together united by virtue of the common law of cohesive attraction. It would appear, therefore, that between the plaster and the soluble glass there subsists a natural appetency. The one is desired by the other; the plaster thirsts, and drinks into all its multitudinous pores its vitreous beverage. The similar matters cohere as things physically suited for union, and upon this fact the art of Stereochromy is based, and therefore will endure. The process of fresco painting is conducted according to natural conditions of matter which are more evanescent, and consequently the artist's work is more liable to fall with the wreck of chance or time,

as we find it does if not well cared for. The fixation of the pigments in fresco is simply due to the circumstance that the painter, in brushing his colours on the wet plaster, disturbs a certain portion of the lime,* which, commingling with them, becomes, by union with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, hardened into a superficial pellicle, and gives its own consistency to them. This pellicle of painted carbonate of lime is non-absorbent; it becomes in time impenetrable even by simple water, and consequently must prove so against any fluid of greater consistency, such as the water-glass. Hence it seems reasonable to suppose that the application of Stereochromy to the preservation of ancient frescoes is but little likely to have this effect, while, at the same time, by the careless use of the water glass for such a purpose, a danger to the pictures is incurred if that fluid be suffered to remain on the surface, since by exposure to atmospheric influence it decomposes, and turns opaque. The same untoward effect will take place on the stereochromic surface if this, from being oversaturated with the water-glass, bears out the surplus quantity of that liquor.

Before concluding this brief notice of a subject which, from its importance to the artist, claims a very extended inquiry into, and a full recognition of, its deserts, I would add a few remarks in reference to the combinative action which, as I am informed, is understood to take place between the water-glass and the painted plaster of the wall. Upon the knowledge of this depends the confidence we may entertain, that certain appearances should strike us as being of no greater moment than they deserve to be accounted.

The water-glass on being absorbed by the plaster is considered by some to undergo no chemical change, but simply to enter the porous mouths of microscopic canals by the law known as "capillary attraction." In these canals it undergoes a petrifaction or vitreous solidification ; and in this manner imparts greater density to the plaster and coherency to the particles of pigment through which it primarily passes.

By others it is believed that the water-glass, after being absorbed, *does* suffer chemical disintegration by reason of the silica having a greater affinity for lime than for either the soda or the potash; and that, in giving up the latter, it unites with the lime of the plaster, forming a silicate of lime.

It matters not, however, which hypothesis is the more worthy of credit; for the result, in regard to the painted work, is the same; its fixation is accomplished by cementation with the plaster, though it is true that the pigments do not penetrate this, as the water-glass does, but remain as a scum or pellicle on the surface. Of this fact I have satisfied myself by making sections of fresco, of stereochromic and of ceramic paintings ; and no doubt it happens by reason of the circumstance that the particles of pigment are severally of larger dimensions than the pores of the substratum of plaster will admit to enter them.

The pigments proper for stereochromic painting are of the same number and kind as those found admissible for fresco painting. Those which are of the *organic* class, whether animal or vegetable, are said to fade from decomposition when brought in contact with the lime of the plaster ; but for my part, I have found reason to believe that, in most instances, what is considered to be a fading of these colours is only due to a resumption of their original hues, such as they present to the eye when in their dry powdered form. All colours whatever are rendered of richer, deeper tone by admixture with a vehicle, be this oil, varnish, or simple water ; and when either of these fluids becomes dissipated by evaporation or otherwise, they assume a lighter, fainter tint, as is well known to the fresco painter, but the oil or water colour painter never sees the colour in its simple hue unsustained by, and without the enrichment of, oils and gums. However this may be, whether actual decomposition takes place or not by the action of the lime on every kind of organic colour, it appears that the water-glass does not affect them in such wise to any appreciable extent, but, on the contrary, seems to impart to them a translucency not their own originally, or if in a degree their own, it has the enhancing effect of the shower on the rose, dyeing its native hue of a deeper, richer tinge.

December 1859. DANIEL MACLISE.

* The fixation of colour can be effected when this disturbance is very slight, as at the close of a day's work, but then it is less secure.

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Herr Kaulbach had just completed a stereochromic painting of large dimensions in the month of August last, in the cloisters of the Dominican monastery at Nuremberg. He recommended me to see it, as he had been trying some few novelties in the process of painting; as well as a new kind of ground. By the favour of the director Baron von Aufsess I had an opportunity of inspecting this picture. It has been executed on a ground of Portland cement and sand, such as is highly recommended by Professor Pettenkofer, of Munich. It is the only instance as yet in which this cement has been employed for this style of painting, if I except a trial I made with it myself; and I have reason to believe it would present some difficulty to the painter, in consequence of the dark nature of the plaster, which, especially when wet, might not be suitable for a subject requiring a light scale of colour; but for the work now noticed it appeared to answer very well, as the subject was one of gloom, and the light of the picture artificial.

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The latest experiment I have made in Stereochromy has proved the most successful. The picture is painted on a tablet formed of laths covered with three coatings of mortar ; the two under coatings of lime and river sand consisted of 1 part lime to 3 of sand, the intonaco 1-10th inch in thickness, of 1 part lime to 3 fine siliceous sand, such as is used by the artists in the New Palace at Westminster ; this upper stratum has been hand-floated somewhat roughly. My object had been to make this surface, and the whole composition of the tablet, to resemble as closely as possible the large panel in the Royal Gallery, so that it might fairly serve in regard to the process I shall have to adopt there. Before I commenced painting on it I wetted it over with a solution of limewater, and while it was still wet I began the figure, finishing as I progressed, and in half-an-hour the ground having become dry, I could see the effect of the portion I had completed. I then again wetted an adjoining piece, and so on to the end. In the mode of working I found I could freely, carelessly, use a stiff hog-hair brush to re-wet what I had painted without risk of displacing the colour, or in any degree injuring what I had finished. In one spot I wished to restore the ground after I had coloured it, and it was with some difficulty, and only by frequent and forcible use of a stiff brush and a sponge, that I could remove the colour. When quite dry next day, a solution of water-glass was formed of two parts water and one of the concentrated liquor imported from Berlin, and this solution having been twice applied the painting is now perfectly fixed. I have also to remark that in this case the water-glass for fixing the picture had been freely passed over it, with a large flat water-colour brush ; and I may further add that I have tried to use in its full force crimson lake (said to be particularly perishable), and as yet it remains without any apparent deterioration. This specimen having been thinly painted, water freely used, and the ground rendered very absorbent, I note these three conditions to be principal among the causes of the success of the experiment.

The diagrams subjoined show the difference of construction between the water-glass sprinkler and common syringe.

*Fig.* 1. *Water-glass Sprinkler. Section.*

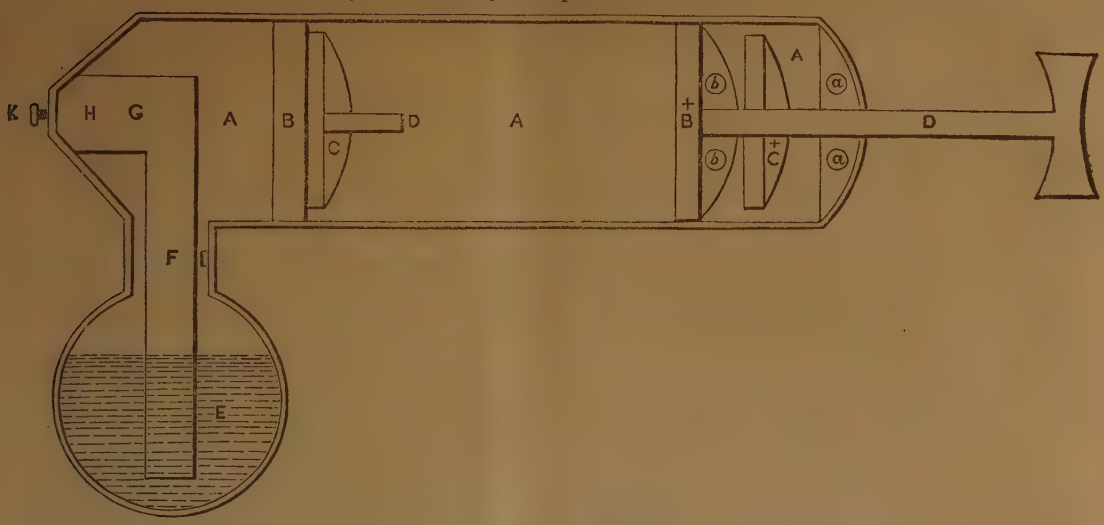


Fig. 1. A, A, A, interior of cylindrical barrel accessible to air through the air holes *a*, *a*. B, C, D piston, valve and rod driven forward, by which the valve C closes the air holes in B, so that B compresses the air in front of itself, while the external air is entering the barrel behind B through the holes *a*, *a*, else the piston B could not be driven forward. E, glass bottle containing the fluid which is under pressure of the the compressed air in front of B, through the neck of the bottle I. F, vertical tube in which the fluid ascends with a force equal to that of the downward pressure of the air on the surface of the fluid through I. G, head of water-tube perforated and fitting into the nozzle H of the cylinder, which is also correspondingly perforated (and is acted upon by two screws K, which increase or diminish the flow) so that the fluid becomes jetted forth in a continuous stream as long as the pressure is exercised. On the piston being retracted from B to B+, the valve C+, separating from B+, opens the air holes *b*, *b*, in the piston, and then the external air rushing through *a*, *a*, and *b*, *b*, fills the body of the cylinder. But for this provision the retraction of B+ would cause the water E to rise into the barrel retrograding.

*Fig.* 2. *Common Syringe. Section.*

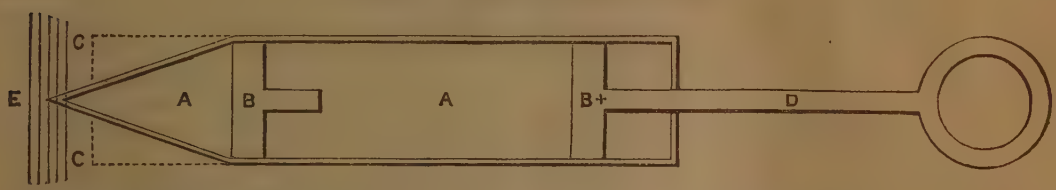


Fig. 2.—A, A, barrel of common syringe shaped to a pointed nozzle E, which has a single perforation. B, solid piston thrust forwards, by which the contained fluid is expelled through E. B+, piston retracted, by which motion vacuum is threatened in the barrel, and the water anticipates that state by rising in the barrel through the perforation E. In this syringe the piston is the immediate actor both in drawing and expelling the fluid. In the water-glass syringe the piston is immediate actor in respect to the air, through the medium of which it operates only in the expulsion of the water. The latter instrument is not self-supplying; the former is. C, C, indicates a square flat nozzle which, if linearly perforated, would admit of a broad diffusive jet, such as that for which the sprinkler has been specially constructed.

### Notes added after the Practice of Stereochromic painting of a Year and a Half.

The extremely absorbent ground procured by rough plastering does not appear to be so essential as I first supposed for the imbibing and setting of the painting by the water-glass.

After the lapse of a year and a half, I do not find that the hardened surface of the plaster-wall (carbonate of lime) prevents either the colours from being sucked instantly dry, or the water-glass from being imbibed, even where the wall is smoothest; the wall in question has been unfortunately prepared carelessly, and exhibits every variety of bad plastering. Discolouration is here and there very apparent over the whole surface of the wall, arising from unequal distribution of sand with the lime, but otherwise seems not to have any bad effect.

Tracing over a red or black paper on the wall can scarcely be effected when the plaster ground is rough; when smooth the line effected is clear, and can be very easily made by the stylus.

A ground of Portland cement, without any sand being mixed with it, is extremely absorbent, yet a painting on it is very difficult to fix, and when fixed appears many degrees darker than when first painted. The execution of the painting is rendered difficult in consequence of the wet colour being instantly sucked dry from the painting brush. Painting fixed by water-glass can, if necessary for alteration, be painted on and fixed again.

The quality of "impasto" (not now much in favour even in oil painting, where the sustaining nature of the vehicle secures for it an unctuous charm,) can hardly be reached, either in Fresco or Stereochromy. In both, if attempted by loading the pigment, it is apt to fall away, and at best looks only dry. If, however, the painter should deem the raised surface of the impasto desirable, it would be safer to have it secured for him by the plasterer, when spreading the ground. It would appear to be a quality more allied to modelling than painting.

Solid painting is very easily attainable, or rather it can scarcely be avoided, for even transparent colour in Stereochromy assumes a somewhat opaque and solid appearance, and the "luce di dentro" is not seen but in oil painting. However, some approach to this effect may be arrived at by keeping the white ground pure, and by endeavouring to finish the portion at one painting.

The granulated or ingrained surface, so popular in oil painting, achieved by passing transparent colour over a roughened ground, so as that the colour shall remain in the interstices, is attained very easily in Stereochromy.

Water-glass, if sprinkled profusely and frequently on the picture, will cause it to shine, and consequently darken it, giving also depth and lustre to the colours. Although the unreflecting or flatted appearance of the picture is deemed an essential requisite for mural painting, yet cases may be imagined when the shining surface would present no objection. In such case the picture should be painted of a lighter tone, so as to allow of the darkening glazing effect of the water-glass. If water-glass be applied to a Fresco-painting it will have the same deepening effect, which will, perhaps, interfere with its use to prevent the decay of such works.

So general is the taste for the glossy surface, that such quality alone will secure admiration, and gain for a picture the praise of fine colour, while the contemplation of works embrowned by repeated varnishings has in a certain degree vitiated public taste.

I notice that one of my early experiments in Stereochromy, which shines under too lavish a layer of water-glass, is always selected for praise in preference to another painted in the same hues but of flatted surface.

I notice when the wall is unequally prepared as to roughness and smoothness that the same quantity of water-glass applied to it will show a tendency to shine on the smoother portions only. If a uniform tint were required, and the plastering treated in an unequal way, such as having a smooth spot in an area of rougher trowelling, the uniformity of tint could not be effected, for the rough work looks darker because of the innumerable shadows in its interstices, and both surfaces will exhibit the above-named changes when the water-glass is applied.

The last experiment I have made has been to varnish with mastic varnish a figure painted and fixed in the stereochromic manner. This at least looks dark and rich enough.

There can be little doubt that the dry unshining surface which the painter seeks with such pains-taking both in Freco and Stereochromy is a source of distaste to the general public.

Glazing, a much esteemed expedient of the painter in oil colour, can be practised (but in less perfection) by the artist in what I may call the old and new Fresco styles. In the last, the transparent colour may be passed over that lying beneath, after ten minutes ; but in the old style of Fresco it cannot well be practised until the close of each day's work. While in oil painting it is not safe to try the process, in consequence of the under ground not being sufficiently dry, for two or three days.

Stereochromy is the only method of painting truly described by the term water-colour or aquarelle, being produced by water alone as a vehicle for the colours. What we name water colours are mixed with gum, honey, or other substance ; while distemper painting is enriched by size. This true water-colour painting has the great advantage of being readily rendered indestructible by an after process, the application of water glass, "a soluble alkaline silicate."

Barytes is a white pigment which I have made some experiments with, but I cannot see that it is in any degree preferable to white of zinc. When the plaster surface becomes so indurated as that it might not readily absorb the water-glass in the process of setting, recourse is sometimes had to rubbing the surface with pumice stone or sand paper. In doing so great care must be taken, for the sand in mixture with the lime is sometimes unequally distributed and where small masses of the former predominate, they crumble, and the surface becomes broken and pitted. Colour applied to these spots will appear darker than the same tint applied to the undisturbed surface.

The surface of the plastered wall should be treated uniformly, or if any variety of surface be admitted it should be with an intention. For instance, a greater or lesser amount of roughness might be desirable for the better expression of the surface of objects. But all accidental varieties of plastering increase greatly the artist's difficulties, making it necessary for him to deal with each change of surface by a different method of pencilling. In the case of an uniform tint, say of sky, being wanted, the trowelling, or floating, as it is called, of the plasterer, should be all of the same uniform treatment. Any variation in the handling of the trowel, for instance, any circular motion of it, leaving a rough or smooth course, will be easily apparent through any amount of colour passed over it.

It has been objected to zinc white, the white used for Stereochromic painting, that it is deficient in body. It has not the solid qualities, indeed, of lime or white lead ; but the artist soon learns to esteem it for the compensating qualities of delicacy and semi-transparency, exhibiting a very favourable contrast to the staring, arid, character of lime when used as a pigment, and taking into consideration the dangerous nature of this latter. Zinc white, from its delicate nature, allows the water-glass to penetrate through it to the wall, even when used in considerable quantity ; but a thin treatment of this pigment, as well as of many others, seems to be, for the above reason, desirable ; and this white (when used delicately over the warm white of the plastered wall, the mortar of which is tinged agreeably by its sand,) bears well out, and shows a very agreeable texture. All colours should be tempered by distilled water to as nearly as possible of the same consistency, if only for the reason of receiving the fixing water-glass with the same facility. If one colour be laid on thickly, and another transparently, this last will be more readily set.

The ordinary fresco ground is smoothly handled with an iron trowel. In getting this smoothness the lime is worked out to the surface, and so separated from the modifying qualities of the sand. The lime, therefore, acts readily on the colours, even from the ground, as well as from its more intimate admixture with them. Such a ground, if painted upon in the Stereochromic method, not having sufficient absorptive power, when the water-glass came to be applied, although the pellicle of colour would be set and hardened, yet as the water-glass would not readily be received through the colour into the wall, a great liability would be incurred of the colour falling off in flakes. For this reason the ground for water glass painting is always more or less rough, and is worked by the mason, in the process called floating, with a wooden hand float.

My experiments made during the course of a year and a half have not altered or deteriorated in the slightest degree. Colours said to be objectionable have been applied to various surfaces of plaster, as well as to a piece of white marble, to glass, delf, millboard, a piece of oak, deal, pipe-clay, and plaster of Paris. The colours have been laid on in their full force, again thinned with water, and then modified by white, the water-glass applied, and all have been rendered indelible ; some, such as the two last named, requiring only a more frequent application. Ivory black and French ultramarine and lake have been treated as successfully as the more admissible colours on all the above-named substances. As regards lake, its colour in Fresco or Stereochromy can never be richer than as we see it in powder, and it does not tell for much. There is a sort of colcothar much more intense than lake, as well as a rich deep burnt sienna, that amply supplies its place.

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In inserting some portions of correspondence on the subject of the preceding report, I take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments to those scientific professors and artists in Germany who so

readily and liberally assisted me in my researches during a visit to Berlin and Munich in the autumn of 1859, and subsequently by answering my inquiries respecting various practical details.

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LETTER FROM DR. PETTENKOFER TO MR. MACLISE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Munich, November 19, 1859.

SIR,

EXCUSE me that I only now answer your letter of the 12th October. I wished to wait till the sprinkler was ready for you. In a few days I shall forward the bellows-sprinkler to your address, and I hope it will arrive safely in London . . . . .

With regard to the use of this instrument I offer the following remarks. If you connect the bellows with the little air-vessel (wind-kessel), that is, with the rectangular pipe of the glass bottle in the stand, and lead the air from this by means of the straight pipe into the sprinkling bottle, you will be able to create a stream which is continuous, and which, though it remits, never intermits. The winding up of the bellows in this case must not be done too slowly. The painters here, however, generally prefer to avail themselves of an intermitting stream, which may be obtained by impelling the air out of the bellows direct into the sprinkling bottle, consequently emptying the air-vessel (wind-kessel). In treading the bellows, the centre of gravity of the person is changed in this way, viz., by throwing the centre of gravity, in winding up the bellows, on to the left foot, which rests on the little footstool next the bellows; and, in pressing out the bellows, on the right foot; at the same time mounting on the bellows as upon a stair. The right movement does not tire. If you tire, it shows that you have not attained the right movement, which, however, by a peculiar motion of the knees and swaying of the body, you soon acquire.*

As to the preparation of the ground, you will best effect your object by causing experiments to be made in the following manner:—Spread on a wall of brick, or on a plate of burnt clay, a mortar composed of three parts of coarse sand and one part of Portland cement, with the necessary quantity of water. This surface (not above half an inch thick), when still fresh, is covered with a thin coating of fine mortar,—the so-called sweating mortar—which consists of three parts of fine sand,—sand composed of carbonate of lime (kohlensaurem-kalk) is the best,—and one part of Portland cement, (or, if you wish the ground to be more absorbent, with Roman cement,) and soft water. The sand and cement for the sweating mortar must be rubbed through the same sieve. The fineness of the sieve must be regulated according to the requisite quality of the surface of the wall on which you wish to paint. The sweating mortar need not be thicker than between one and two twelfths of an inch. As soon as the upper layer has sufficiently sucked, it should be made even with the proper instrument, and when this is done throw on with the trowel some of the same sand which has been used for the sweating mortar; as much as will stick to the wet wall. The sand must be as dry as possible, so that it may easily suck up the moisture from the wall. After some time (a quarter of an hour) take off the sand with a sharp-edged iron ruler, and shave off at the same time as much of the upper crust of the sweating mortar as to leave the surface rough to the finger, so that a drop of water cannot rest upon it, but is quickly absorbed. After that throw dry sand again upon the wall, as much as will stick, and let it dry out. Smaller surfaces can be prepared and treated with sand by one mason, but two masons are requisite for larger spaces; one to apply the sand to the parts the other has prepared. If the sand is thrown upon a dry surface it does not take effect. After the wall has been well dried and the cement is hardened, sweep away the remaining sand with a not too stiff hair broom. Then wet the prepared surface with a saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia (kohlensaurem-ammoniak) in water, either by wiping it over with a large broad brush, or, for larger surfaces, applying it with a common sprinkler. As the ammonia smells strongly, it is necessary, in preparing large surfaces, to obtain an immediate draught of air by means of open windows and chimney. The wall is now prepared for painting.

As regards the water-glass, only kali water-glass should be used. It is composed of quartz powder and purified (gereinigte) potass 3 3 3, according to Fuchs's direction. The solution of this kali water-glass, of 1·2 specific gravity, is mixed with the fourteenth part of a caustic alkali (ätzkali-lauge) of 1·33 specific gravity, thus forming what may be called the fixing water-glass. This, in the actual fixing, is generally diluted with one quarter part of water.

Should you have any doubts as to the process, or find any difficulty in trying it, I beg you to let me know. Professor Hofmann, who lives near you, will perhaps clear up any doubt.

I am, &c.,

Dr. M. PETTENKOFER.

D. Maclise, Esq., R.A.

* The instrument here described has, after all, not arrived.

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LETTER FROM HERR DIELITZ, OF THE BERLIN MUSEUM, TO MR. MACLISE.

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR, Berlin, November 21, 1859.

I HAVE received your letter of the 15th. I proceed to answer the questions you have addressed to me respecting some details in the Stereochromic method of painting. You ask, "If water-glass has been mixed with the cement spread on your tablet?"

1. The tablet, formed of ordinary mortar, is again covered with a layer of cement, which layer contains no water-glass.

2. But the cement of the tablet afterwards (and before you began to paint) received a slight wash of water-glass. Without that operation the layer of cement would have been ill adapted to imbibe the colour.

3. The degree of smoothness in the cement depends entirely on the taste of the painter. If you prefer a smooth ground for your work, you have only to use a finer sand. If you like a rough ground, use a coarser sand.

4. The proportions which we commonly adopt in forming a cement are, one part of lime to two or three of sand, accordingly as the lime is more or less rich. Everything depends on the quality of this last material, which differs much according to the geological conformation of the quarries whence it is procured.

Begging you to make use of me in any way in which I can serve you,

I have, &c.,

D. Maclise, Esq., R.A. F. DIELITZ.

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LETTER FROM HERR DIELITZ TO THE SECRETARY.

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR, Berlin, September 3, 1860.

I HAVE obtained the necessary information respecting the question of the employment of lime-white instead of zinc-white in mural painting; and I have to acquaint you that the lime-white is considered decidedly inadmissible, because the water-glass and the lime do not agree. On my observing that the lime which forms one of the ingredients of the ground of the painting ought on this account to be also

opposed to the water-glass, and might consequently interfere with and hinder the success of the method, I was answered that in the latter case the water-glass, assimilating with the sand, the other ingredient in the ground, is no longer exposed to the influence of the lime. I am too little initiated into the mysteries of chemistry to decide how far this argument is well founded; but I believe it would be safest to abstain from the use of lime-white in the painting.

I then spoke of Mr. Maclise's statement respecting the unsatisfactory result of his use of the water-glass which I sent him. The sum of the explanation I have had is, that the operation of fixing depends on so many circumstances that it is impossible, without being present, to prescribe invariable and certain rules on this subject. Experience alone can overcome the obstacles with which, in different cases, the operator may have to contend.

Lastly, I also inquired as to the quantity of diluted water-glass which would suffice to fix a surface of the extent you named. The quantity reckoned would be about 30 Berlin quarts, (the Berlin quart is very nearly the same as the London quart, four making a gallon); remembering, however, that the calculation would depend on many particulars, of which it is impossible to judge without witnessing them on the spot. At present there is no water-glass ready in the ateliers of the Museum. There will be a supply in about a month.

Accept, Sir, the assurance, &c.,

Sir Charles L. Eastlake. F. Dielitz.

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Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Maclise.

Dresden, September 7, 1860.

. . . In Berlin I did not omit to see Herr Dielitz. I found him most ready to give me information. Most of the questions I put to him (from your list) he answered at once. One or two others he replied to by a note, which I can show you hereafter; but I give you the substance now in the enclosed "Queries and Answers." He gave me the address of some manufacturers who prepare the water-glass; Kuhnheim & Co., 26 Linden Strasse. On going to them I found that they prepared two sorts. One is the soda or natron water-glass; the other is the kali or potass water-glass. It seems that Professor Pettenkofer inclines to the latter. [See a subsequent letter from Munich.] To make sure, I ordered a large stone bottle of each. . . . The usual mode is to dilute the water-glass, as prepared, with two parts of water to one of water-glass. When so diluted, a painting 50 feet long by 12 high would require about thirty quarts (English measure) to fix it; consequently, ten quarts of the concentrated water-glass.

Queries* and Answers.

1. Is it the practice of Kaulbach to leave the white wall when he considers it desirable; as, for instance, in a large mass of white drapery; or would he use the white pigment?

The painter may please himself. The white wall may be left or not, according to his practice.

2. Is the use of colours unmixed with white of zinc recommended, as securing more transparency?

The colours may be used without white in cases where depth is required, and in short when the artist pleases.

3. May lime-white be used?

No. See also Herr Dielitz's written reply.

4. Is much water used with the colours?

The painter may please himself. Much depends on the season of the year and the state of the atmosphere.

5. Is the process called "hatching" generally adopted?

There is no objection to it; it depends only on tha habit of the painter.

6. May not the water-glass be applied with a soft brush instead of the syringe in the fixing process?

No. The syringe alone is to be used, and carefully, so that the water-glass be everywhere equal.

7. May not the process of imbuing the wall with water-glass previously to painting be dispensed with?

It is quite unnecessary; it is no longer done.

8. (Reference to the water-glass sent from Berlin, which failed to fix a painting in three applications.) Would not one or two applications of a strong solution of water-glass be as efficient as three or four of a weak solution. The former would be less liable to disturb the colour?

It is better to use a diluted solution repeatedly till the painting is fixed. The painting must not shine.

9. How long will the water-glass keep before it loses its power?

Herr Dielitz has seen it used after three years. It does not appear to be the worse for time; it only acquires a slight yellowish-brownish tint. It has such a tint in a certain degree at first.

10. In a painting which is to occupy a year in its execution, may the artist wait till the painting is finished, before setting it; or would it be well to fix it in portions, as he progresses with his work?

If the painting can be kept uninjured, it is better to wait till it is finished. If fixed in parts there would be a danger of the result of the operation being unequal.

11. Why does Kaulbach recommend a very rough ground?

Only, it is supposed, because the mere colour remains firmer. When the work is fixed, all surfaces are alike. Kaulbach's practice in this respect is considered arbitrary and peculiar.

12. Many of the smaller paintings in the lower rooms of the new Museum at Berlin seem painted in Stereochromy on a smooth ground. Had the artists any difficulties to overcome in consequence?

It is not supposed that they had. The smoothness or roughness of the ground seems to be matter of choice.

13. After setting the painting with water-glass, can the artist return with water-colours, and again set the retouched portion?

Yes, if the setting is not too strong. The weaker the setting the easier the retouching. It is difficult to confine the refixing to the retouched portion, and it is desirable that the fixing should be as equal as possible.

With regard to the fixing process, Herr Dielitz remarked that experience alone must guide the artist or operator. Some colours, such as the ochres, receive the water-glass well; others, such as cobalt, require a longer application before they can be fixed.

I am, &c.

C. L. Eastlake.

D. Maclise, Esq., R.A.

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Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Maclise.

Munich, September 14, 1860.

. . . . . While in this city I was anxious to see Professor Pettenkofer . . . . . .

I asked him which was to be preferred, the kali (potass) water-glass, or the natron (soda) water-glass. He says he is now convinced that the kali is quite safe, while the other is apt to come up on the surface of the painting.

He says decidedly that lime must not be used for the white, but only zinc-white.

He thinks it better to finish the whole picture before fixing any portion.

He recommends the machine which he described in his letter to you, as preferable to the sprinkler, as it is less fatiguing. The artists find that the sprinkler (when used for wetting the surface only during

* Suggested by Mr. Maclise.

painting) tires the arm, so that it is not easy to execute with delicacy for a time afterwards.

He showed me a wall-painting in his rooms. (He now lives in the Residenz, and I don't know whether you saw the painting). The figure (a peasant girl), with landscape, sky, and steps in front, occupies three or four feet in height; the wall beyond is painted in compartments and arabesques; so that the whole work is about 15 feet high by about 8 wide. The whole, he says, was fixed by the machine in two hours.

The ground was not common mortar (lime and sand), but cement. Portland cement he says is the best that can be used. He assumes that your ground is composed of that cement (which he recommended you to use as the ground of the painting), because it can be smoother in surface than the ordinary ground. Though smooth, it absorbs readily; whereas if the ordinary ground is used it should be rougher, to assist the absorption; and this is the whole explanation of Kaulbach's rough ground; at least so far as any reason beyond mere fancy can be assigned.

He says you must not be alarmed if, after sufficient fixing, a little colour comes away. He struck one of the flat red painted compartments (round the central figure above described) with a white towel, and showed me that it was tinged a little with red. He rubbed his fingers over the same place, and after a time said, Now no more will come away; it is fixed underneath, and nothing would have been gained to fix the superficial dust.

He showed me the colours (on the painted wall) that were difficult to fix. Black is one, cobalt another, chrome red a third. He says he recommended you, and he still recommends you, to use a little *caustic potass* with the water-glass in fixing, in the proportion of 1 of caustic potass to 15 of water-glass. The caustic potass is to be added before fixing.

But in order to fix the three colours above-named the caustic potass is to be omitted; the water-glass then remains longer liquid. In fixing such colours the pencil or brush may be used.

I asked him whether the brush might not be used everywhere. He admitted that, after the first fixing, so that the colours cannot be easily disturbed, the brush might be used. But whatever the mode of operation the liquid should not be allowed to run down. The fixing with the sprinkler is much longer than fixing with the brush.

I asked him about the degree of dilution for the concentrated water-glass. His answer was that for the ordinary ground the proportion of 2 parts of water to 1 of water-glass was right, because the wall does not absorb so much; but when the ground is cement, as above described, the proportion should be 1 of water to 2 of water-glass.

He was not quite sure whether the water-glass used in the Museum at Berlin is kali alone or a mixture of kali and soda. The question could be referred to Herr Dielitz, if necessary.

It seems that even in the open air here water-glass has lasted, while frescoes (on the same building) have decayed.

I am, &c.

D. Maclise, Esq., R.A. C. L. Eastlake.

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Names of the principal colours used in Germany in the Stereochrome or water-glass method of painting:—

Weiss.
Hell Oker.
Gold Oker.
Dunkel Oker.
Umbra.
Gebrannte Umbra.
Gebrannter Hell Oker.
Gebrannter Dunkel Oker.
Gebrannte Terra di Siena.
Graue Erde.
Hell Oxid.
Mittel Oxid.
Violett Oxid.
Hell Blau.
Dunkel Blau.
Hell Blaugrün.
Mittel Blaugrün.
Dunkel Blaugrün.
Hell Grün.
Grün Oxid.
Dunkel Grün.
Hell Roth.
Braunschwarz.
Braun Oxid.
Hell Kadmium.
Dunkel Kadmium.

November 7, 1859.

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I believe, notwithstanding all my postcripts and added notes to the Report on Stereochromy, I have forgotten to allude to the effect I was so pleased to witness in Berlin of the power of shedding, by means of the sprinkler, a spray of coloured water over any portion of the wall-painting where it might be deemed necessary. I made, a few days since, some very easy and pleasing changes in hues by this method, the colour of course being very much diluted so as readily to pass through the very small perforations of the instrument. There is another remark to make with regard to this instrument. I have said that if an ordinary syringe were provided with a mouth-piece perforated and constructed like those I purchased in Berlin, it would have the same effect. When I conjectured this, I thought the glass bulb, for the reception of the water or water-glass, which is affixed to the syringe and supplies it, might be dispensed with, and thereby lighten it and render its use less fatiguing. I find, however, that the fluid must be supplied to the present machine in the way it is, for the necessary smallness of the apertures would prevent its imbibing the fluid, as in the manner of an ordinary syringe, from a detached receptacle, at least in sufficient quantity.

Danl. Maclise.

March 27, 1861.

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No. 4.

## MEMORANDUM BY MR. RICHARD BURCHETT RESPECTING THE AUTHORITIES CONSULTED BY HIM FOR THE TUDOR PORTRAITS.

Department of Science and Art,
South Kensington,

Dear Sir, February 14, 1860.

I beg to enclose some notes on the authorities consulted by me in the series of portraits I have recently had the honour of executing for the Palace at Westminster.

It was my endeavour to make each figure as accurate in all its details as possible, both in costume and in portraiture, and I believe the heraldry is also correct. My object was to secure, by such means, a series of true effigies of the personages represented in their habits as they lived.

The period at which the copies were executed was peculiarly fortunate, as, in consequence of the exhibition at Manchester, I became aware of the existence of many portraits to which I should probably otherwise have remained a stranger; and from the great kindness I experienced, and the interest taken in the work by the owners of the originals, I was enabled to avail myself fully of the advantages this knowledge afforded. In some cases pictures of the highest value were brought to me by their possessors for my use.

I proceed to enumerate the works I have consulted, giving the owners' names, and also a brief note of the extent to which the authorities were followed.

I have, &c.

Sir Chas. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., R. Burchett.
&c. &c. &c.

| Personages represented. | Authorities. |
|---|---|
| 1. Henry VII. Except in the action of the hands, no liberty has been taken; the costume is that of the authority. | A small copy executed by order of Charles II. by Remée, from the large picture by Holbein, containing full-length portraits of Henry VII., Elizabeth of York, his Queen, Henry VIII., and Queen Jane Seymour. The original picture was destroyed in the fire at Whitehall; the copy has been engraved by Vertue, and is now in the collection at Hampton Court. A cast from the bronze figure by Torrigiano, on the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, was the principal authority for the head. |
| 2. Elizabeth of York. The pose and costume as in the authority. | The same picture, and her effigy on the same tomb. |
| 3. Prince Arthur. The head only adopted. | The only authority discoverable for this figure was a picture ascribed to Mabuse, of which there are several repetitions, representing the four children of Henry VII. when young; they are seated round a table. The picture copied is in the Hampton Court collection. |
| 4. Katharine of Aragon. The costume as in the miniature. | A contemporary miniature, to the waist, in the possession of the Duke of Buccleugh. The miniature contains the monkey. |
| 5. Henry VIII. The colour of the costume and the ornaments on it from the picture at Windsor. | The picture by Remée above mentioned, also a half-length by Holbein, from the royal collection at Windsor, in a similar dress, and a portrait from the collection at Hampton Court painted earlier in life. |
| 6. Anne Boleyn. Only the colour of the costume has been modified. | A small contemporary picture, to the waist; painter unknown. The property of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. |
| 7. Jane Seymour. The costume from the picture by Remée; the dog also. | The picture by Remée before mentioned. A small Holbein in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. A picture in the collection of the Marquis of Aylesbury; and an engraving from the fine picture the property of the Duke of Bedford. |
| 8. Anne of Cleves. The costume from Hollar's etching; the colour as suggested by Colonel Meyrick's miniature. The miniature extends only to the bosom. | An etching by Hollar, half-length, apparently from a miniature now in the possession of Col. Meyrick, which is very probably that which Holbein was sent by Henry VIII. to paint. A sketch was made from the miniature while it was in the Manchester Exhibition; and I was further assisted by a miniature in the collection of the Duke of Buccleugh. |
| 9. Katharine Howard. The upper part of the picture is a copy from the miniature. | A miniature, to the waist, also the property of the Duke of Buccleugh. |
| 10. Katharine Parr. Only the action of the hands has been altered from the original. | A full-length, life-size picture of the time, in the collection of the Earl of Denbigh. The picture is executed in a very bold and peculiar manner, like that of a hand practised in tempera. |
| 11. Edward VI. A copy in every respect from the picture, the legs only being added. | A very fine Holbein (three quarters' length) from the royal collection at Windsor. |
| 12. Queen Mary. The costume from the Antiquaries' picture, except an alteration in colour. | A very fine Lucas De Heere in the possession of the Rev. Heneage Finch, and another fine De Heere, a half length, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. |
| 3. Philip II. of Spain. Costume from the picture. | A fine picture, half length, said to be by Titian, in the collection of Earl Stanhope. |
| 14. Queen Elizabeth. A copy in every respect from the picture. | A picture by De Heere in the collection at Hampton Court, representing Queen Elizabeth and two ladies of her court invited to pleasure by Juno, Minerva, and Venus; the figures are full length, and about twelve inches high. |
| 15. Louis XII. of France. The costume principally from Veil Castel. | A very fine missal illumination the property of Lord Taunton, inscribed with the name of the king, representing him at prayer attended by his patron saints; no doubt a leaf from one of his books of devotion. Count Veil Castel's work on French costume, containing representations from contemporary sources, of the kings of France, was also used. |
| 16. Princess Mary. 17. Charles Brandon. The costume of both figures suggested by the picture. | Both from a contemporary picture, to the waist, painter unknown, in the collection of the Duke of Bedford. From the Strawberry Hill collection. |
| 18. Marchioness of Dorset. A copy from the authority, to its extent. | A very fine De Heere, to the waist, the property of the Rev. Heneage Finch, representing the Marchioness and her second husband, Adrian Stokes; some of the details of the costume are from her tomb in Westminster Abbey. |
| 19. Lady Jane Grey. The costume from the portrait engraved in Lodge. | A picture in the collection of Earl Spencer. It is engraved in Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, and ascribed by him to De Heere. Also the portrait engraved in Lodge, a half length, and old engravings. |
| 20. Lord Guildford Dudley. The head only used. | A picture, to the waist, in the possession of Col. North, M.P. There was great difficulty in obtaining any authority for this figure. No record is known to exist of any portrait of this nobleman, nor is there any engraving catalogued of such picture. |
| 21. James IV. of Scotland. The head only copied from the sources referred to. | Several scarce old engravings. |

| Personages represented. | Authorities. |
|---|---|
| 22. Princess Margaret. The picture, to its extent. | A picture, to the waist, in the collection of the Marquis of Lothian, ascribed to Holbein. |
| 23. Douglas, Earl of Angus. The head copied from the picture. | From a picture, head only, in the royal collection at Windsor. |
| 24. James V. of Scotland.<br>25. Mary of Guise. | A picture, apparently of the time, in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. |
| 26. Mary Queen of Scots. The costume from the full-length portrait at Hampton Court; the rosary is painted from one worn by Queen Mary, now in the possession of the Howard family, Corbie Castle. | A very fine miniature by Janet, once the property of Charles I., and now in the Royal collection at Windsor. A fac-simile of a larger drawing by the same artist in the collection of the Louvre; and a full-length portrait, of the time of James or Charles I., at Hampton Court. |
| 27. Francis II. of France. The head copied from the picture. | A picture by Janet, a head only, in the collection at Hampton Court. |
| 28. Lord Darnley. Elstracke's print is the authority for the costume, and is followed in the attitude. | Portraits, said to be by Lucas de Heere, in the collection at Hampton Court; and an old engraving by Elstracke. This print, representing Queen Mary and her husband in very rich dresses, is said to be unique. |

R. BURCHETT.
February 14, 1860.

No. 5.

## LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Whitehall, March 18, 1861.

I HAVE received the Queen's commands to notify to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, which accompanied your letter of the 12th instant.

Her Majesty has directed the Lords Commissioners of Her Treasury to submit to Parliament estimates in conformity with the recommendations contained in the Report.

I am, &c.,
G. C. LEWIS.

Sir C. L. Eastlake,
&c. &c.
Fine Arts Commission,
Palace of Westminster.

LONDON:
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# FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES

OF

# THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

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The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have the honour to submit herewith their Fourth Annual Report.

By a Treasury Minute dated 3rd July 1860, the Earl Somers has been added to their number.

Accordingly the Board of Trustees is at present composed as follows :—

Earl Stanhope (Chairman).
William Smith, Esq. (Deputy Chairman).
The Lord President of the Council (for the time being).
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
Earl Somers.
The Lord Elcho, M.P.
The Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Lord Herbert.
The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Honourable B. Disraeli, M.P.
The Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P.
Sir Francis Palgrave.
Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.
William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, M.P.
Thomas Carlyle, Esq.
William H. Carpenter, Esq.

Since the day of the last Report (24 April 1860) up to the present day, the number of meetings held by the Trustees is 8, and from the 9th of February 1857, when the Trustees commenced their duties, 46.

In their former Reports the Trustees have given the list of 35 donations offered and accepted. Up to the present time that list may be continued as follows :—

36. Joseph Lancaster, 1711—1838.
Presented by Samuel Sharwood, Esq., April 1860.

37. John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, 1731—1783.
Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Presented by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. June 1860.

38. Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards First Earl of Salisbury, 1563—1612.
Presented by David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh, July 1860.

39. Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards Viscount Dorchester, 1572—1631.
Painted by Cornelius Janssen. Presented by Felix Slade, Esq., November 1860.

40. Lady Carleton
Painted by Cornelius Janssen. Presented by Felix Slade, Esq., November 1860.

41. The Right Honourable William Pitt, 1759—1806.
A Marble Bust by Nollekens. Presented by Earl Granville, K.G., March 1861.

42. Lord Auckland, 1745—1814.
A Drawing in water colours by Edridge, dated 1809. Presented by Earl Stanhope, April 1861.

The purchases made were stated by the Trustees in their former Reports as amounting to 62. They have now increased, as the following list will show, to 80 :—

63. James Bruce the Abyssinian Traveller, 1730—1794.
Painter unknown. Purchased May 1860.

64. Charles Dibdin the Patriotic Song Writer, 1745—1814.
Painted by T. Phillips in 1799. Purchased June 1860.

65. Wordsworth the Poet, 1770—1850.
Painted by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. Purchased June 1860.

66. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1531—1588.
Painter unknown. Purchased June 1860.

67. Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, 1588—1679.
Painter unknown. Purchased June 1860.

68. King James the First, 1566—1625.
Painted by Van Somer. Purchased July 1860.

69. Queen Elizabeth, 1533—1603.
A Miniature. Painted by Hilliard in 1572. Purchased July 1860.

70. Alexander Pope, 1688—1744.
Attended by Mrs. Martha Blount or his sister Mrs. Rackett.
Full length figures. Painted by Jervas. Purchased November 1860.

71. Sir Christopher Wren, 1632—1723.
Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1711. Purchased November 1860.

72. John Locke, 1632—1704.
Painted by S. Brownover. Purchased November 1860.

73. Dr. John Owen, 1616—1683.
Painter unknown. Purchased November 1860.

74. The Honourable Horace Walpole, 1717—1797.
Painter unknown. Purchased February 1861.

75. Thomas Moore the Poet, 1779—1852.
A Marble Bust, by Christopher Moore. Executed in 1842. Purchased February 1861.

76. Elizabeth Fry, 1780—1845.
A Miniature. Painted by Drummond. Purchased February 1861.

77. Robert Southey, LL.D., 1774—1843.
A Drawing, by Edridge, dated 1804. Purchased February 1861.

78. Hogarth, 1697—1764.
A terra-cotta Bust, by Roubiliac. Purchased March 1861.

79. Sir Eyre Coote, 1726—1783.
Painter uncertain. Purchased March 1861.

80. His Majesty King George the Fourth, 1762—1820.
Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Purchased March 1861.

It will be observed that in the lists of this year, both of donations and of purchases, the mention of busts occurs for the first time. The question came before the Trustees in a practical form at their meeting of 25th February 1861, by the offer of the bust of Thomas Moore for sale. Then, as the minutes of that day state: "After careful deliberation as to the extent to which the objects of the gallery might admit of various modes of portraiture, the Trustees unanimously agreed to the purchase of the bust, being the first received in this collection."

In

In Easter week of this year, as in Easter week of the preceding, the Trustees opened the Gallery without restriction during the whole of the three first days, and made arrangements for the reception of a large number of holiday visitors. The weather, however, was extremely unfavourable, and the number of visitors was consequently less than had been anticipated. On the Monday there were 279; on the Tuesday, 228; and on the Wednesday, 286.

In the course of the present year the rule which the Trustees had laid down, requiring tickets of admission on the Wednesdays and Saturdays as the public days, has been gradually and cautiously relaxed. Finding that no inconvenience or injury arose, the Trustees had much pleasure in passing a resolution on the 14th of March last, dispensing with the use of tickets altogether. On the Wednesdays and Saturdays, therefore, any visitor who may present himself is free to enter. In these, and nearly all their other arrangements, the Trustees have found serious disadvantage from the very limited space at their disposal. The present apartments are too small for the free circulation of the public, while, upon the walls, the portraits are inconveniently pressed together without the possibility of any classification, and scarce any space is now remaining for fresh accessions, whether by purchase or donation. The Trustees, therefore, desire to express a hope that the question of larger and more commodious apartments for this growing collection may, ere long, engage the serious attention both of the Government and of the Houses of Parliament.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

*George Scharf,*
Secretary.

29, Great George Street, Westminster,
18 April 1861.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

# FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

# TRUSTEES

OF THE

# NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE

# LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

*(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *April* 1861.

197.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# FOURTH REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

# EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart., &c. &c.

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

[*Price 2s. 6d.*]

# PLAN

OF THE

# KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE

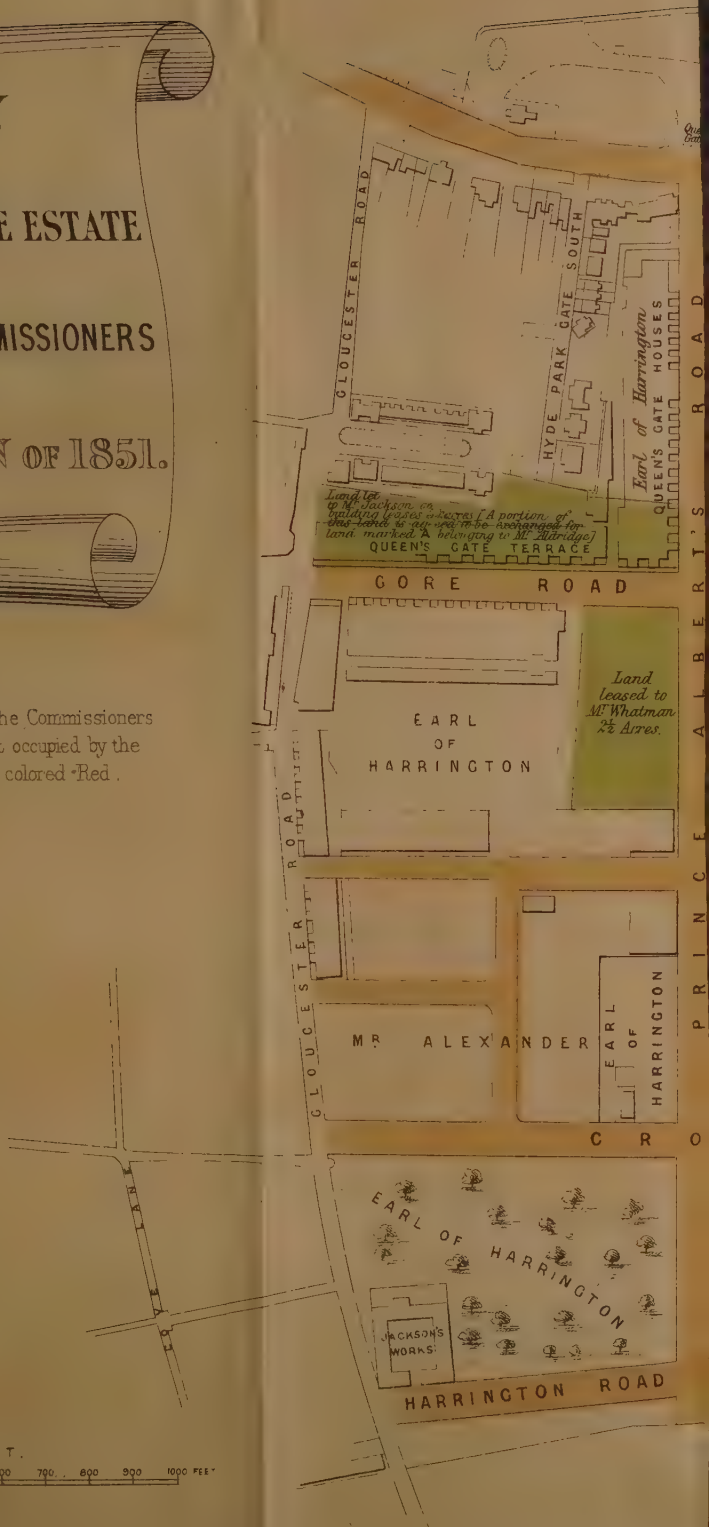
OF

# HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

# EXHIBITION OF 1851.

N.B. The green color indicates the Commissioners Estate, except that portion of it occupied by the Horticultural Society, which is colored Red.


GLOUCESTER ROAD
HYDE PARK GATE SOUTH
Earl of Harrington
QUEEN'S GATE HOUSES
Land let to Mr Jackson on building leases 21 years [A portion of this land is agreed to be exchanged for land marked 2 belonging to Mr Eldridge]
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE
GORE ROAD
Land leased to Mr Whatman 2¼ Acres.
EARL OF HARRINGTON
GLOUCESTER ROAD
MR ALEXANDER
EARL OF HARRINGTON
EARL OF HARRINGTON
JACKSONS WORKS
HARRINGTON ROAD
PRINCE ALBERT'S ROAD

SCALE OF FEET.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET

Day & Son Lith.rs to the Queen

# FOURTH REPORT

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# THE COMMISSIONERS

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TO THE

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2110.

1861.

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# FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., &c. &c.

*One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

---

Sir,

In conformity with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon us on the 2nd December 1851, we have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of its being laid before Her Majesty for Her approbation, this, the Fourth Report of our proceedings as Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

It appears unnecessary to repeat on the present occasion the statements made by us in our former Reports explanatory of the objects for which we received our incorporation as a permanent Commission, or to do more than briefly recapitulate the general results of our labours up to the date of our Third Report on the 12th April 1856, as set forth in that Report.

It was shown by us on that occasion that the various steps requisite for perfecting the Kensington Gore Estate, and rendering it fit for the national objects to which it was intended to apply it, were then nearly completed; that in the three years that had elapsed since our scheme for the promotion of Art and Science in their practical bearings upon productive industry was put forward, the most marked and satisfactory results had been attained, and that Parliament had recognized the importance of the objects in view by liberal pecuniary contributions, and had enabled the Government to give practical effect to the public demand for increased means of instruction in Science and Art by the establishment and development of the

Third Report.

large and important Department of Science and Art devoted to that especial purpose, and the benefits of which were made to extend over the whole country, instead of being confined to the metropolis.

After pointing out that satisfactory relations had been established between the Government and ourselves, and arrangements made for securing harmony of action in all that related to the appropriation of the site purchased at the joint expense of the public and the Royal Commission, we alluded to the recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery appointed in the year 1853, in favour of the removal of the National Gallery to the Kensington Gore Estate, and we specified numerous collections and museums connected with Science and Art that had been either established or largely extended since the date of our Second Report. The results of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were referred to by us as serving to confirm the conclusions at which the experience of the Exhibition of 1851 had already compelled us to arrive, as to the importance of systematically imparting instruction in Science and Art to the industrial classes of the community, to enable them to maintain their position in the markets of the world; and we showed in conclusion, how a practical beginning had been made, with the support of Parliament, towards the realization of the comprehensive scheme in contemplation of which the Kensington Gore Estate was purchased, by means of the erection of the structure now known as the South Kensington Museum, which, whilst being sufficiently extensive to provide for the more immediate wants of the public, would not interfere with the ultimate adoption of measures calculated to make permanent provision for those wants on a scale worthy of the nation.

It will now be our duty to report to you, for submission to Her Majesty, the various steps that have been taken by us in the discharge of the duties graciously entrusted to us by Her Majesty, in the period of five years that has elapsed since the presentation of our Third Report.

It will probably be more convenient that, instead of attempting to follow a strict chronological order in reporting our proceedings, we should rather describe them in connexion with the several

subjects to which they respectively relate; and we will accordingly commence by pointing out the altered position occupied by us towards the Government in respect of the ownership of the Kensington Gore Estate at the present period, as compared with that existing at the time of our last Report, together with a statement of the circumstances which have led to the change in question.

Circumstances leading to dissolution of partnership with Government.

National Gallery question.

In conformity with the recommendation of the National Gallery Committee of 1853, to which reference was made in our Third Report, Her Majesty's Government addressed a communication to us in the early part of 1856, in which they requested to be informed whether we were prepared to convey to them a site on our estate sufficient for the erection of a National Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surrounding space; and, if so, what were the precise boundaries of the space which we would be prepared to give up for this object. To this communication we returned a reply to the effect that we were prepared to give up so much of the estate as might be required for the site of the new National Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surrounding space, to the intent that it might be vested in the Commissioners of Public Works in trust for the proposed object, such portion of the estate to be taken from the main block lying within the great boundary roads. We added, with reference to the request to be informed of the precise boundaries of the space which we would be willing to give up for the purpose, that, in the absence of more precise information as to the nature and extent of the building intended to be erected, we could only declare our readiness to place at the disposal of the Government so much of the main block as might be needed for the full and complete execution of any plan for the erection of the National Gallery that might be subsequently decided upon.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly introduced a Bill into the House of Commons in June 1856, entitled, "A Bill to provide a Site for a new National Gallery," with a view of giving effect to the recommendations of the National Gallery Committee of that House, by securing the requisite site on the Kensington Gore Estate. On the second reading of the Bill, however, on the 27th June 1856, an amendment was moved by Lord Elcho, and carried against the

Government by a majority of 153 to 145, to the effect that "An humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to determine the site of the new National Gallery, and to report on the desirableness of combining with it the Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853."

It should here be observed, however, that the recommendation of that Committee in favour of the issue of a Royal Commission related solely to the second of the two subjects referred to in Lord Elcho's amendment, and that the Committee, in fact, decided, by a majority of 8 to 3, against referring the question of the site of the Gallery to a Royal Commission.

National Gallery Site Commission.

Her Majesty was pleased, in conformity with the address of the House of Commons, to issue Her Royal Commission in the sense indicated in the Address, on the 17th December 1856, the Commissioners appointed being six in number, viz., Lord Broughton, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor Faraday, Mr. Richard Ford, and Mr. George Richmond.

The more important part of the evidence given before the Commission in favour of the adoption of the Kensington Gore site will be found in Appendix A.

The Commissioners finally reported in June 1857 in favour of retaining the National Gallery on its present site in Trafalgar Square, after coming to an unanimous resolution that, "after the consideration of the various sites suggested to the Commissioners, they are of opinion that their choice is confined to the site of the present National Gallery, if sufficiently enlarged, and the estate at Kensington Gore."

It appears, however, that of the original number of six Commismissioners, three only, viz., Lord Broughton, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cockerell, concurred in this Report, one of the remainder (Mr. Richmond) having opposed it, and voted in favour of the site of the Kensington Gore Estate, another (Professor Faraday) having declined to vote, and the third (Mr. Ford) having resigned shortly after his appointment.

Since the presentation of this Report, no further steps have been taken in reference to the question of the site of the new National Gallery beyond a notice being given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the commencement of the Session of 1858 for the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire into the proposed sites for a National Picture Gallery, and into the plans for the enlargement of the British Museum." This notice of motion fell to the ground owing to the change of Government which took place immediately afterwards.

The temporary arrangements made for the custody and exhibition in the meantime of a portion of the pictures belonging to the National Gallery, for which no room can be found in the present Gallery, will be referred to at a later part of this Report.

Matters having arrived at this position, and there being no immediate prospect of Her Majesty's Government being enabled to take any effectual steps for putting an end to the state of uncertainty that had so long existed, we found ourselves compelled early in 1858 seriously to consider our own position. While on the one hand the Government and the general public had derived the advantages to which it will be our duty presently to refer, from the purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate,—a purchase originated by ourselves, and towards which we had so largely contributed; on the other hand we had ourselves obtained no return whatever for our outlay, beyond the few reserved rents for houses on the estate in the occupation of tenants, for the grazing of the land, &c. And whilst waiting for the decision of the Government on the subject of the National Gallery and the other institutions under Government control, we had been precluded from all independent action or from carrying into execution any plans of our own for a period of more than five years.

Although we remained as earnest as ever in our desire to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in promoting the plans for the development of which the joint purchase of the estate was made in 1852, it appeared to us to be neither desirable nor advantageous that the existing state of uncertainty and inaction should be further prolonged; and we therefore decided to address to the Government the communication which will be found in Appendix B.

Offer to dissolve partnership with Government.

In that communication, after referring to the peculiar nature of the tenure of the estate, rendered necessary by its divided ownership, and pointing out that the position occupied by us in relation to the Government had tended seriously to interfere with the prosecution of our plans for the advancement of Science and Art, we stated that if the Government had arrived at the conviction that it was no longer advantageous to carry out the original plan by means of a joint partnership with the Commission, we had on our part come to the conclusion that it would be right for us to offer to relieve the Government from any existing embarrassment by taking upon ourselves the entire execution of our own plans for the promotion of Science and Art in the manner that might appear to us best adapted for the purpose, and in conformity with the principles and objects set forth in our Second Report. We then proceeded to express our readiness, in the event of Her Majesty's Government concurring in this opinion, to repay to them the whole of the sums advanced by Parliament towards the purchase of our estate, amounting to 177,500*l.*, together with a moiety of the net rents received from the estate, amounting to 3,879*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, the whole of the estate being made in return the absolute property of the Commissioners.

ffer accepted by Government.

To this proposal a reply was returned by the Lords of the Treasury (see also Appendix B.) to the effect that their Lordships were fully sensible of the inconvenience, delay, and even pecuniary loss which had arisen from the relations which the existing arrangement between the Government and ourselves had rendered inevitable; and that they concurred with us in the opinion that the double ownership and authority of Her Majesty's Government and ourselves offered serious impediments to the active prosecution of any one uniform plan for the appropriation of the estate to the important purposes connected with the promotion of Science and Art to which we were desirous of devoting it. Their Lordships added that, under these circumstances, they considered that the objects which Parliament had in view in making grants of public money, as well as the interests of Science and Art, would be most effectually promoted by adopting our proposal; and they stated, in conclusion, that they would defer to a future occasion the consideration of the

measures which might be necessary with reference to the position occupied by the Department of Science and Art on our estate.

At the same time we thought it desirable to put upon record a detailed memorandum recapitulating the circumstances which originally led to the connexion which had hitherto united the Government and ourselves as joint owners of the estate, and explaining the reasons for the proposed dissolution of that connexion. (See Appendix B.)

Act of Parliament.

In conformity with the understanding thus arrived at, a Bill was introduced into Parliament by the Government in the Session of 1858 for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed dissolution of partnership. This Bill, which passed into law on the 12th July 1858, under the title of "An Act for releasing the lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, upon the repayment of monies granted in aid of their funds" (21 & 22 Vict. c. 36.) is given in Appendix C.

By Clause I. of this Act, it was provided that on the repayment by us of the sum of 181,379*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* (being the amount of the two above mentioned sums of 177,500*l.* and 3,879*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*) our estate should be absolutely released and discharged from the agreement existing between the Treasury and ourselves respecting the appropriation of the property as defined in the Treasury Minute of the 15th February 1853 (see Appendix D. to our Third Report); and from all trust, obligation, control, claim, and demand to which it might be subject in respect of the sums granted by Parliament; with a proviso that if such payment were not made within six months from the passing of the Act there should be added to the sum in question a further sum equal to one half of the net rental accruing to the time when such payment should be made.

Clause II. of the Act empowered the Lords of the Treasury to require that the outlying portion of the estate occupied by the Department of Science and Art should be retained in the occupation and for the use of Her Majesty's Government for purposes connected with Science or the Arts so long as they might think fit; and to direct that the payment of such portion of the sum of 181,379*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* as they might think fit, not exceeding what might appear to them to be the value of the piece of land in question,

might be postponed so long as it was so retained. The clause further provided that on the payment by us of the residue, after deduction of the amount of which the payment might be so postponed, their Lordships should issue a warrant releasing the residue of the estate from the before-mentioned agreement and all trust, obligation, control, claim, and demand as aforesaid.

Retention of part of land for Department of Science and Art.

In pursuance of the power vested in them by Clause II. of the Act, the Lords of the Treasury required that the piece of land in question should be retained for the purposes mentioned, and were pleased to fix its value (on the basis of the actual cost incurred in acquiring it, with the addition of the expenditure for roads and approaches properly applicable to it) at the sum of 60,000*l.*, leaving a balance payable by us to Her Majesty's Government of 121,379*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

We had not made our proposal for the repayment of the advances made by Parliament towards the purchase of the estate without previously satisfying ourselves that there was a reasonable prospect that the necessary funds could be procured by means of a mortgage of the estate, and further that the interest on such mortgage could be provided for by means of letting upon building leases the outlying portions of the estate.

Loan of 120,000*l.* on mortgage of part of the estate.

When it had been decided as above-mentioned that the sum immediately payable by us to the Government should be fixed at the sum of 121,379*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, we entered into negociations with the view of raising 120,000*l.* on a mortgage of the estate, or a portion of it, and finally succeeded in borrowing that sum at 4 per cent. interest from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, upon the security of the various outlying portions of the estate (with the exception of the piece occupied by the Department of Science and Act) together with the upper portion of the main square of the estate.

Issue of Treasury warrant releasing the estate.

The necessary payment into the Exchequer having been made by us within the period of six months specified in the Act, the Lords of the Treasury issued to us the Warrant therein provided for, releasing the whole of the estate, (except the portion retained for the use of the Department of Science and Art,) from the Government lien upon it, in the terms before recited.

Letting of outlying pieces on building leases.

For the purpose of meeting the annual interest upon the loan from the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, we took the necessary steps for letting, upon building leases, the various outlying portions of the estate, which being separated from the main square by the great roads surrounding it, and being of a disjointed and fragmentary character, could not be made use of in connexion with our general scheme for the appropriation of that main square. The outlying pieces in question, four in number, and containing respectively $3\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, will be found indicated in the plan prefixed to this Report. While the ground rents derived by us from these portions of the property amount to a sum sufficient to defray the interest on the mortgage, we have reason to believe that the sale of the fee simple of them, if hereafter determined upon, would raise a sum sufficient to pay off the mortgagees' claims upon the estate in respect of the loan of 120,000*l.*

We may take this opportunity of stating that the various steps described by us in our Third Report as being in the course of execution for perfecting and completing the estate, have all been carried to a satisfactory conclusion. The plan prefixed to this Report will be found to be accompanied by such detailed particulars as to render it unnecessary for us to enter upon the subject at greater length here, or to do more than invite attention to the plan in question.

In our last Report we submitted a brief statement of the circumstances attending the recent establishment by Her Majesty's Government, with the sanction of Parliament, of the Department of Science and Art; and we mentioned that, in consequence of the approach of the time when it would be necessary for the Department to give up its temporary occupation of Marlborough House, Her Majesty's Government had in contemplation the adoption of arrangements for the removal of the Department to the Kensington Gore Estate.

Removal of Depar of Science and Art to the estate.

That removal took place in the course of the year 1856, the sum of 10,000*l.* being voted by Parliament to defray the expenses of the removal and the cost of the various buildings, &c., required for the service of the Department.

South Kensington Museum.

The erection of the iron museum building, for which the sum of 15,000*l.* was voted by Parliament in the Session of 1855, was meanwhile proceeded with under our directions, and formal possession of it handed over to the Department on its completion, on the 30th March 1857.

Opening by Her Majesty.

On the 20th June of the same year the Museum was formally visited by Her Majesty previous to its opening to the general public, and, under the name of the South Kensington Museum, has, since that time, continued to enjoy a very large amount of public favour.

The Reports presented to Parliament annually by the Department of Science and Art (which was transferred in 1857 from the Board of Trade to the Education Department of the Privy Council), will be found to contain full particulars of the proceedings of the Department, and to afford gratifying evidence of the success that has attended its establishment on the Kensington Gore Estate, whilst its constantly increasing importance and extending sphere of usefulness, and local and provincial connexion, fully confirm and corroborate the views originally expressed by us, as to the necessity of the establishment of such a Department, and the beneficial influence which it was calculated to exert upon productive industry.

Success of Museum.

The number of visitors to the Museum in the period of three-and-a half years, between its opening and the close of 1860, was no less than 1,810,640, viz., 268,291 in the second half of 1857; 456,288 in 1858; 475,365 in 1859; and 610,696 in 1860; and although the fact of its being opened at night on certain evenings of the week (and which has been appreciated as an invaluable boon by the working classes of the metropolis), has, of course, tended to increase the total number of visitors, the necessity of keeping the Museum free from crowds on certain days for the purposes of study, by imposing a small charge for admission on those days, has, on the other hand, had the effect of greatly limiting that number.

Collections exhibited in South Kensington Museum.

We mentioned in our last Report that the collections which the Museum appeared to us to be calculated to contain were the Educational Museum, the nucleus of which was then possessed by the Government; the Museum of Patented Inventions, belonging to the Commissioners of Patents; the Animal Produce Museum,

the property of ourselves; and the Museum of Ornamental Art, belonging to the Department of Science and Art, and at that time temporarily exhibited in Marlborough House.

The whole of these collections have since been deposited in the South Kensington Museum, where they have all been greatly extended and developed; but, in addition, several other important collections have been placed in the Museum, some of them being the property of the public, and others belonging to private bodies. In the former category may be specified the Art Library, the Sheepshanks Gallery of Pictures, the Museum of Construction and Building Materials, the Food Museum, and the Collection of Photographic Reproductions, all the property of the Department of Science and Art; and also the British portion of the Collection of Pictures, belonging to the Trustees of the National Gallery, including the Turner and Vernon Galleries, which have been provisionally deposited, with the sanction of Parliament, in fire-proof buildings, erected at a cost little exceeding 8,000*l.*, in the rear of and communicating with the iron museum building, in consequence of Marlborough House, where they were previously exhibited, being required to be given up for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In the second category are included a valuable Collection of Sculpture, mainly formed and contributed by the Sculptors' Institute; and an important Collection of Specimens of Architecture, chiefly the property of the Committee of the Architectural Museum, and formerly deposited in Cannon Row.

It will appear from the above statement that as many as eleven or twelve distinct Collections illustrative of Science or Art, which have been called into existence to satisfy the public wants, but for none of which accommodation could be found elsewhere, have already been located on this portion of the Kensington Gore Estate, thus strongly confirming the opinions expressed by us on the subject of the advantage to be derived by the public from the acquisition of the property, whilst the unexpectedly large and constantly increasing number of visitors to the Collections in question proves conclusively that the distance of the site from the centre of the metropolis, which was so often urged as an insuperable objection to it, has not in any way operated to its prejudice.

Sheepshanks Gallery.

We give in Appendix D. the deed of gift, dated the 2nd February 1857, whereby Mr. Sheepshanks presented to the nation his valuable Collection of original Pictures and Drawings, the work of British artists, now known as the Sheepshanks Gallery, together with the Minute of the President of the Board of Trade accepting the gift. The gift is stated to be made with the view to the establishment of a Collection of Pictures and other Works of Art, fully representing British Art, and it was an express condition of the gift that the gallery to be erected for the purpose, and which Mr. Sheepshanks desires to be called "The National Gallery of British Art," should be built on our Kensington Gore Estate, or else in the public Parks or Gardens at Kensington. The Collection includes 233 paintings in oil, and 103 drawings and sketches. The sum of 3,500*l.* was voted by Parliament in 1857 for the erection of a building adapted for the reception of Mr. Sheepshanks' gift, and the Gallery was opened by Her Majesty in the month of June in that year, simultaneously with the opening of the South Kensington Museum, in the immediate rear of which it is placed.

Animal Produce Museum presented by Commission to Government.

With reference to the "Animal Produce Museum" above referred to, it will be remembered that in our last Report we mentioned the steps that had been taken by us in conjunction with the Society of Arts, for the formation of such a Museum, to complete, in respect of the Animal Kingdom, the link already existing in the case of the Mineral and Vegetable Kingdoms of the great Class of Raw Materials, in the shape of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street, and the Museum of Economic Botany at Kew; and we then stated that the Collection in question had become our sole property, on our reimbursing to the Society the whole of the outlay incurred by them in connexion with the Museum (pp. 32 and 33). We subsequently incurred a considerable expenditure in developing the Collection and providing the necessary fittings, &c., and finally presented it to Her Majesty's Government, for the use of the Department of Science and Art, on the sole condition of measures being adopted for its permanent preservation and exhibition, and for its future further development, as opportunities might offer. The correspondence that passed on the subject between the

Government and ourselves is given in Appendix E. The interest at all times taken by the public in the Animal Produce Museum, as shown by the crowded state of the gallery in which it is exhibited, has been very remarkable. No portion of the Collections, with the exception, perhaps, of the Picture Galleries, appears to excite a greater degree of attention on the part of the visitors to the South Kensington Museum. Its value as a means of promoting that industrial instruction, on the importance of which we have dwelt so fully on former occasions, cannot but be very great.

Erection of refreshment rooms, &c., at cost of 5,000*l.*, and presented by Commission to Government.

We may take this opportunity of mentioning that we erected at our own cost, at an expense of 2,000*l.*, the refreshment and retiring rooms which are situated at the entrance to the Museum, and that we made a free gift of them on their completion to the Department of Science and Art. We also expended out of our own funds a sum of 3,000*l.* in providing fittings for the Museum buildings, irrespective of the outlay incurred by us on the fittings for the Animal Produce Museum, and a grant made by us for fittings for the Architectural Museum.

Statistics of progress of Department of Science and Art.

Whilst the establishment and development of the Department of Science and Art has been attended by these gratifying results in respect of that portion of its duties more immediately connected with the metropolis, and dependent upon metropolitan support, the local and provincial success attending its exertions will be seen by the fact that in addition to 10 metropolitan schools, the number of provincial Art Schools and branches had increased from 34 in 1853 (the first year of the establishment of the new Department) to 86 in 1860; whilst the total number of persons receiving instruction in 1860 in the schools of the Department and in the public schools connected with them, was as many as 89,481. The Travelling Collection of Works of Art belonging to the Department had been sent to 31 places in the four years ending with 1860, and been visited by nearly 400,000 persons. The Art Library not only affords great facilities for day and evening study to the Students of the Department, and persons occupied in productive industry in the Metropolis, but its contents are circulated throughout the country, upon the demand of

local schools; 2,000 books and drawings were so circulated in 1860 in the provincial seats of industry.

Science Schools and Classes have also been established at Aberdeen, Accrington, Banbury, Birmingham, Bristol, Dedham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gloucester, Halifax, Haslingden, Hollingwood, Huddersfield, Manchester, Middlesboro'-on-Tees, Slaithwaite, Slough, and Wigan, in Institutions connected with the East Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions, and Classes in connexion with the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, and seven Schools and Classes in the Metropolis.

House of Commons' Committee on South Kensington Museum.

A Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons in the Session of 1860, "to inquire and report concerning the South Kensington Museum," and their Report is given in Appendix F. The Committee came to the conclusion "that the South Kensington Museum, in respect of its action, as well throughout the United Kingdom as in the metropolis, is exercising a beneficial influence, and that it is fully deserving of continued Parliamentary support." They further reported "that additional space for the accommodation and exhibition of the Art Collections should be provided at once," by means of completing and glazing over the quadrangle of brick buildings commenced by the Sheepshanks, Vernon, and Turner galleries, at a cost of 17,000*l.*; and also that it was necessary to remove the wooden schools and dilapidated houses on the ground occupied by the Department, and at once to provide in their place safe buildings for official residences and the Art Training Schools, at an additional cost of 27,000*l.*

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the sum of 17,000*l.* was voted last year to provide the suggested accommodation in the rear of the iron museum building, which latter building the Committee reported that they saw no occasion for disturbing at present, as it could be usefully employed and might well be allowed to stand for some years to come.

We understand that a further vote for 15,000*l.*, being part of the above-mentioned sum of 27,000*l.*, is proposed in the Estimates for the present year to be taken towards providing permanent buildings in

lieu of the present wooden schools and old houses alluded to in the Committee's Report.

Although many of the previous particulars respecting the South Kensington Museum and the operations of the Department of Science and Art may be found in the Annual Reports presented to Parliament by the Department, we cannot refrain from adverting to the happy realization of the views originally put forward by us which they indicate, and expressing our satisfaction at seeing them carried out to so remarkable an extent.

Our official connexion with the Department has of course ceased since the date of the dissolution of our partnership with the Government.

Lease to Horticultural Society.

We will now proceed to refer to the steps that have been taken by us towards the execution of our scheme for laying out the main square of the estate, since we became the sole owners of it, commencing with a statement of the circumstances connected with the grant of a lease by us to the Horticultural Society of the central portion of that main square, and with the formation on that spot of the ornamental gardens now in course of execution by the Society.

In the month of January 1859 we received a communication from the Society, requesting to be informed whether we would be willing to receive a proposition for renting the middle of our main square; and if so, upon what terms.

The Horticultural Society being a body formed "for the improvement of Horticulture, both ornamental and useful," and being one of the societies enumerated by us in our Second Report as engaged in the promotion of the interests of Science and the Arts, to aid in the promotion of which we were ourselves incorporated, it appeared to us that this application was well worthy of our serious consideration, and we came to the conclusion that a compliance with it might be made subservient to laying the foundation of our general plan for the future appropriation of the main square of the estate, at the same time that we were satisfied that the intended operations of the Society would extend the influence of the Science and Art of Horticulture upon productive industry, and thus directly tend to promote the objects of our incorporation.

After lengthened negociations with the Society, we entered into an arrangement with them for leasing to them for a period of 31 years from the 1st June 1861, a space of about 22 acres in the centre of our main square, as indicated in the Plan prefixed to this Report, upon condition that it should be laid out as an ornamental garden, with the necessary accompaniment of terraces, steps, fountains, &c., and with the addition of a conservatory or winter garden at the north end, at a total estimated cost of 50,000*l.*; we ourselves undertaking to erect at our own expense and also at an estimated cost of 50,000*l.*, arcades of an architectural character to enclose the area leased to the Society, and to execute the earthworks requiring to be executed preparatory to the laying out of the gardens. The arcades in question, whilst being complete in themselves, were designed by us at once to serve to unite into a harmonious whole any buildings that might be hereafter erected between them and the main roads of our estate, in furtherance of our general objects, and also to secure the gardens against any future interference or encroachment, as those objects were gradually developed.

We also agreed that the rent to be paid to us by the Society should be ascertained with reference to the receipts of the Society in each year, and that before any rent was paid to us, the Society should be allowed to deduct from the gross receipts from the gardens, in addition to the sum required to meet all current expenses, the amount that might be payable by them for interest on the money borrowed by them for the works on the land. The rent to be paid to us was to be a sum equal to the interest payable by us on the money borrowed for the execution of the portion of the works agreed to be undertaken by ourselves, or so much of this interest as the surplus receipts after the above specified deductions might amount to. And if the surplus exceeded this interest, a further sum equal to a moiety of the residue.

A committee of six persons, three to be nominated by ourselves and three by the Society, was agreed to be appointed for the purpose of regulating the amount to be deducted from the gross receipts for the current expenses of the gardens, and a general veto with regard to the management of the grounds has been reserved to us. The Society are entitled to apply for a renewal of the lease for a further

period of 31 years two years before he expiration of the original term, in which case we shall either be bound to grant a renewal upon the same terms as the original lease, or, if we decline to renew it, to compensate the Society by the payment of a sum in no case less than 15,000*l.*, and which may be greater if the Society have not then paid off the whole of the debenture debt originally incurred by them for the execution of the works on the land, as in that case we have agreed to take upon ourselves the payment of a certain portion of that debt.

Various other stipulations have been entered into with reference to our mutual rights over the arcades, the conditions under which the lease shall be forfeited in the event of the continued non-payment of rent by the Society, the application of a portion of the Society's annual profits to the liquidation of their debenture debt, and other matters, which will be found fully set forth in the three several agreements that we have entered into with the Society, which are contained in Appendix G. That Appendix also contains a copy of the new Charter that has just been granted to the Society by Her Majesty, re-incorporating them, with extended powers, under the name of "The Royal Horticultural Society."

The works agreed to be executed by the Society and ourselves are now being pushed forward with all practicable speed, and although the long continued frost of last winter has seriously retarded our operations, we still look forward to its being possible for the Society to open the gardens for their first great show on the day originally fixed upon, viz., the 5th June next.

Exhibition Memorial.

We may here mention that we have granted permission for the erection in the new Horticultural Gardens of the intended memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, towards the cost of which the sum of about 6,000*l.* has been provided by public subscription, and the execution of which has been entrusted by the subscribers to Mr. Joseph Durham.

Steps taken by Commission and Society to raise sums required for

For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements made between us and the Horticultural Society, involving a total expenditure of at least 100,000*l.*, it became necessary for both parties to take steps for raising their respective quotas. The interest felt by the public

new Gardens.

in the proposed new Gardens is shown by the fact that the whole of the sum of 50,000*l.* required to be raised by the Society was obtained in a short time by the issue of life-memberships and by donations to the extent of 10,000*l.* (since increased to 15,200*l.*), the remaining 40,000*l.* being raised on the security of debentures, carrying 5 per cent. interest and giving a right of admission to the Gardens. The Society have since determined to raise a further sum of 10,000*l.* on Debentures, making the amount borrowed by them 50,000*l.* Our quota of 50,000*l.* was raised by means of a loan from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, from whom, as already mentioned, we had previously borrowed the sum of 120,000*l.*, for the purpose of paying off the Government lien upon our estate. The loan was made upon the security of the lower portion of the main square of the estate, which was not included in the original mortgage, combined with the security of the land embraced in that mortgage, and at a rate of interest equal to about $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which we propose to pay out of the rental receivable by us from the Horticultural Society under our agreement with them.

British Museum Committee of House of Commons.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons having been appointed in 1860, "to inquire how far and in what way it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various Collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of Science and Art," an application was made to us by the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the price that would be asked by us for such portion of our land as might be required for the purposes of the British Museum.

Resolution of Trustees of British Museum.

It should here be mentioned that at a special general meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, held on the 21st January 1860, a majority of nine to eight of the Trustees had adopted a resolution (based upon the evidence collected by a sub-committee of their body,) to the effect that it was "expedient that the Natural History Collections be removed from the British Museum, inasmuch as such an arrangement would be attended with considerably less expense than would be incurred by providing a sufficient addi-

tional space in immediate contiguity with the present building of the British Museum."

The site to which it was proposed by the Trustees to remove the Natural History Collections was our estate; and it was to the resolution on the subject arrived at by them that the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons was in some degree owing.

It appeared to us that, as the British Museum was an important national institution, we should only be carrying out our original intentions by dealing in a liberal spirit with any proposal that might be made to us for removing a part of its collections to our site, should Parliament be desirous of making such removal; and we accordingly came to the conclusion that the price to be asked for our land, in the event of Her Majesty's Government applying for any portion of it for the national purposes in question, should be 10,000*l.* per acre (being not more than one-half of what we had reason to believe to be its present actual value), and at the rate of 5,000*l.* per acre for that small portion of it where the necessity of arching over the ground under our agreement with the Horticultural Society, would leave no ground-floor space available; and we authorized our Secretary to attend before the Committee and give evidence to that effect on the 12th July last. The evidence accordingly given by Mr. Bowring will be found in Appendix H.

Report of House of Commons' Committee.

The Committee reported, in opposition to the decision of the Trustees of the British Museum above quoted, that they had "arrived at the conclusion that sufficient reason has not been assigned for the removal of any part of the valuable collections now in the Museum, except that of Ethnography, and the portraits and drawings."

The following amendment, proposed by Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, had previously been negatived by the Committee: "Considering the little connexion between the Natural History Collection with the other collections of the Museum, the applicability of the principle of division of labour to Museums, the unsatisfactory nature of the fanciful principle of a 'collection of collections,' the high price of land at Bloomsbury, the fact that a very small part of the Natural

History Collection was included in the collection purchased from Sir H. Sloane, the very imperfect state of the Zoological Collections, and other arguments which have been set forth in the earlier part of this Report, your Committee cannot recommend the retention of the Natural History Collections at Bloomsbury as a permanent arrangement."

The price of land at Bloomsbury above alluded to appears from the evidence given before the Committee to be from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per acre, as compared with the price of 10,000*l.* per acre asked by us for a site on our estate.

The Committee prefaced the above-quoted resolution against the removal of any of the British Museum Collections by statements showing that while the expense of obtaining the necessary additional land adjoining the present site and erecting the necessary buildings thereon, would not exceed 300,000*l.*, the cost of removal to the Kensington Gore Estate would be 620,000*l.*, in addition to further expenses for a Departmental Library, packing and removing the collections, and extensive fittings and cases. It might be supposed that these statements were scarcely reconcileable with the fact just mentioned that the cost of land at Bloomsbury was four or five times as great as that at which the land on our estate could be obtained for a great national purpose; but it appears on examination that the two different amounts of 300,000*l.* and 620,000*l.* relate to entirely different calculations as to what the extent of the space allotted to the Natural History Collections should be, and that they consequently do not admit of any comparison being drawn between them; the 300,000*l.* representing the cost of the purchase of two acres of land at Bloomsbury and of the erection of two acres of buildings thereon, whilst the 620,000*l.* represents the cost of five and a half acres of land and buildings on the Kensington Gore Estate.

We are not aware whether Her Majesty's Government have come to any decision in consequence of the Report of the British Museum Committee.

We have now to report the different steps that have been taken by us in connexion with the proposed International Exhibition of

1862, for the conduct of which Her Majesty has lately been pleased to issue Her Royal Charter of Incorporation to the Commissioners named therein.

Proposed International Exhibition of 1861.

The question of a repetition of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was taken into consideration by the Council of the Society of Arts at the beginning of 1858, and resolutions favourable to such repetition taking place in the year 1861 were then adopted by them and circulated amongst the commercial public. At the close of the same year the Society brought the matter officially under our notice, transmitting a copy of the Resolutions referred to, and inquiring whether we would be willing to entertain the question of ourselves undertaking the management of the proposed Exhibition.

To this communication we returned a reply to the effect that we considered that we could only be justified in complying with this application upon its being made to appear to us not only that the scheme in question met with the general sympathy and support of the public to an extent sufficient to warrant a reasonable confidence of success, but also that the necessary funds would be at once forthcoming for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Exhibition. We added that we had ourselves no funds applicable to the purposes of the Exhibition, and that we had no information before us on which to found an opinion as to the amount of public support that might be anticipated for the undertaking; and we stated in conclusion that on being made acquainted with the result of any inquiries on this subject which might be instituted by the Society, we would proceed to consider (should that result prove to be satisfactory) how far it might be in our power to contribute to the success of the Exhibition, and also to determine the position to be taken by us with respect to its management.

The Society of Arts replied to this letter on the 11th March 1859, stating that they would do all in their power to furnish us with the information desired by us, especially by means of obtaining subscriptions to a proposed guarantee fund of 250,000*l*., considering such a subscription as a sufficient test of the probability of success. The letter also set forth various general considerations to show why, in the opinion of the Society, the proposed Exhibition was likely to

elicit still more definite and valuable results than the Exhibition of 1851.

Intended Exhibition abandoned.

The war in Italy broke out at about this time, and threatened to be of long continuance, and as the disturbed state of the Continent gave little hope that the Exhibition, so far as its international character was concerned, could be held with success, the Council of the Society of Arts passed a resolution at the beginning of June 1859 to the effect that it was of opinion that, under these circumstances, the Exhibition should be postponed to a more favourable opportunity. In this resolution we expressed our entire concurrence, and the original proposal of holding a second Great Exhibition in 1861, or exactly ten years after the first one (in accordance with the views on the subject long held by the Society of Arts) was accordingly abandoned. Appendix I. will be found to contain the correspondence that passed between the Society of Arts and ourselves in reference to the proposed Exhibition of 1861, as distinguished from that now actually intended to be held in 1862.

International Exhibition of 1862.

The Italian war having been unexpectedly brought to an early conclusion, the question of holding a second great International Exhibition in 1862 (it being now too late to make the necessary arrangements for holding it in 1861) was again revived by the Society of Arts, who forwarded to us on the 8th March 1860 a copy of a proposed guarantee agreement for securing the means of holding the Exhibition, and asked to be informed whether we were willing to grant a site on our Kensington Gore Estate for the purposes of that and future Exhibitions, and for other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and, if so, on what terms. The following were the principal conditions of the draft guarantee agreement in question:—No subscriber was to be liable unless the deed was signed to the extent of at least 250,000*l.*, and in the event of loss attending the Exhibition each subscriber was to contribute in rateable proportion to his subscription to liquidate such loss. Earl Granville, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn were to be invited to be the five Trustees of the Exhibition. Application was to be made to us for a site on

Draft guarantee agreement.

our estate for the Exhibition, and the trustees were to erect whatever buildings, whether permanent or temporary, they might think necessary for the purpose, but on the express condition that at least one-third of the sum so expended by them should be employed in erections of a permanent character, suitable for decennial or other exhibitions, and when not so used, suitable for other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, such permanent buildings to be vested in the Society of Arts. In the event of there being a surplus, it was to be applied to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in such manner as the subscribers might determine at a meeting to be called for the purpose. In the event of there being a loss which the Society of Arts declined to liquidate, the permanent buildings above mentioned were to be sold, and if, after such sale, there still remained a deficit, the ultimate loss was to be borne by the subscribers rateably, as already stated.

As we were not at that time in possession of sufficient information as to the ability of the Society of Arts to carry out their proposal to hold an Exhibition in 1862, we felt ourselves unable to return an immediate answer to the application of the Society; but on the 8th June 1860 the Society addressed a further communication to us renewing their application, and acquainting us, as an evidence of the interest felt by the public in the proposed Exhibition, that as many as 455 persons had already intimated their intention to subscribe to the proposed guarantee fund sums amounting in the aggregate to 308,350*l.*, and also stating their opinion that the amount subscribed would be largely and rapidly increased when they could announce that arrangements for the grant of a site on our estate had been definitively entered into with us. They also informed us that the amount which it was intended to invest in the permanent buildings already spoken of was to be at least 50,000*l.*, and called attention to the liberality with which the Society had surrendered their claim to a share of the surplus profits of the Exhibition of 1851.

Terms assented to by Commission.

Loan of 16 acres of land.

In reply to their application we informed the Society of Arts that we should be happy to grant rent free until the 31st December 1862, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862, the use of the whole of the land on the main square of our estate lying on the

south side of the arcades and entrances to the gardens of the Horticultural Society, estimated at 16 acres (see the plan prefixed to this Report) on the understanding that all the buildings to be erected for the Exhibition, whether permanent or temporary in their character, should be subject to our approval, and that all the temporary buildings should be removed within six months after the close of the Exhibition, if required by us; the Trustees of the Exhibition being at liberty on the other hand to remove the buildings termed permanent if the Exhibition should be attended with pecuniary loss. We further expressed our readiness to grant to the Society, in recognition of their long-continued services in advancing the interests of the Arts and Manufactures, and especially in preparing the way for the Great Exhibition of 1851, a lease for 99 years at a moderate ground rent of those permanent buildings, if retained on our ground, on condition of not less than the sum of 50,000*l.*, named in the Society's letter of the 8th June, being expended on them by the Trustees, and of their not covering more than one acre of ground; and also on condition of their being used solely for holding Exhibitions and for purposes connected with the promotion of Arts and Manufactures (the omission of the word *Commerce* being intentional on our part, as will be seen by reference to Appendix K. No. 5). With respect to the Society's application that we should appropriate a portion of our estate for the purpose of future exhibitions analogous to the proposed Exhibition of 1862, we informed them that with the view of meeting their wishes as far as was consistent with our public duty, and at the same time bearing in mind our obligations to our mortgagees, we would undertake, in the event of the payment to us of the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the profits (if any) of the Exhibition of 1862, to reserve for the purposes of another international exhibition in 1872, to be conducted by such body as might be approved by us, the remainder of the land now proposed to be lent by us for the Exhibition of 1862 that was not covered by the permanent buildings already referred to, such reservation not interfering in any way with the free use by us of that land in the intervening period.

Lease to Society of Arts of permanent buildings.

Reservation of land for Exhibition in 1872.

Acceptance of terms.

The Society of Arts acquainted us in reply that the terms proposed by us were entirely satisfactory to them in their general scope and

character; but we deemed it necessary to state to them, with reference to an assumption on their part that it was our intention that the body by whom the contemplated Exhibition of 1872 should be conducted, should be nominated by the Society, subject to our approval, that they were in error in this respect, seeing that we felt it to be inconsistent with the duty which we owe to the public to fetter our power of free action with regard to future Exhibitions, by entering into any engagement, either expressed or implied, as to the body by which such Exhibitions should be conducted; and that we must hold ourselves entirely free to act on this, as on all other points connected with such undertakings, in the manner that should appear to us at the time to be most conducive to the success of the object we had in view.

Negociations between Society of Arts and proposed Trustees.

These conditions having been arranged with us, the Society entered into correspondence with the five gentlemen named in the draft guarantee deed as the proposed Trustees for the management of the Exhibition, with a view to obtaining their definite acceptance of the trust thus offered to them.

Application of Society of Arts to Commission to manage Exhibition, under certain restrictions.

In compliance with the wishes expressed by the proposed Trustees in the course of that correspondence, the Society of Arts again wrote to us on the 24th October last to inquire whether we would be prepared, *whilst preserving the conditions of the guarantee agreement*, the general provisions of which have been already enumerated by us (page 26), either to undertake ourselves the management of the Exhibition or to afford to the undertaking that more limited amount of assistance which two of the proposed Trustees (Lord Granville and Mr. Baring) made, in a letter a copy of which was forwarded to us by the Society, the condition of their accepting the proffered trusteeship (see Appendix K., Enclosure to No. 6). The letter in question stated that they were of opinion that our body, with certain modifications of its working arrangements, would furnish the best mode of directing the Exhibition, but intimated their readiness, in the event of our not being willing to undertake the labour and responsibility of managing it, to accept the office of Trustees of the Exhibition (their proposed three colleagues having already accepted that office without reserve), upon condition of our expressing an opinion favourable to the holding of another Exhibition, and the

proposed mode of management, and of our consenting to advise the Trustees as to certain important principles, and of some of the members of our Finance Committee being willing to give them their advice occasionally on other matters.

The question submitted for our consideration was therefore whether, on the one hand, we would be willing ourselves to manage the Exhibition, not with entire liberty of action, and in such manner as we might deem best adapted to ensure its success, but subject to the provisions of a guarantee agreement in the preparation of which we had not been in any way concerned, and the provisions of which might prove to be calculated seriously to impede us in the discharge of our duties; or whether, on the other hand, leaving the Exhibition to be managed by Trustees, as originally proposed, we would be prepared to assist the undertaking to the more limited extent above indicated.

It appeared to us, upon full consideration, that it would be inconsistent with our responsibility towards the Crown, and with the position occupied by us under our Charter of Incorporation, to accede to a proposal for undertaking ourselves the management of the Exhibition of 1862, accompanied, as in the present instance, by such a serious restriction as that of the maintenance of all the conditions of the guarantee agreement insisted upon as a *sine quâ non* by the Society of Arts; and the more so, seeing that in the previous application of the same nature made to us by the Society to undertake the management of the Exhibition of 1861, then contemplated, no restriction of any kind was sought to be imposed upon us.

But even if the above-mentioned difficulty had not existed, the terms of the draft guarantee agreement itself appeared to offer a most serious obstacle to our assuming the management of the proposed Exhibition. One of the most prominent conditions of that agreement was, that the conduct of the Exhibition should be entrusted to a body of Trustees, five in number, and specifically named in the agreement when the public were invited to become subscribers to it. Although provision was made for filling up any vacancy that might occur in the number, no reservation was made to provide for the possible contingency of an entire change in the

character of the managing body; still less did the agreement contemplate that the Exhibition should be managed by us in particular. It therefore appeared to us that the whole agreement would fall to the ground, releasing the guarantors from all liability, had so fundamental an alteration been introduced as that involved in the transfer of the management to ourselves from the small body of Trustees specifically provided for in the agreement.

Commission could not accept proposal to manage Exhibition if restricted as proposed.

Under these circumstances we felt that we had no alternative but to express to the Society our regret that we were unable to entertain the question of managing the Exhibition.

Facilities offered by Commission.

We added, however, with respect to the more limited question raised by the alternative alluded to by Lord Granville and Mr. Baring, that we should be happy to meet the wishes of the Society to that extent, and to render any support and assistance to the undertaking that might be consistent with our position as a chartered body and with the powers conferred upon us by our Charter of Incorporation. We therefore expressed our general approval of the object which the Society of Arts had in view in organizing the scheme of the proposed Exhibition; and showed, by reference to the liberal terms upon which we had already stated that we were prepared to place at their disposal the ground necessary for the purposes of the Exhibition, how ready we were to co-operate with the Society in the matter, and that we had confidence in the mode of management by means of Trustees, proposed by the Society and sanctioned by the parties to the guarantee agreement. We also stated that we should be happy to communicate with the Trustees from time to time upon any points, whether of principle or of detail, connected with the undertaking upon which they might think proper to seek our advice; and concluded by mentioning that, with the view of facilitating those communications as far as possible, it would afford us much pleasure, when the Trust was definitely constituted by the acceptance of the whole of the five gentlemen who had been requested to act as Trustees, to elect as Members of our Commission, under the powers conferred on us by our Charter of Incorporation, those two of the five Trustees who were not already members of the Commission, viz., Lord Chandos and Mr. Fairbairn.

Acceptance by proposed Trustees.

Upon this reply being communicated by the Society to the proposed Trustees, those gentlemen announced, on the 22nd November last, their willingness to accept the Trust, on the understanding that the Society took measures forthwith for giving legal effect to the Guarantee, and for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation satisfactory to them.

Alteration in original terms as to permanent buildings.

During the interval required for the preparation of the necessary legal powers, the Trustees proceeded to take such provisional steps as their position permitted, including a consideration of the arrangements in connexion with the erection of the buildings required for the Exhibition, and came to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them, without serious injury to the general interests of the undertaking, to carry out literally the condition laid down by us in our previous correspondence with the Society of Arts, that the permanent buildings erected by the Trustees, and intended to be leased to the Society of Arts, should not cost less than 50,000*l.* and not cover more than one acre of ground (see page 28). The Trustees informed the Society of Arts that while it did not appear, from the general tenor of the correspondence between the Society and ourselves, that any question of principle was intended on either side to be involved in the specification of the sum of 50,000*l.*, they had reason to believe that the general objects had in view in stipulating for the expenditure of a certain sum on a certain area might be realized in a manner satisfactory both to the Society and to ourselves, although the amount to be spent on the permanent buildings to be leased to the Society at the close of the Exhibition were reduced. They proposed that the buildings in question should consist of the central portion (occupying a little less than an acre) of certain picture galleries facing Cromwell Road, that it was intended to erect, and asked for such a modification of the above-mentioned condition as would admit of a reduction of the amount required to be spent on the permanent buildings from 50,000*l.* to a sum of not less than 20,000*l.*

We informed the Society, in reply to their request that we would assent to the modification desired by the Trustees, that we were prepared to give our assent accordingly, upon condition of there

being expended upon those permanent buildings at the close of the Exhibition, if the necessary funds existed, such portion of the difference between the original sum of 50,000*l.* agreed to be spent thereon and the reduced amount that might be so expended under the concession now made by us as might, in our judgment and that of the Trustees, be deemed requisite for the completion, in a suitable architectural manner, of the buildings to be leased to the Society.

The reason for our making this stipulation was, that we felt that if we allowed any permanent buildings to be retained on the site, it was important that they should be sufficiently handsome in an architectural point of view, which could not be the case if no larger amount were expended upon them than the limited sum proposed by the Trustees. By the arrangement agreed to by us the retention of the buildings would not disfigure the estate or offer any impediment to the ornamental execution of any future building scheme on the property, which might otherwise be seriously interfered with if so small a sum as that desired by the Trustees were expended on so large an area as that intended to be covered by these buildings.

It is obvious that the above alteration in the terms originally agreed to between the Society of Arts and ourselves, combined with the alteration which it involved in the stipulations contained in the draft guarantee agreement, was one greatly to the benefit of the subscribers to the guarantee, and greatly tending to lessen the chance of their being eventually called upon to contribute any portion of the sums respectively guaranteed by them. By the original stipulations the Trustees were required to expend *at least* one-third of the total sum expended by them on buildings for the Exhibition in the erection of permanent buildings to be leased to the Society of Arts, at the same time that there was no limit whatever upon the amount which the Trustees might choose so to spend. By the altered arrangement, however, the total sum that the Trustees are empowered to expend on the buildings in question under any circumstances is a *maximum* of 50,000*l.*, and even a considerable portion of that sum (that to be expended on the architectural completion of the permanent buildings) is not to be spent in the first

instance, but only in the event of the Exhibition being successful. The liability of the Guarantors was thus, in fact, reduced from an unlimited *minimum* to a limited *maximum*.

Further loan of land to the Trustees for purposes of Exhibition.

Whilst this matter was under discussion a further important question arose as to the sufficiency of the space agreed to be lent by us for the purposes of the Exhibition, and which, as already mentioned, amounted to about 16 acres ; and the Trustees found it necessary to address a communication to us on the subject, representing that additional space was imperatively required, and applying for the loan of an unoccupied portion of our land lying between the Western Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens and Prince Albert's Road (the same land, in fact, as that which we were prepared to devote, if desired, to the purposes of the British Museum), whereby an additional exhibiting space of about four acres would be obtained; and also applying for the loan of the South Arcades of the Gardens, for the supply of refreshments, both inside and upon them, to the visitors to the Exhibition.

After communicating with the Horticultural Society, who, under their lease from us, are to enjoy a right of promenade in the Arcades in question, and who met the wishes of the Trustees in a liberal spirit, we acquainted the latter that we were prepared to grant them the use of the additional land applied for, and also of the South Arcades (thus sacrificing for the time the large rental expected to be derived by us from letting stalls in those Arcades, as previously intended by us) upon condition of the Trustees providing a permanent wall and roof to the South Arcades, and a permanent wall to the West Arcades, in place of the temporary ones about to be constructed by us. We felt it necessary to make this stipulation, in order to prevent the possibility of the stability of either of those Arcades being endangered by the manner in which it was proposed to employ them in connexion with the Exhibition.

The correspondence on the subject of the International Exhibition of 1862 that has taken place between ourselves and the Society of Arts and the Trustees of the Exhibition, and the general purport of which has been above stated by us, is given in Appendix K.

Grant of Charter to Trustees.

Her Majesty was pleased to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the Trustees, as desired by them, on the 14th February last. By that

Charter they have received the title of "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862;" and as it contains various stipulations based upon the agreements made by us with the Society of Arts and the Trustees, and otherwise has a direct connexion with our own proceedings, we deem it right to append a copy of it to this Report. (Appendix L.)

Execution of guarantee deed.

The guarantee deed having been duly executed to the necessary extent of 250,000*l.*, the certificate of the Commissioners to that effect was published in the "London Gazette" of the 15th March; and all the requisite preliminaries having been completed by the issue of that certificate, the Commissioners have entered upon the active discharge of their important and arduous duties, which we earnestly trust they may be enabled to carry to an entirely successful issue.

A copy of the Guarantee Deed, to which signatures for nearly 400,000*l.* have been affixed up to the present date, is given in Appendix M.

Financial position of Commission.

In continuation of the return of our financial position, submitted in Appendix C. to our Third Report, we beg to append a statement of our receipts and expenditure in the period between the 1st January 1856 and the 31st December 1860, duly audited by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. (See Appendix N.)

The annual statements of our receipts and expenditure which we announced our intention in our last Report of presenting, have been regularly prepared by us, and forwarded to the Home Office accordingly, for presentation to Her Majesty.

Conclusion.

It now only remains for us, in conclusion, to submit a brief recapitulation of the various particulars set forth in the course of this Report.

The circumstances which led to the complete change in the position towards Her Majesty's Government previously occupied by us, and the dissolution of our partnership in the Kensington Gore Estate, which took place two years ago, leaving us the sole owners of the property, have been detailed. It has been seen, however,

that the Government, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by the Act of Parliament passed for the purpose of dissolving the partnership, have retained the large outlying portion of the estate on which the South Kensington Museum is erected, for the use of the Department of Science and Art; and have thus made provision for the progressive development of that portion of the scheme for the promotion of Art and Science in their practical bearings upon productive industry put forward by us in our Second Report, which may be considered as more immediately dependent upon the aid of Parliament, and subject to Government control.

The most satisfactory results have already been obtained from the action of the Department in question, while the most marked success has attended its exertions not only in the metropolis but in the provinces; and the Report of the House of Commons Committee of last year on the South Kensington Museum states emphatically that that Museum "is fully deserving of continued Parliamentary support." The remarkable number of visitors to the Museum in the period of three and a half years during which it has been established on the estate, amounting to nearly two millions, has given conclusive evidence, not only of the interesting and instructive character of the numerous collections exhibited in it, but of the fact that its situation on the western side of the metropolis does not interfere with its accessibility and popularity, whilst there is no site in London, with the exception of the Kensington Gore Estate, where the necessary space could have been obtained, not only for the ultimate requirements of the Department, but for its present wants.

The various outlying portions of our estate, irrespective of the piece occupied by the Government as above stated, have been let by us on building leases, in order to provide the funds required to enable us to pay the interest on the large sum borrowed by us on mortgage for the purpose of paying off the Government lien upon the property; and we have shown the satisfactory progress that has already been made by us in the appropriation of the remainder of the estate, comprising the main square of between 50 and 60 acres. It has been seen that we have devoted the central portion of it, to the extent of more than 22 acres, to the establishment on it of a great

Society whose especial object is the promotion of the Science of Horticulture, thus carrying out one of the objects originally contemplated by us, whilst this manner of appropriating this portion of the property has permanently established an ornamental centre to serve as the interior court to any buildings which may be hereafter erected between the Horticultural Arcades and the fine open roads constructed by us round the main square.

The arrangements that have been made by us with the Society of Arts and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 for the loan of a portion of the estate for the purposes of that Exhibition have also been explained in this Report, where we have shown that a further portion of the main square, amounting to 16 acres, and subsequently increased to 20 acres, has been lent by us as a site for the Exhibition buildings, and that we have agreed to grant to the Society of Arts a lease of the permanent buildings proposed to be erected, to the extent of an acre, to be used by them for holding Exhibitions and for purposes connected with the promotion of Arts and Manufactures. We have also agreed to reserve 16 acres of the same land for an Exhibition to be held in 1872, under certain conditions.

Out of the total extent of land originally purchased by us in 1852, amounting to 85 or 86 acres, the various appropriations that have already been made for the purposes of the Department of Science and Art, the construction of roads, the Horticultural Gardens, the Exhibitions of 1862 and 1872, and the erection of private houses, have absorbed, more or less permanently, not less than 70 acres, so that only 14 or 15 acres, or about one-sixth of the land forming the Kensington Gore Estate, remain at present unappropriated to the development of the purposes contemplated by our charter; and even four acres of that amount have been temporarily lent for the Exhibition of 1862. Whilst we cannot but look upon this as a most satisfactory result, and as one affording every prospect of the ultimate and entire accomplishment of the important objects for the promotion of which the estate was originally purchased by us under the powers conferred upon us by Her Majesty, it will be our duty, in the new and independent position now occupied by us, to persevere in our exertions to attain that end, and to endeavour to

merit a continuance of that confidence and favour which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend to us throughout the whole period of our incorporation.

Given under our Corporate Seal at the Palace of Westminster, this Third day of May 1861.

*L.S.*

EDGAR A. BOWRING,
*Secretary.*

ALBERT.
GRANVILLE.
BUCCLEUCH.
CHANDOS.
DERBY.
ROSSE.
PALMERSTON.
PORTMAN.
OVERSTONE.
TAUNTON.
J. RUSSELL.
G. C. LEWIS.
W. F. COWPER.
B. DISRAELI.
T. MILNER GIBSON.
W. E. GLADSTONE.

ROBERT LOWE.
A. Y. SPEARMAN.
W. CUBITT.
C. L. EASTLAKE.
CHARLES LYELL.
R. MURCHISON.
THOMAS BARING.
THOMAS BAZLEY.
G. P. BIDDER.
RICHARD COBDEN.
C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.
T. F. GIBSON.
JOHN GOTT.
LEONARD HORNER.
HENRY THRING.

# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX A.

## Evidence given before the National Gallery Site Commission in 1857, in favour of the adoption of the Kensington Gore Site for the New National Gallery.

I.—Evidence of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lewis.

2778. *Chairman.*] I think that on the 5th of June last year you presented a Bill to Parliament, which was prepared by yourself and Mr. Wilson—a Bill having this title, "To provide a Site for a new National Gallery," which Bill was then read a first time, and the second reading of it was appointed for the 9th of the same month of June. Was that so?—It was.

2779. I believe that the second reading did not take place on that day, and that the Bill was put off two or three times, and that on the 27th of the same month, Lord Elcho made a motion for an address to the Crown, and that motion being carried by a small majority—eight, I think—the Government proposed that the Bill should be read a second time on the following Monday; but on that day the order of the day for that second reading was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn?—Yes, that was what passed.

2780. Will you be so good as to look and see if that is the Bill (*handing a Bill to the witness*)?—Yes, that is the Bill.

2781. Have you had occasion lately to look at the report of the speech which you made upon that occasion?—Yes, I have lately refreshed my memory by reading over the report of the speech in Hansard's Debates.

2782. I find that in that speech you are reported to have made use of these expressions, "With regard to the Site of the new National Gallery, all we propose at present is, that the nation should consent to take from the Exhibition Commissioners a half or some part of the ground which they possess at Kensington Gore." Did you say that?—Yes; that was the effect of what I stated.

2783. I wish to know whether, in accordance with those expressions of yours, the Bill, in fact, decided the question of the site?—The question which we considered to be decided by that Bill was, that all doubt would be put an end to with respect to the title to the land which we proposed to accept as a site for the intended National Gallery of Pictures. The

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Commissioners are doubtless aware that that land is held at present on a peculiar tenure. The Commissioners for the Exhibition purchased a portion of the site, for which they paid 165,000*l.* Another portion of that site was paid for by Parliament, to the amount of 177,500*l.*, so that the entire cost of the land at Kensington Gore amounts to 342,500*l.* I am not aware that the boundaries between the land purchased by the Commissioners and the land purchased by the Government have ever been set out; but it has been agreed that the Government should have a certain control over the land belonging to the Commissioners; and that no appropriation of it should be made without the consent of the Treasury. So that the Government is the owner of a portion—we will say, in general terms, one-half—and has a control over the appropriation of the other half. But then it might be said, if Parliament was to vote a sum of money, and a building was to be erected upon any portion of the site, it might be uncertain whether the land entirely belonged to the Government; and I believe the whole of it was, in fact, conveyed to the Commissioners; so that the estate is legally vested in the Exhibition Commissioners, although more than half of it was paid for by the Government. The Exhibition Commissioners are desirous of making any such arrangement as may facilitate the views of the Government; but in order to remove any legal doubts which might be raised as to the title, it was thought desirable that this Bill should be passed, the effect of which would be to vest in the Government so much of the land as might be used for the purpose of a National Gallery. It consists of only one clause, which, if the Commissioners will allow me, I will read to them. "It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to select, and cause to be marked out or defined, such part of the said land purchased by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851" (the whole of it was so purchased, in fact, so that that description would apply to the whole of the site) "and being within the area aforesaid, as to the said Commissioners of the Treasury may appear suitable for the purpose of a site of a new National Gallery, with proper surrounding or adjoining space and approaches; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, by deed under their common seal, to be enrolled among the Records of the Court of Exchequer, to convey the land so selected and marked out or defined to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to be held by such last-mentioned Commissioners in trust for the purpose aforesaid." The effect of that clause would have been, the Exhibition Commissioners being prepared to convey the land, that the land would have been vested in perpetuity in the Commissioners of Works. Therefore, any money voted by Parliament would have been employed in erecting a building upon land to which the Crown or the Government had a perpetual title. Such was the effect of this Bill. The Government certainly did consider that the question was

decided that this site should be used for the erection of a National Gallery for Pictures. They did not carry their views beyond that one destination of it, namely, that a National Picture Gallery should be erected upon this site—that part of the case they considered to be settled—and it was with that view that they made the application to Parliament. But they did not intend to apply for any vote of money to erect the building in last Session. All they intended to do was to pass that Bill, and in the present Session they would have applied to Parliament for a vote of money to commence the building. That was the view of the Government.

2784. It was to be solely for a Picture Gallery ?—Solely for a Picture Gallery.

2785. You did not contemplate combining the archæological or the artistic treasures of the British Museum with the pictures in the projected National Gallery—that was not part of your object?—No; but we intended, in conformity with the recommendation of Colonel Mure's Committee, to advise the Crown to issue a Commission to inquire into that subject. The present Commission was issued (as the Commissioners are aware) in consequence of the vote which was carried by the House of Commons for an address to the Crown. But if the Government had been left to exercise its own discretion, it would have limited the inquiry of the intended Commission to the question of the removal of the collections of art, or any other portion of the British Museum. That we thought ought to have been made a separate inquiry. Colonel Mure's Committee, although the terms of the Address are somewhat ambiguous, limited its recommendation of an inquiry simply to the question of the British Museum; it did not recommend that there should be any inquiry upon the subject of the site.

2786. May I ask you whether the Government had come to any detailed determination with respect to the National Gallery, supposing your Bill had been carried, besides the selection of a site?—According to the view of the Government, the question of a site for the National Gallery involves two important considerations. The first is the expense of acquiring a sufficient site; and the second, the adequacy of that site for the wants of the intended gallery. Now, the entire extent of the site at Kensington Gore is 86 acres. The Gore House Estate consisted of 21 acres; there is a part which is called the Villars Estate, consisting of 48 acres, and Lord Harrington's estate of 17 acres, making altogether 86 acres. Now 86 acres is a large space to command in the neighbourhood of London, and that was one of the considerations which very much influenced the Government in giving the preference to this site. Next, there was the consideration that it was paid for—the whole of the purchase-money of the Government had been actually paid; the remaining portion of the purchase-money had been paid by the Commissioners, and their land

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presented as a gift to the Government. Therefore, the site belonged to the nation, and no further outlay was necessary; it was not necessary to go to Parliament for any further grant for purchasing land. Now the Commissioners are of course aware that when any question of building arises in or near London, one of the great sources of expense is the site. It is not merely the building, but it is the difficulty of obtaining land in the proper place, and to the proper extent. We thought that the circumstances of this site were such, with respect both to its position and its area, as to render it very eligible; moreover, we could not overlook the fact that it was our own, and that no further money was needed for the acquisition of it. Those were two important elements in the decision. Then we had to consider that Colonel Mure's Committee had expressed a decided opinion against the site at Trafalgar-square. They not only said that the existing National Gallery was insufficient, but they also expressed a decided opinion against Trafalgar-square as the site for any National Gallery—they condemned it altogether. They went into a great deal of evidence upon the subject of the destruction of pictures by smoke, and other atmospheric influences. Now I really cannot myself pretend to form any opinion upon that question; there was certainly strong evidence adduced to show that pictures did suffer in that position. How far that evidence may be conclusive I can for myself form no judgment. I will only say that persons of great authority did express that opinion. But what I confess weighs with me much more than the supposed deleterious influences upon the surface of the pictures is the want of space. The room of the present National Gallery is wholly inadequate, and there is great difficulty in obtaining additional room. In the first place, it would be necessary to pull down the workhouse behind the National Gallery. Then there is the barrack, and I believe that the Horse Guards and the War Department make great objection to the removal of that barrack, which is considered an important military position in the metropolis. I believe there is some dictum of the Duke of Wellington's upon the subject; and, in fact, the Horse Guards are not at all willing that the barrack should be removed. Under those circumstances, the space which can be acquired seems not to be sufficient. Now that is an important element in the question, because the National Gallery, which originally consisted of a small number of pictures, has received considerable augmentations, and my belief is, that if there were more space provided, it would receive still greater augmentations. Since the foundations of the National Gallery were laid, the Vernon pictures have been added, and there is no room to hang them in the National Gallery; they are all now in Marlborough House. Then there are the Turner pictures, many of which are not yet hung, and of which only a portion are hung in Marlborough House. All this arrangement is owing to the want of space. Marlborough House in a short time will be wanted for the Prince

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of Wales, and these pictures must necessarily be removed. Then there is the Sheepshanks Collection, which, perhaps, the Commissioners have seen; it is considered, and justly considered, a most interesting and valuable collection of pictures. Those have been given to the nation upon the express condition that they should be provided with a building at Kensington Gore; therefore, with regard to that portion of the collection, some building must be erected at Kensington Gore—we could not consistently with the terms of the deed of gift put them on any other site. Then there is also a collection of pictures not yet formed, but which will have to be formed before long, owing to an address of the House of Lords, and a vote of Parliament last Session, and a minute of the Treasury, which has since been issued—namely, for the formation of a Gallery of Historical Portraits. Now that collection might no doubt be separated from the general National Gallery, but still it seems that there would be no place so appropriate for it, as one in combination with that gallery. Putting all those circumstances together, we arrive at the conclusion, that a site of considerable size would be convenient for the National Gallery. Then there is another thing to be considered, which is, that although, no doubt, Parliament has been liberal in making grants for the National Gallery, by far the larger portion of it is owing to donations; and I think there is very little reason to doubt, that if we had the means of providing for pictures, in a good light and handsome rooms, and in a place accessible to the public, where they could be seen to advantage, owners of pictures, who are unwilling that, after their death, their collections should be left to the chances of hereditary succession, and should be, perhaps, brought to the hammer and dispersed, would, in many instances, from public spirit, be disposed, to leave them to the nation. We know that, in former times, Sir Francis Bourgeois intended to leave the collection which is now in the Dulwich Gallery to the nation, but, I believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day would not provide a sufficient building for the purpose, and accordingly it was left to Dulwich College. There we have an instance of a valuable collection, which is put in a place not very accessible to the public, and which would be much better disposed of in connexion with a National Gallery. Perhaps the same thing might happen with other collections. Now there is a remark which I observe Lord Monteagle has made this Session upon the subject in the House of Lords, which is deserving of attention. On the 16th of February, when speaking upon the Sheepshanks Collection of Pictures, he said, "We had a very fine collection" (that means the National Gallery), "but he believed the public were not quite in possession of the facts as to how it had been got together, for, both in that and the other House of Parliament, he had heard the collection discussed as if it were mainly or altogether the creation of the State, and principally purchased out of the national resources, whereas, in point of fact,

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we were indebted for it much more to the generosity and public spirit of private individuals, than to any liberality which Parliament had shown in the matter." Then he showed how the collection had been formed. He said, "From 1824 to 1856, 112 pictures were purchased for the National Gallery by the State, and 433 were the gifts of private individuals. The special gifts of pictures to the nation included 16 by Sir G. Beaumont, 6 by William the Fourth, 35 by the Rev. W. H. Carr, 15 by Lord Farnborough, 8 by his late valued friend, Lord Colborne, 3 by Mr. Samuel Rogers, and 156 by Mr. Vernon." If to those we add the gifts of Turner and Mr. Sheepshanks, I think it is manifest that our National Gallery has been formed more by donation than by purchase; and it is a fair inference from that fact that we may look for its future increase, rather to the liberality of individuals than to the grants of Parliament. Now, there is nothing which is so likely to induce individuals to make such gifts to the nation as the provision of a sufficient and properly situated National Gallery, admitting, from time to time, of increase, as the collection may be enlarged. Therefore I confess it seems to me that, provided it is admitted that the formation of a National Gallery of Pictures is a national object, which I think seems now pretty generally conceded, it would be an excellent investment for the nation to build a good National Gallery on a site which is sufficiently large to admit of additions to the gallery from time to time. Those were the principal grounds upon which the Government came to the conclusion to build upon this site. They also looked carefully to all the different alternatives which were proposed, namely, to the different sites which had been suggested as preferable to Kensington Gore site, and, if it is the wish of the Commissioners, I will state in detail the reasons which determined them to reject each one of those sites in succession. There is one other point which I have overlooked, which, perhaps, I may be permitted to add. There are, at Hampton Court, pictures which might, with advantage, be added to the National Gallery. Whatever objections may be made to Kensington Gore, upon the score of distance, must apply much more forcibly to Hampton Court. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether, for example, the cartoons of Raphael, and some of the more important and interesting pictures at Hampton Court, might not, with the permission of the Queen, be removed to a National Gallery, and become valuable portions of it. All that, of course, implies the command of a greater space than there is at present; because at present not only is the National Gallery incapable of receiving any additions, but it cannot even accommodate those pictures which properly form a portion of it.

2787. I understand you to say, that it was not part of the Government plan to have a building, or to provide space for a building, which was inevitably to combine sculpture with painting?—Decidedly not. We considered that question as altogether undetermined. In fact, so far as

we had come to any determination upon the subject, it was not to disturb the British Museum, but to leave all the sculptures in their present position. All that we had decided to do was to build (if I may borrow the term from the Munich Gallery) a Pinacothek at Kensington Gore. We intended to make it as little expensive in the first instance as possible, but to build it upon such a plan as would admit of enlargement from time to time, as future circumstances might suggest.

2788. That is to say,—as would admit of enlarging the building as well as adding to the collection, in the original structure?—Just so; to admit of successive enlargements to the building, for the purpose of accommodating any additions which might be made to the collection, either by purchase or gift.

2789. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] It would be a great general plan, of which portions might be successively carried out?—Exactly so.

2790. Professor *Faraday.*] Did the plan include any distinct proposal to exclude other kinds of buildings from the neighbourhood of the gallery at Kensington Gore? was the rest of the ground to be kept quite clear?—Yes; we certainly contemplated that it should be left quite open to the decision of Parliament—that if they might think it desirable to make provision for buildings for any other purpose, any portion of the site might be employed for such other purpose. We did not expect that the National Gallery would occupy 86 acres of land, and we certainly thought that if any purposes connected with Science, for instance Scientific Collections, or rooms for learned societies, or any object of that sort, could be conveniently attained upon that site, it would be very proper for the consideration of Parliament. At the same time that did not enter at all into our plan; we contemplated it, but we did not provide for it. We intended to do nothing that would in any way interfere with the accomplishment of such a design; but we did not make it at all a part of our proposal. Our proposal was perfectly simple; we said, We propose to take from the Commissioners a valid title to so much land as we want to build upon, so that there shall be no question that the building which we are about to erect, being defrayed by public money, shall be in perpetuity the property of the Government. Having secured that land, we intended to build upon it a Picture Gallery, limiting the construction, in the first instance, to so much as would accommodate the pictures which we had got, and would admit of enlargement for the reception of any pictures which we might hereafter acquire.

2791. For my own part, I have a strong feeling that the accommodation of the public must be a thing to be considered. The access of what I may call the multitude is an item in my mind—one amongst many important considerations. Can you favour us with any thoughts upon that subject?—Of course it cannot be denied that Trafalgar-square is a much more central position than Kensington Gore—that everybody

LEWIS. must see at first sight—but we started upon the assumption, that a Committee of the House of Commons had almost unanimously decided that Trafalgar-square was not a fitting place for a National Gallery. Then the question arose, to what place shall it be removed? It was necessary to find some site other than Trafalgar-square. If one of the grounds upon which Trafalgar-square was considered an unfitting site for a National Gallery, was the injury to the surface of the pictures, it seemed idle to remove it to Burlington House, which was at no great distance from Trafalgar-square, or to St. James's Palace, as other persons proposed, which was merely at the other end of Pall Mall. It seemed desirable to go to such a distance from the town as would at any rate, if it did not altogether exclude these impurities of the air, diminish them materially. On the other hand, we thought it not desirable to go to such a distance as would render it a journey to visit the Picture Gallery. It seemed to us that Kensington Gore was a fair medium between those two extremes. It is sufficiently distant from the centre of the town to be free from the chief part of the impurities which load the air in the very smoky parts of the metropolis, and, at the same time, it is not so remote as Hampton Court, or the present Crystal Palace, and, therefore, not situated at a distance which requires a person to devote a considerable portion of the day to visit it. The fact of the enormous crowds which flowed to the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, proves experimentally that the distance is not so great as to deter the population of this town from visiting an exhibition in that district. Now, the proposed site at Kensington Gore, is just opposite the place where the Crystal Palace stood, in Hyde Park, and that seemed to us to show conclusively, that although it was not so central as Trafalgar-square, nevertheless, it was not so distant but that vast numbers of persons, without any material inconvenience, could visit it. Those were the grounds upon which we thought it was not so distant as to be materially inconvenient. No doubt we are owners of the site of Burlington House. It is paid for. We might pull down Burlington House, and build upon that site a National Gallery; but of course the Commissioners are aware that the site of Burlington House is not nearly so large as that of Kensington Gore—it is nothing approaching it.

2792. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] What is the extent?—It is about three acres—whereas you will observe that this is 86 acres.

2793. *Chairman.*] Of course you are aware that every one of the recommendations which you say induced the Government to prefer Kensington Gore to Trafalgar-square, was stated in the Report of the Committee of 1848 (composed of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Charteris, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Benjamin Hall, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wakley, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Bankes) to belong to Trafalgar-square, viz., "the commanding nature of the site,

its accessibility and nearness to the chief thoroughfares," "the aids to economy," and "the space for further enlargement,"—and they concurred unanimously in the opinion that, taking all those considerations into account, Trafalgar-square was the preferable site?—The Report of that Committee was under the consideration of Colonel Mure's Committee, and they came to a totally different result. I presume they had the benefit of all the arguments, and all the evidence adduced by the former Committee. But I confess, with great deference to the able persons who formed that Committee, that it seems to me to be impossible to maintain that, however accessible Trafalgar-square may be, the site is sufficiently spacious, or sufficiently admits of successive enlargements. It seems to me that the great objection to the site of Trafalgar-square is its narrowness.

2794. But if the space now occupied by the barracks at the back of the National Gallery, and if the baths and wash-houses of St. Martin's parish and the workhouse were added thereto, would not there then be quite sufficient space for all the objects which you contemplate?—This, of course, assumes that the additional space can be obtained. I suppose that we might negociate with the parish authorities for the purchase of the workhouse, provided they could be provided with a site elsewhere. They probably would ask a very high price for it. With regard to the barracks, I am not prepared to say that the War Department would consent to abandon that site. I know that great objections have been made hitherto. Whether any other ground can be obtained in that part of the town, I cannot say, but I know, that hitherto they have considered it essential that this site should be retained as a barrack, not merely on account of the space, but on account of the peculiar position of the barrack at the intersection of several great lines of communication.

2795. That was the opinion, I think, of the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hardinge, as communicated by the then Quartermaster-General?—Yes; I believe Lord Hardinge had a very strong opinion upon the subject; therefore I could not say that it would be possible to obtain the site of that barrack. With regard to the wash-houses, I presume that they might be made a matter of negociation. Of course this Commission must be aware that when a Government, who themselves have no special knowledge upon the subject, undertake to decide a question of this sort, they must, to a great extent, be determined by authority, and in this instance, there was the authority of the most recent tribunal which had investigated the subject, namely, Colonel Mure's Committee. They, with a knowledge of all the previous inquiries, and all the evidence which had previously been taken, came almost unanimously to a decision that Trafalgar-square was not a place fitted

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for the National Gallery. They expressed a decided and clear opinion upon that point.

2796. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] I think they did not express an opinion as to any particular site?—They expressed a preference for Kensington Gore; by a majority they came to a decision in favour of Kensington Gore.

2797. *Chairman.*] A very small majority?—Yes: it was not a very decided recommendation, nor was it an unanimous one; but, nevertheless, so far as there was an inclination expressed by that Committee, it was in favour of the Kensington Gore site. But they expressed a clear, and, I think, an all but unanimous opinion in favour of the removal from Trafalgar-square.

2798. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] I think you said that the Government had had under consideration certain other sites, which you would not be unwilling to communicate to the Commission. Of course the Commission are exceedingly anxious to know what sites are available, in order that they may fully exhaust the subject?—We considered all the sites which had been proposed. I will either mention them myself, or will answer any questions.

2799. Will you have the goodness to mention them? There may be some which have not occurred to us?—One of the sites which was most strongly recommended was some site in Kensington Gardens.

2800. *Chairman.*] There were two sites in Kensington Gardens, one at Bayswater and the other near the Palace?—One of those sites was discussed, I think, in the Report of Colonel Mure's Committee.

2801. Mr. *Richmond.*] The one near the sunk wall which divides Kensington Gardens from the old Deer Park was, I think, the one agreed, on all hands, to be the best?—There were two sites mentioned in Kensington Gardens; one was somewhere on the site of the present Palace, or very near it, between the present Palace and the water; and another was a site on the side of Kensington Gardens, nearly fronting the Kensington Gore Estate, almost close to it, in fact. The view which we took was, that looking to the very strong objections which were made by the public, even to the temporary occupation of any part of the Park (for we considered Kensington Gardens as practically part of Hyde Park) for the Crystal Palace in 1851, we did not feel ourselves at liberty even to entertain the project of appropriating any part of the Parks for purposes of building. We believed that the public, generally, set so high a value upon maintaining the integrity of the Parks, that we considered it quite out of the question, until we had altogether exhausted every other possible site in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, to propose to take any portion either of Hyde Park, or St. James's Park, or Kensington Gardens.

2802. Or Regent's Park—did that come under your consideration?—No; I do not think anybody proposed Regent's Park. There might be less objection, perhaps, to Regent's Park. I am speaking now merely of St. James's Park, the Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens. We believed that the strongest objection was entertained, unless a case of absolute necessity could be made out, against appropriating any portion of them to the purposes of a building. With regard to the site which immediately overlooked, one may say, the estate of Kensington Gore, it seemed almost a wanton act to take a portion of Hyde Park, when you might have, as it seemed to us, an equally eligible site on the other side of the road. The distance from London was identical. The Kensington Gore site was equally accessible, rather more accessible, in fact, and there was much greater command of additional land on the Kensington Gore side than on the side of the Park; therefore, we thought that that plan was, of all others, the plan which had least to recommend it. Then there was the plan of pulling down Kensington Palace, and appropriating that site to a National Gallery. I believe that has even now many friends. That plan, we thought, was liable to most powerful objections. In the first place, Kensington Palace, when approached from the back, is considerably more distant than Kensington Gore; and as the principal objection to Kensington Gore was the distance, the objection to Kensington Palace seemed far stronger than to Kensington Gore, on the principal ground on which the question was debated. Then Kensington Palace is the property of the Crown. If the Crown consents to part with it, it can, according to the present law, only part with it for a sum equivalent to its value; because, although the Crown property is made over to the nation for the life of the reigning Sovereign, still it is considered as the property of the Crown, and the nation has only a life interest in it, and when the land is made over in perpetuity to the nation, an equivalent sum must be voted to the Crown, and invested in land. Therefore in taking the site of Kensington Palace, we should have had to buy it in the same way as we should have had to buy it from a private individual, even if the Crown had consented to part with it. Then I would observe, that although at this moment, perhaps, the apartments in Kensington Palace may not be used, or other means may be found of accommodating the persons who are lodged in Kensington Palace, it is to be borne in mind that the Queen has a young family growing up—that in some few years there will be Princes and Princesses who will require apartments, who must be lodged by means of public grants, and that Kensington Palace is a convenient place in which the Royal Family may be furnished with apartments. Therefore to destroy Kensington Palace, is to destroy a Palace, which would probably be wanted for the use of the Royal Family within no long time. When you have a great deal of vacant

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land it seems a wanton act, and one of reckless expense, to demolish a building such as Kensington Palace, which, although it may not be a very splendid specimen of architecture, is nevertheless not an unsightly building. It is a large pile, and has existed for some years—it is connected with historical recollections, and I cannot see that there is any sufficient justification for choosing that particular spot of ground to build upon, when there is so much land in the neighbourhood which is not built upon. I confess it seems to me that the reason for selecting Kensington Palace as the site of the new National Gallery altogether fails, and that no one, looking to his responsibility to the country, could, with any propriety, make such a proposition. Therefore those two sites, we thought, were condemned conclusively by the arguments against them.

2803. *Chairman.*] When you say "those two sites," do you include that recommended by the Commission in 1851, at Bayswater, as one of them (*showing a plan to the witness*)?—No, this is the one I mean (*pointing to another plan*).

2804. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] That was recommended by Lord Seymour's Commission?—I do not think we considered it.

2805. Mr. *Richmond.*] That was on the north side of the Park; yours was on the south side?—Yes.

2806. *Chairman.*] Did you consider the recommendation of appropriating that portion of Kensington Gardens (*pointing to the plan*) an encroachment which would be so objectionable as not to be adopted under any circumstances? I speak of the site recommended in 1851 by the Commission composed of Lord Seymour, Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Ewart, and Sir Richard Westmacott?—I should state, certainly, that that was not one of the sites which, so far as I know, was under the consideration of the Government. I have no distinct idea of ever having heard it suggested before. With regard to distance, I should think it is open to pretty much the same objection as Kensington Gore. The distance is nearly the same from any central point of London as Kensington Gore. It is liable to the same objection of being a detraction from Kensington Gardens, which I think the public would view with very great jealousy, particularly the persons living on the northern side of Hyde Park, and it would also be open to the further objection of not being conveniently susceptible of increase, from time to time, as new additions might be made to the collection. In order to increase it, it would be necessary to cut off a larger portion from Kensington Gardens, an avenue, for instance, and a walk; it would be necessary, probably, to destroy the avenue, to stop up the walk, to cut down trees, and altogether to diminish the space.

2807. The Commissioners of 1851 did not seem to think that that objection would apply to their plan. It is clear that it is a very small

space which they propose to take off. If any further additions were required to the building, they could only be made by carrying the space backwards, and this plan shows that that space could only be obtained by cutting down an avenue, and by stopping up one of the principal walks in Kensington Gardens, namely, that walk which leads from the bridge, at the end of the Serpentine River, to the basin in front of Kensington Palace.

2808. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Were there any other sites which were under the consideration of the Government?—Yes, there were other sites. One of the sites, which I think Lord Elcho recommended, was St. James's Palace. It was proposed to pull down St. James's Palace, and build on that site a National Gallery, in combination with rooms for drawing-rooms and levees. It was said that the company returning from levees and drawing-rooms might walk through the National Gallery. Now, in the first place, the same objection which applies to demolishing Kensington Palace also applies to demolishing St. James's Palace. I do not mean to say that St. James's Palace has any great architectural recommendations; but it answers the purpose of a palace, it contains apartments which the Queen can assign to members of the Royal Family, or to members of Her household. There are reception rooms for drawing-rooms and levees; and it serves purposes which must be served in some other place, and at a further expense of public money, if the present building is pulled down. Then, as to the improvement of site, it seems to me that whether the National Gallery is at one end of Pall Mall or at the other is very immaterial, and that no great advantage will arise from removing it so short a distance. As to the idea of the company from the drawing-rooms and levees passing through the National Gallery, I can hardly conceive anything less recommended by convenience; because I presume it would be necessary to exclude the public on those days from the National Gallery. It could not be intended that ladies in diamonds and trains should walk through the rooms when the public were admitted; therefore it would be necessary to exclude the public on those days, which would be an inconvenience. Then persons coming from a drawing-room or a levee, I imagine, would very seldom wish to stop to see pictures; they probably would simply walk through the rooms and go to their carriages and return home. Therefore, I cannot see that there is the smallest convenience or fitness in attempting to combine a National Picture Gallery with the rooms for levees and drawing-rooms. For those reasons we came to the very decided conclusion, altogether to reject the idea of pulling down St. James's Palace. One of the plans, which was at the same time proposed, was to pull down Marlborough House.

2809. *Chairman.*] Lord Elcho proposed that?—The Queen is empowered by Act of Parliament (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 78) to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, in such manner that he may have

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and enjoy the same immediately after he shall have attained the age of eighteen years and thenceforward during the term of the joint lives of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness. It is at present used only temporarily, with the consent of Her Majesty, for objects connected with Art, during the minority of His Royal Highness. The Government has no power to dispose of the building, and unless it is impossible to find ground elsewhere, I cannot see anything which would justify a Government, which is responsible for its acts, in proposing to deal in so very summary and arbitrary a manner with buildings which, at present, have a totally different and necessary appropriation. Then I believe that there was some plan for a National Gallery at Whitehall.

2810. It was only mentioned in the debate?—I do not distinctly remember what part of Whitehall it was. I think Lord Elcho mentioned some part of Whitehall. Land in Whitehall is extremely expensive, and is wanted very much for other purposes, and it does not strike me that any advantage would be derived from building a National Gallery in Whitehall. The space between the street and the river is confined, and altogether, I should think that it is about as little fitted for a National Gallery as any part of London which could be found. Whatever site is selected, some objection can be made to it. One must consider the alternatives, and take that site which, on the whole, has the largest number of recommendations, and to which the fewest powerful objections apply. Having carefully considered all the different alternatives, and exhausted, as we thought, the subject, we came to the conclusion, after a perfectly unprejudiced investigation, that upon the whole the site of Kensington Gore was the best for the intended purpose.

2811. Did you consider the question of the removal of the pictures to the British Museum?—I cannot say that it was one of the subjects of consideration. I cannot say that at that time any suggestion was made of removing the pictures to the British Museum. The only proposal which we considered was that of removing from the British Museum certain portions of the collection. One proposal was to remove all the Marbles, and to combine them with the Picture Gallery; to have, in short, a Glyptothek and a Pinacothek in one. That plan we rejected. We saw no reason for disturbing the arrangement of the British Museum. We limited ourselves to the provision of a Picture Gallery. Then it was also proposed to take away the Natural History Collections from the Museum. In order to avoid the necessity of removing the Marbles, on account of the want of space, and of combining them with the Picture Gallery, it was said that sufficient space might be obtained for the marbles, with the further additions which may be made to them, by removing the Natural History Collections in the British Museum, and by transferring them to some other site, possibly to Kensington Gore. That was a plan which we considered. I do not mean to say that it might not be desirable,

under certain circumstances, to remove the Natural History Collections from the British Museum. At the same time, it must be remembered, that one of the great attractions of the British Museum is the collections of Natural History. A large number of the persons visiting the British Museum go to see the collections of Natural History. They also visit the antiquities, but they are much attracted by the collections of Natural History; and my belief is, that if the British Museum consisted simply of books and of antiques, the number of visitors would be materially diminished. How far that is an argument against their removal, it is for the Commissioners to consider, but such, I believe, would be the result. Those were the two plans which we considered, and we came to the conclusion not to combine the antiquities and the sculptures with the picture gallery; and with regard to the Natural History Collections, not to take any step for the present. But we did intend, in the event of Parliament having agreed to our plan, and if they had consented to build a picture gallery at Kensington Gore, to issue a Commission, similar to the present Commission, to inquire into the best mode of dealing with the want of space which undoubtedly exists at the British Museum. It would then have been open to that Commission to have made any recommendation which they thought fit.

2812. You did not come to so decided an opinion, I think, with respect to the removal of the Natural History from the British Museum as you did with regard to the breaking up of the Antiquarian Department?—No, we only came to a decision not to make any recommendation at that moment. But we fully recognize the fact that the British Museum is at present scarcely adequate to the demands upon it, and that every year renders it more inadequate, and that it is quite clear that something must be done before long, if it is to furnish a sufficient accommodation for all the different objects which are sent to it. We believe that the library is amply sufficient: that there is now adequate accommodation for all the books which it is likely to receive for many years to come.

2813. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Have you mentioned all the sites which were under the consideration of the Government?—Yes.

2814. *Chairman.*] Have you considered the site which has been lately a good deal recommended, in the middle of the Regent's Park?—No; I do not think that any such site was suggested.

2815. Mr. *Richmond.*] There was one other site proposed, namely, that near the sunk wall, which was spoken of very much. It of course comes within the prohibitions which you have alluded to, it being in the very centre of the Park?—I never heard that suggestion before. However, it would be open to the same fatal objection, as I consider it, of being a detraction from the Park, and requiring, moreover, large approaches to be made, and room for carriages. For instance, at present cabs and omnibusses are not admitted into the Park. If you make a

Lewis. National Gallery in the centre of the Park, you can hardly refuse to allow public conveyances to approach it; you can hardly say that hackney cabs should not be allowed to drive up to the National Gallery. Then you would have at once to alter the rule with regard to the admission of hackney cabs into the Park. This is a rule which has never yet been relaxed. It is not merely a rule which the Crown or the Government might wish to maintain, but I believe the public would object extremely to the admission of hackney cabs into the Park: it is considered a matter of public convenience that they should not be admitted, and still less omnibusses. The moment that you build a National Gallery in the centre of the Park, or in Kensington Gardens, you would at once have to deal with that question.

2816. And you do not think that you would have to deal with it if the National Gallery were planted at Kensington Gore?—Clearly not.

2817. It was given in evidence by, I think, several competent persons (I refer particularly to Sir William Cubitt), that if the National Gallery were placed on the site of Kensington Gore, it would necessitate the formation of a road through the Park, that the northern part of the town would complain so much of going round by Park-lane, or else going round by the town of Kensington, that in the end there must be a road from the northern part of the town to the National Gallery?—I should altogether dispute that inference. I do not think there would be such an influx of persons into the National Gallery as to make it necessary to bisect the Park by a road. The persons who now have to go from what is called Tyburnia to Belgravia have to go round the Park at one end or the other, and I do not think that the existence of a National Gallery in Kensington Gore would render a different state of things necessary. The Kensington Gore site is extremely accessible, because there is the Brompton-road on the one side and the Kensington-road on the other, and the Commissioners have made roads from north to south; therefore nothing can be at present more accessible than it is, and all those difficulties of the approaches are entirely got over.

2818. The project was to have a sunk way and a tunnel under Rotten-row?—I was not aware of any such plan, but I confess it does not seem to me that there would be any necessity for such an arrangement.

2819. Professor *Faraday.*] Has the site of Devonshire House ever been brought under your consideration?—When the proposal was made last year, I do not think it was known that Devonshire House was in the market, or offered for sale. I have since heard, along with other people, that there is an idea that Devonshire House might be purchased by the Government. Of course it would be a very expensive purchase. I do not know what the extent of the site may be. I presume that it would not be very different from Burlington House.

2820. Mr. *Cockerell.*] It is rather larger; there are about three acres

at Burlington House, and about three and a half at Devonshire House? —The Commissioners are not embarrassed with the difficulties which a Government have to encounter when they propose large money votes to the House of Commons. I hope that they will bear in mind that looking at this as the practical question, if we have to go to Parliament to ask them to vote not only the expense of a large building but also the expense of the purchase of a site to the extent of 150,000*l.* or 200,000*l.*, the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the House of Commons is greatly increased, and the probability of a satisfactory practical solution of the question is much augmented. What the Government sincerely desired was to obtain at as reasonable a cost as the circumstances of the case admitted, a commodious and a spacious building for the reception of the pictures now forming the National Gallery, together with all such other pictures as might, at no distant period, probably be added to it, and we believed that the proposal which we made, through, of course, it was not free from valid objections, as scarcely any proposal which you can make is free, was nevertheless less objectionable than any other which could be substituted for it. We thought that it was a very advantageous bargain for the country, to take a site which had cost 150,000*l.* from the Exhibition Commissioners, and which cost the Government nothing, and that the large area which that purchase, together with the purchase from our own grants produced, would afford advantages which could not be derived from any other site.

2821. Accessibility seems to be the great object of the public, both in favour of artists, and in favour of those attending the courts of law, and the inhabitants of the east and north ends of London. Recreation for those who are waiting in Westminster Hall and on Parliament, having an hour or a couple of hours to spare, who may go to Charing Cross, or to a central position with very great advantage, and pass their time with great profit. That has been felt very much in the public mind it appears, and very reasonably. It is contended that such a distance as Kensington Gore would hardly be found to be accessible for useful purposes, either to the artist or to provincials and strangers?—That, of course, is a matter of judgment. I believe that the attendance at the National Gallery has gone on steadily diminishing for some years; that it is less now than it was some years ago, which seems to show that the situation has no such very great attractions to strangers and others. With regard to those who attend courts of law, and the Houses of Parliament, I am afraid, judging from my own experience, that they are not very often visitors at the National Gallery; that their time is too much occupied to admit of their finding much leisure for seeing pictures, at least during the busy period of the year. With regard to the inhabitants of the north of London, it certainly must make very little difference whether they go to

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Kensington Gore or to Trafalgar-square, for one radius of a circle is not longer than another radius. No doubt, to persons living in the east of London, it is somewhat farther to go to Kensington Gore than it is to go to Trafalgar-square, but I believe, as far as I can judge from the habits of the persons who visited the Crystal Palace, that what people do who visit the Picture Galleries, particularly strangers, is, that they devote a certain portion of a day to the purpose, when they are not otherwise occupied; and whether the journey takes them ten minutes more or less, backwards and forwards, does not much matter to them. If a person did not walk —if he went in a conveyance—the distance, we will say, from Charing Cross to Kensington Gore would not occupy above twenty minutes, or, at the most, half an hour,—half an hour would be a very large allowance. The distance from Devonshire House to Kensington Gore could not take a person above a quarter of an hour, and even to walk, it could not take him above half an hour. Therefore, it does not strike me that the argument of distance is a very powerful one.

2822. Mr. *Richmond.*] The fact is, I think, that during the exhibition of the Crystal Palace, which certainly was an extraordinary one, and was open five or six months, six millions of persons visited it?—Yes; everybody knows that the crowds were so great that it was difficult to make head against the stream. I do not mean to say that the attraction of the Crystal Palace was not far greater than the attraction of a Picture Gallery could be. I am aware that the cases are not strictly parallel. Still it is the fact that a very large number of persons did go daily to the Crystal Palace, that the distance was not so great as to form any material obstacle. Now I remember perfectly well the argument about Hyde Park. When Hyde Park was first proposed, it was said that there were great objections to it; and I know that the Government of the day entertained doubts whether they would allow it to be so used. I also know that those who were favourable to the plan (and they were at that time, I believe, in a very small minority, although it succeeded so well afterwards,) said that it was essential to the success of the Crystal Palace to have the site in Hyde Park, that if it was taken to a greater distance, —if it was taken a mile or two miles further,—it would entirely fail, and that the whole success of the project depended upon the Government allowing that site to be used. I believe that that anticipation was correct, and if the Crystal Palace, instead of being in Hyde Park, had been in Richmond Park or Bushy Park, my belief is, that instead of millions going, there would have been thousands only; and that it would just have made the difference between complete success and almost complete failure. Therefore, although I do not at all say that the cases are strictly parallel, still I do say that the crowds which flocked to the Crystal Palace prove that the distance was not a material obstacle to visiting it. In

that way, I think, it is a strong argument in favour of the site at Kensington Gore.

2823. In Mr. Bowring's evidence before Colonel Mure's Committee, there are some statements of figures—that, in 1852, 305,203 persons visited the Zoological Gardens, that at Kew Gardens there were 231,010, at Hampton Court 173,391, and at the British Museum 507,973?—I am told that the annual accounts kept of the visitors to those establishments show, that while the number of persons visiting the National Gallery has gone on annually diminishing, the number of visitors to the places at a little distance from London has regularly gone on increasing, so that distance is not so great an impediment as might be supposed. The facility of communication at present, the cheapness of public conveyances, and other things, enable persons to go to these places.

2824. *Chairman.*] One of the reasons of the result which you have just mentioned, is that they wish to get out of town, to get fresh air independently of the object which they go to visit?—Yes.

2825. Professor *Faraday.*] The use of this great gallery, being as much for the preservation of the pictures as for that kind of instruction of the public which they get by going casually to it, has any idea ever suggested itself to the Government with regard to having a place for the preservation of the highest works of art and other places of a more ordinary character for the instruction of the people; whether, in fact, a diffusion of the centres of instruction with one of preservation would not be the desirable course to take?—Undoubtedly that has been one of the main objects which the Government have had in view. They have thought that the present National Gallery, from its confined space, and the small number of pictures which it accommodates, affords very imperfect instruction as well as gratification to the public, and that the national uses and advantages of a Picture Gallery might be greatly increased if there was more power of enlarging the collection. That is one of the principal objects which we have had in view. It is a question, for instance, whether it might not be desirable to have copies of some of the greatest works of art. If you have a copy, for instance, of the Transfiguration, or if you have copies of some of the largest church pictures in different parts of Europe, of course you must have a great deal of space to contain them. Everybody knows that one of the great difficulties, with regard to pictures, is the space which is necessary for properly hanging them and exhibiting them. That is one of the obstacles to the acquisition of pictures by private individuals. There are very few persons who can hang up a large picture. I think it is quite worthy of consideration, whether, if Parliament were disposed to be liberal, and to enlarge the National Gallery beyond what would accommodate pictures purchased by the nation and given to the nation, some addition of that sort would not be highly expedient. My belief is that it would be expedient—at the same

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time I cannot say that the Government intended to propose any plan of that sort; but they certainly contemplated it as a matter which would be desirable. I need not say that its adoption would very much depend upon the view which Parliament might take of the propriety of supporting such an institution. Many persons in the House of Commons have an objection to that which they consider as something which is intended merely for the benefit of the educated classes, and which they think is not appreciated by the bulk of the population. I believe myself that this is a narrow view of the utility of a National Gallery. On the contrary, I consider it as a valuable part of a system, if one may so say, of public instruction. I think, too, that persons who take that view do not understand the real sentiments of the working classes. I believe that now there is, amongst a large portion of the working classes, a desire to see public institutions of that sort enriched; and that they would not grudge the appropriation of a portion of the taxation of the country to improving them. At the same time the Commissioners are doubtless aware that there are persons in the House of Commons who do not at all share those views, and who would very much object to large grants being made for a National Picture Gallery. Therefore the Government must proceed cautiously and gradually in such matters; but, as far as my own opinion goes, I have no hesitation in saying that I should consider that a very valuable part of a National Picture Gallery.

2826. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Would not accessibility be peculiarly important to that class of persons of whom you have just been speaking?—Accessibility seems to me to be a relative term.

2827. Easy and cheap access?—By accessibility you may mean that which is in the most central spot of London. Now that which is in the most central spot of London is necessarily in a very crowded spot—is necessarily in a spot in which there is great difficulty in obtaining land, and in which, from the enormous cost of ground where it is sold literally by the inch, you must be cramped as to space. I certainly consider myself that Kensington Gore is perfectly accessible, in this sense, that there are approaches to it from all directions, and that you can reach it in a limited time from any part of the metropolis. It is not so central as Trafalgar-square, but it is perfectly accessible.

2828. Mr. *Cockerell.*] The necessities of space for a National Gallery bear a very small proportion to the space appropriated at Kensington Gore. I look upon it that four acres would furnish abundant space for a Pinacothek for 100 years to come?—Yes, I quite admit that that is the truth. The space is far greater than is at all needed for the purposes of a National Gallery; but four acres of land are not easily obtained in any of the central parts of London.

2829. Three acres or three and a half acres would furnish a prodigious resource for many years from this time?—No doubt.

2830. *Chairman.*] I think you say that the Government did not consider the advantages which might attach to the site of Devonshire House?—I should think myself that the difference between Devonshire House and Burlington House may be considered as practically very limited. Burlington House has already been acquired, and we could, if we thought fit, dislodge the learned societies which now occupy it, and propose a grant for building upon that area. LEWIS.

2831. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Excepting that the front of Devonshire House is perfectly open, and looks upon the Park, and behind there are Lansdowne Gardens and Berkeley-square?—Yes; but as far as area and position are concerned, there is no great difference.

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## II.—EVIDENCE of Mr. BOWRING. BOWRING.

2832. *Chairman.*] You still are Secretary, I believe, to the Commission of 1851?—I am.

2833. You were examined at considerable length before Colonel Mure's Committee in 1853, were you not?—I was.

2834. Have you lately looked at the evidence which you gave on that occasion?—Yes; I have just been reading it over again.

2835. Has any change to any extent taken place with reference to the Gore Estate since you gave that evidence?—Yes; there have been some important changes. The great roads, varying from 80 to 100 feet in width, which were then only contemplated, have all been made. Some considerable purchases of property in Gore-lane, projecting very awkwardly into the estate have been effected, and, altogether, the estate has assumed a much more compact and complete condition than formerly.

2836. Has any change taken place in the extent. I see it is stated to be 86 acres?—It remains very nearly the same in extent. Not exactly the same. This wedge, composing Gore-lane, has been purchased (*showing the same*). But, on the other hand, there has been an exchange recently of a small outlying piece here (*pointing to the plan*) for a smaller piece lying within the main square (*showing the same*), which it was important to secure. Therefore, I think, we may assume that the increased acreage which we have obtained by the Gore-lane purchases is counterbalanced by the decreased acreage caused by the exchange, so that the extent of the estate remains virtually as nearly as possible the same as before.

2837. Mr. *Cockerell.*] The frontage of Gore-lane has not been purchased?—No, with the exception of the reversion to the houses on the western side.

2838. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Does Gore-lane still exist?—It is closed

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as a public thoroughfare. We have power, under our Act of Parliament, to obtain the whole of the coloured part of Gore-lane; but we do not at present touch this block, which is now occupied by first-class houses.

2839. What is the name of that row of houses?—I think they call it Kensington Gore or Lower Kensington Gore. There are two distinct terraces, containing six houses each, one consisting of first-class houses, and the other of rather smaller ones.

2840. Mr. *Richmond.*] Do you know the length of lease of those two rows of houses?—They are long leases, and we have no power over them at present, nor have we over Lord Auckland's property, known as Eden Lodge.

2841. *Chairman.*] We have had some evidence from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the objects of the Commissioners in purchasing that estate, and also as to the circumstances under which they offered part of the site of it for a National Gallery. Therefore it will be hardly necessary to trouble you with any question in that respect. But if you have anything to tell us, which you consider that we are not likely to be aware of, we shall be glad to hear it?—I believe that there has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the part taken by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, with regard to this site. It has been assumed, and frequently stated, that they have attempted to thrust it upon the public. I may, perhaps, be allowed to state briefly the real circumstances of the case. On referring to the Report of the House of Commons' Committee of 1850, on the National Gallery, it will be seen that there was a very strong intimation there given in favour of the removal of the National Gallery. The Committee did not positively recommend its removal from the existing site, being, as they stated, ignorant of the character of the new site which might be chosen; but they expressed a decided opinion against any enlargement of the present building on the present site, and the whole tenor of the recommendation was in favour of the removal. In the following year, a Commission was appointed by the Treasury, at the head of which was the present Duke of Somerset, the other members being Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott, and Mr. Ewart, to inquire into the question of a site for the National Gallery. They made a Report, in which they proposed three alternative sites. The exact position of the first, or the one preferred by them, was not specifically mentioned in the Report, because it was an estate which would have to be acquired by purchase, and if it were known that the Government wished to buy it, the price would of course be raised against them. But those Commissioners intimated that it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parks, and facing Hyde Park. They then proceeded to say that if the Government were unwilling to incur the outlay involved in such a pur-

chase, there were two other sites adapted for the site of a National Gallery, both of which were in Kensington Gardens; and a map was published, accompanying their Report, showing those two sites; but for the prudential reasons which I have given, the other site was only generally referred to. In consequence of that recommendation Sir Charles Wood, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into negociations for the purchase of the Gore House Estate, whereby the necessity of taking any part of Kensington Gardens for the purpose would be avoided. Those negociations, from some cause or other, were broken off. Just at this time the Exhibition Commissioners found themselves in the possession of large surplus funds arising from the Exhibition, and took into consideration the question of the disposal of that surplus. The result was the elaboration of the scheme set forth in their Second Report to the Crown, dated November 1852, in which they proposed the purchase of a large tract of land for the purpose of concentrating the different institutions connected with Science and Art, and so on. But at the time when this site was originally negociated for by the Government, so far from the Exhibition Commissioners having anything to do with it, it was not even known that they would have a surplus remaining from the Exhibition. It was in August 1851 that the Report of the Duke of Somerset's Commission was published. It is obvious that in the general scheme proposed by the Exhibition Commissioners, the National Gallery would very properly occupy a space, assuming it to be decided that the National Gallery should go to the site purchased by them. Accordingly, in their Report, they enumerated different institutions, &c., which might be with advantage placed upon the site, and observed, hypothetically, that if it were determined to put the National Gallery there, it might be appropriately erected on the north side of the estate, adjoining Hyde Park. The observation was made in that hypothetical way. The next step was a vote by Parliament of 150,000*l.* towards the expense of purchasing the estate, after the Commissioners' Report had been placed before the public. The possibility of removing the National Gallery to this site was distinctly spoken of in the debate on that occasion, and the formal Resolution of the House of Commons approving the vote, mentioned the erection of a new National Gallery on the site as being one of the objects contemplated in its purchase. This was at the end of the year 1852. Then early in the year 1853, the whole subject of the management of the National Gallery, including the question of its site, was referred to Colonel Mure's Committee. That Committee recommended, as this Commission will remember, the adoption of the site belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The war shortly after that broke out, and the whole matter remained in suspense till last year, when the Government

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2842. Have you considered any of the objections which have been made to the site, and particularly owing to its distance from the centre of London?—Yes. I have made a point of getting a good deal of information on that very subject. When I was examined in 1853, I was aware that that was the main objection raised to the adoption of any site at or near Kensington, namely, the so-called distance from the heart of London. Of course the only way to arrive at an unprejudiced opinion on that question was, by examining all the evidence bearing upon it that could be collected. In 1853 I gave some statistical evidence upon the subject. I have continued the statistics then produced down to the present time, and am now in a position to submit the results to the Commission. I laid a table before Colonel Mure's Committee, showing the number of visitors in various years to the chief places of public amusement, both in and out of London, brought down to the end of the year 1852, which was the latest date then known. The places selected as being well-known place of public resort were the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Vernon Gallery, those constituting what might be called the exhibitions in London, and the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court Palace, as being places of recreation out of London, and requiring a certain amount of exertion to visit them, in fact, places to which the objection of *distance* would apply. The figures then laid before that Committee showed that the tendency of the number of visitors to the exhibitions in London was to decrease, whereas there was a constant tendency to increase in the number of visitors to the more distant places; and I showed that even in the year 1852 the

number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens, which are further from this part of London than the Kensington Gore Estate, and where there is a charge for admission of a shilling (with the exception of one day a week, when it is sixpence), was very nearly as many as the total number of visitors to the National Gallery itself, in the very heart of London, and where there is no charge whatever for admission. The conclusion which that seemed to point to was, that if you gave a sufficient inducement to people to go a little way, they did not at all mind the extra trouble and the extra distance, and that the mere difficulty of distance was in reality no serious bar to the masses visiting these places.

2843. Did that inference of your's apply as well to artists as to the general public?—It related to the general public. This was an inference founded entirely upon the statistics of the number of visitors to these places. Four years have elapsed since that time, and I have now been able to continue that table down to the end of the year 1856.

2844. Will you have the goodness to give us the result?—The results are so remarkable, that I am desirous of laying them before this Commission. To some extent these returns are rather thrown out by the fact of 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, having been an exceptional year, and also by the breaking out of the war in 1854, and the additional taxation it involved, having led to the people's diminishing their expenditure and not going so much to places of amusement.

2845. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Another excitement, in short?—Yes, but that argument applies equally to all places of public resort, and the comparative results remain unaffected. I have now got the figures complete for all these six places, for the years 1850 to 1856 inclusive. In the case of the British Museum they are as follows (leaving out the odd hundreds): In 1850 the number of visitors was 1,098,000; in 1851, the year of the Exhibition, 2,527,000; in 1852 the number fell off to 507,000; in 1853 it increased again to 661,000; in 1854 it fell off to 459,000; in 1855 it fell off again to 334,000; and in 1856 it slightly recovered to 361,000; the result showing in 1856 an increase of eight per cent. as compared with 1855, but a decrease of as much as 45 per cent. as compared with the year 1853, which I have taken as being the most normal year of the whole series, and the one least affected by exceptional causes. It was before the war broke out, and after the excitement of the Exhibition was over, and it therefore seemed the most appropriate year to take. In the case of the National Gallery, the number of visitors in 1850 was 575,000; in 1851, 1,005,000; in 1852, it fell off to 352,000; in 1853, it rose again to 627,000; and in 1854, fell off to 446,000; in 1855, it fell off again to 381,000; and, lastly, in 1856, it fell off once more to

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208,000,* showing a decrease in 1856, as compared with 1855, of no less than 45 per cent.; and a decrease in 1856, as compared with 1853, of as much as 66 per cent. The next is the Vernon Gallery. In the year 1850 there were 61,000 visitors; in 1851, 253,000; in 1852, 155,000; in 1853, 249,000; in 1854, 248,000; in 1855, 228,000; and in 1856, 227,000. I had a note from Mr. Wornum, who gave me these figures, to state that there had been a great decrease in the number of visitors to the Vernon Gallery in 1856, until nearly the end of the year, when the Turner pictures were first exhibited. There was an extraordinary rush of visitors to see those pictures, and but for that unexpected excitement the falling off would probably have been as great as at the National Gallery itself. As it was, the decrease in 1856 as compared with 1855 was merely nominal, viz., ½ per cent., and as compared with 1853, 9 per cent. I now come to the series of places out of London, headed by the Zoological Gardens. In 1850, the number of visitors was 360,000; in 1851, 667,000; in 1852, 305,000; in 1853, 409,000; in 1854, 407,000; in 1855, 315,000; and in 1856, 344,000, showing an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with 1855, and a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with 1853. But the decrease in the case of the National Gallery in 1856 as compared with 1853, has been already shown to have been 66 per cent., and in that of the British Museum 45 per cent. Then with regard to Kew Gardens. In the year 1850 the number of visitors was 179,000; in 1851, 327,000; in 1852, 231,000; in 1853, the number increased to 331,000, I believe chiefly owing to the Gardens being then opened on Sundays for the first time; in 1854 it was 339,000; in 1853, 313,000; and in 1856, 344,000; showing an increase in 1856 over 1855 of 10 per cent., and over 1853, of 4 per cent. Last in the list is Hampton Court Palace. In 1850 the number of visitors was 221,000; in 1851, 350,000; in 1852, 173,000; in 1853, 180,000; in 1854, 203,000; in 1855, 141,000; and in 1856, 161,000, being an increase of 14 per cent. over 1855, but a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with 1853. These figures exhibit the remarkable fact, that whereas the number of visitors to the National Gallery formerly exceeded those to the Zoological Gardens and Kew Gardens put together, they have now fallen off to less than one-third of the number visiting the two put together, as in the first comparison. The information in every case has been obtained by me, either from published Parliamentary papers, or from the heads of the different departments—from the Office of Works, for instance, for Hampton Court, Sir William Hooker for Kew Gardens, the Secretary to the

* Although these figures were supplied to the witness by the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery himself, and although that gentleman certified to the correctness of a similar return published in Appendix III. to the Report of the Commission, he subsequently stated that he had discovered a most serious error in the figures, and that the correct number was 608,000.

Zoological Gardens for those Gardens, Mr. Wornum for the National Gallery and the Vernon Gallery, and Mr. Panizzi for the British Museum. The conclusion which seems to me to be derivable from these figures is, that the tendency with regard to the exhibitions in London has been to a remarkable falling off in the number of visitors in the last few years, while, with regard to those out of London, where the objection of distance applies, and which, therefore, practically test that objection, so far from falling off the tendency has been the other way. Hence I arrive at the conclusion that the proposed removal of the National Gallery would not entail that falling off in the number of visitors which some apprehend, and which constitutes the most serious objection to such removal.

2846. Mr. *Cockerell.*] You have no distinction of the classes of visitors?—No.

2847. You are quite aware that in times of prosperity the working classes are very willing to enjoy themselves beyond the limits of London streets?—Certainly.

2848. But the classes who might be supposed to visit a National Gallery with advantage would be distinct and very different, would they not, from those classes of workmen-holiday folks?—There would be all classes; and the convenience of the working classes should assuredly not be the least of all consulted, as I presume that one of the most important objects of a National Gallery is to elevate the taste of the masses. But if the National Gallery were on any site in the neighbourhood of Kensington, my impression is, that the visits of the working classes would be greatly increased by the additional distance they would have to go, however paradoxical it may appear. Those classes do not visit places of this character without first making themselves clean, and probably taking half a day's holiday for the purpose, while they take their wives and families with them, and, in short, attempt to make such an occasion a source of rational enjoyment and improvement. So far from their objecting to the National Gallery being removed to Kensington, the enjoyment of the half-holiday taken by them for the purpose of visiting it, with its accessories of ornamental gardens, fountains, &c., would be greatly increased by the walk across the green sward of the parks, where they breathe a purer and more exhilarating air than they are accustomed to in their everyday life; whereas a visit to a National Gallery in the midst of the smoke of London does not afford them this desirable relief. Mr. Cubitt gave decisive evidence on this subject, before the Committee of 1853, founded on his long practical experience of the habits of the working classes. I may, perhaps, observe, with regard to the great falling off in the visitors to the National Gallery in 1856, that if that falling off had occurred subsequently to its removal to Kensington, it would have been assumed, as a matter of course, that it was entirely owing to that circumstance. This allegation, at any rate, cannot now be made.

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The witness delivered in the following paper:—

STATEMENT of the Number of Visitors admitted to visit the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Vernon Gallery, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court Palace in each year, from 1850 to 1856 inclusive.

| Years. | British Museum. | National Gallery. | Vernon Gallery. | Zoological Gardens. | Kew Gardens. | Hampton Court Palace. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1850 - - - | 1,098,863 | 575,005 | 61,560 | 360,402 | 179,627 | 221,119 |
| 1851 - - - | 2,527,216 | 1,005,705 | 253,152 | 667,243 | 327,900 | 350,848 |
| 1852 - - - | 507,973 | 352,220 | 155,013 | 305,203 | 231,010 | 173,391 |
| 1853 - - - | 661,113 | 627,740 | 249,992 | 409,076 | 331,210† | 180,753 |
| 1854 - - - | 459,262 | 446,641 | 248,466 | 407,676 | 339,164† | 203,990 |
| 1855 - - - | 334,089 | 381,897 | 228,095 | 315,002 | 313,816† | 141,420 |
| 1856 - - - | 361,714 | 208,270 | 227,720* | 344,184 | 344,140† | 161,752 |
| 1856 compared with 1855 - - | Increase 8 per cent. | Decrease 45 per cent. | Decrease ½ per cent. | Increase 9 per cent. | Increase 10 per cent. | Increase 14 per cent. |
| 1856 compared with 1853 - - | Decrease 45 per cent | Decrease 66 per cent. | Decrease 9 per cent. | Decrease 16 per cent. | Increase 4 per cent. | Decrease 10 per cent. |

2849. Professor *Faraday.*] Can you give us any information with relation to the attendance of students in art apart from the general public?—I am able to state it generally, in the case of the Department of Art.

2850. What are the students to whom you refer?—Quite recently the whole of the Government Schools of Art have been removed from Marlborough House to the Kensington Gore Estate.

2851. Do you consider that the Government Schools of Art are of such a character that they can give us useful information with regard to the case of a National Gallery; are the two objects so far alike, that what is the fact and the result with one may be supposed, to a certain extent, to be the fact and the result with the other?—I consider that there is that analogy. It was expected by the Department of Science and Art that the immediate result of the removal to Kensington would be a very considerable falling off in the number of students attending the schools, because the very same objection would apply in their case that is urged against the removal of the National Gallery to the same neighbourhood, namely, the distance of the site from the heart of London, and its inaccessibility.

2852. Are these students voluntary students?—They are the regular Government students.

* The exhibition of the Turner pictures at the end of 1856 led to a very large increase in the number of visitors at that time. There had been a serious falling off in the number in the greater part of the year, as compared with former years.

† Including Sundays.

2853. Do they come under the class of people who are at liberty to do as they like?—They are entirely voluntary students, and need not join the schools unless they like.

2854. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Do they expect to derive any advantage from what are called the Government schools?—Merely in so far as the fact of their having been trained at the Government schools is of great advantage to them in obtaining employment in after-life. They get no direct advantage from Government, except in the case of students in training for local masterships, who, like the students in the diocesan and other training schools, receive an actual subsidy in aid of their subsistence.

2855. Therefore it is no test as respects the general mass of the public?—It is a test, as far as it goes, as to the extent to which people can be induced to go to such a distance.

2856. Then they have the further inducement of the advantages which they expect to derive from being students?—Yes, in the respect I have just mentioned.

2857. Professor *Faraday.*] But they would have that in London, too?—Yes.

2858. Therefore that makes no difference with regard to the distance from London?—No; but my object was to show that the removal to a certain distance from London, instead of having led to a very great falling off, has not done so.

2859. Have you any figures on that point?—I have not the exact figures, but they can be given by the officers of the Department. I merely state the fact, that the immediate result of the removal a few months ago was expected to be a very great falling off in the number of students. The number has, however, already virtually recovered itself, and the Department of Science and Art is quite surprised at the early success of the removal in this point of view.

2860. Mr. *Richmond.*] How many hours a day are the students employed?—There are different classes; some of them work till late at night.

2861. Some go for the whole day?—Yes; it depends upon the classes which they attend.

2862. Professor *Faraday.*] Do the circumstances of the schools just now, as far as you can judge, appear to indicate that there is any additional difficulty, which would be evident to you, in their having to come so far to the schools?—There appeared to be that difficulty at first, but it has now vanished. The students have returned; and I believe I may safely state that there are nearly as many now as before.

2863. Mr. *Cockerell.*] But not more?—Mr. Cole, or any of the officers of that Department, can give the precise figures; I only know the general fact.

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2864. My experience is against that result. I find that students, whom I should gladly have sent, have not been able to go to the School of Design because of the distance, the sacrifice of time and cost—cost if you travel by omnibus, time at all events?—That is probably counterbalanced, then, by an increase from other causes, for I have ascertained that there is not that falling off which your remark would lead one to expect. I may also mention another point bearing slightly upon this question of site. Gore House has been for a considerable time occupied by the Government for one of its branch schools, and it has just been closed in consequence of the removal of the whole of the Department of Science and Art to the south-eastern part of the Kensington Gore Estate, and the house has been given back to our Commissioners. I understand that a remonstrance has been made by the students attending that school against its being closed, the site being so convenient to them.

2865. *Chairman.*] Do the students wish the removal back to Gore House?—Yes; the students who have been hitherto at Gore House have, I understand, remonstrated against that school being shut up.

2866. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Where is that school removed to?—It is now amalgamated with the main school at the south end of our estate.

2867. Professor *Faraday.*] It has been removed from the north to the south end?—Yes.

2868. Mr. *Richmond.*] Is the difference of distance a quarter of a mile?—It is a long way; it is more than half a mile.

2869. *Chairman.*] That seems to militate rather against your inference; that distance does not deter visitors?—These students were, I believe, Kensington students, and they would have to go further.

2870. Mr. *Richmond.*] The present schools are held in buildings which are really nearer to the metropolis than Gore House?—Considerably nearer; but to these students probably further.

2871. They may be Kensington students to the west, but the present site is considerably nearer to the east?—Yes. The site of the present schools is, in fact, exactly opposite the site of the Exhibition Building of 1851. With regard to the question of distance, I need scarcely remind this Commission of the immense number of visitors that went the same distance in the year 1851. We had upwards of six millions of visits paid to the Great Exhibition in less than six months. Since that time, there is also the experience of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which, in the short period of 18 months after its opening, was visited by two and a half millions of persons, although eight miles from London. That plainly shows that if you give sufficient attraction, people will come the necessary distance.

2872. *Chairman.*] Will you state shortly what means of access there would be, supposing the National Gallery were removed to the site you

allude to?—In the first place, these great roads (*showing them*) have been made all round the estate since the period of my former evidence. I also understand that it has been proposed to make a road from the south-east corner of the estate across to Belgravia, which will at once give a short and easy approach to the estate from the whole of that part of London, Westminster, Lambeth, &c., without the necessity of going round by the Parks. Again, if Prince Albert's Road were prolonged a very short distance, the estate would be brought into immediate and direct communication with the Thames at Battersea bridge, and with the vast traffic which might be brought by the river. In addition to that, I may mention that even already, I understand, the omnibus proprietors are anxious to make some arrangements whereby they may give the public every facility for visiting the exhibition which is about to be opened permanently on the estate at South Kensington; and a scheme of "correspondence" is, I believe, at this very moment in contemplation, by which the public will be brought, at a single fare, from all parts of London to visit the Sheepshanks Gallery and the Museums of the Department of Science and Art, now erected on the estate.

2873. I see by the evidence which you gave in 1853, that it was contemplated to place not only the National Gallery, but a great many other national institutions, upon this Kensington Gore Estate. They were all to be together?—They were all to be on the estate; the offer was made, at least, in case the public liked to avail themselves of it Amongst other institutions, the present Department of Science and Art was mentioned. The removal of that Department to the estate has now actually taken place. Then, in addition to that, we proposed to give facilities to private bodies and societies to come to the estate, and there are already many indications of an anxiety on the part of these private bodies to come to this neighbourhood.

2874. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] What private bodies do you mean?—I may instance the Architectural Museum, which it has been recently determined to remove permanently to this estate. The removal has, in fact, just taken place. The Sculptors' Institute of London has also recently come to the determination of exhibiting there. The Academy of Music has also applied for a site.

2875. *Chairman.*] Is there any fresh building appropriated to the Academy of Music?—No; that question is not yet decided, but an application for a site has been made, and a Committee has been appointed to consider the question, but no decision has been yet come to. It has been regarded as premature.

2876. Professor *Faraday.*] What part of the estate do these applications refer to which are now made to you for localities? The southern part of the estate?—The same part as the Science and Art Museum.

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2877. Mr. *Richmond.*] That is the south-eastern part?—The south-eastern part.

2878. Professor *Faraday.*] What part, according to your knowledge, was intended for the National Gallery?—The whole estate was offered to the public, to choose any part they liked. All the Commission proposed was that the main buildings should be within the great square.

2879. What intention is there of building ordinary houses within that large square?—None whatever.

2880. There would not be the power of covering such parts with houses as were not covered with public buildings?—We have no power to do so, even if we wished it. The Treasury have a lien upon the estate, which puts it quite out of our power to build any private houses on the estate.

2881. Is every part of the estate in the same condition?—Every part of the estate is in the same condition, and none can be appropriated to private dwellings without the consent of the Government. A question was put to me, as to any particular society asking for any particular site. The Architectural Museum and the Sculptors' Institute, to which I have referred, have applied to be admitted to exhibit in the great Museum building which has just been completed.

2882. Have any opportunities arisen yet, of observing what is the subsoil of the whole of that estate?—I have here a map showing the whole character of the soil of the estate. It was prepared by Mr. Mylne, and was referred to by me, when I gave my evidence before the Committee in 1853.

2883. What is the main subsoil?—Gravel is the main subsoil.

2884. From north to south, and pretty nearly from east to west?—The whole estate is gravel with a single exception, which I will point out. This (*showing the map*) is a section of the estate, exhibiting the nature of the soil.

2885. A section from north to south?—Yes; the dark colour represents the London clay, and the light yellow represents the gravel, and it is only on this small portion (*indicating it*) that the London clay comes to the surface; with that exception, the whole of the soil is a gravel soil.

2886. *Chairman.*] In what exact position is that exception?—Some little way at the rear of Gore House. Gore House itself appears by this map to be upon the gravel. It is just at the back of Gore House, at an elevation, I think, of 40 feet above the Trinity House datum; Gore House has an elevation of about 60 feet.

2887. Professor *Faraday.*] Is that section correctly made, with regard to inclination?—It does not appear to be intended to show the inclination.

2888. What is the inclination of the London clay, an ascent or descent?—The London clay disappears as you go south. The only object of this section was to show generally the character of the soil. BOWRING.

2889. But it does not tell me the position of a building on this clay, with regard to draining from north to south?—The whole of the slope is southward; there is no slope northward.

2890. It does not show the slope of the clay under the gravel?—I am afraid that it will not help in considering the question of drainage; it was not prepared with reference to that. I may add, that when we excavated the ground at the south end of the estate, for the purpose of erecting the Museum Building, the Sheepshanks Gallery, and the other buildings now standing there, it was found to consist entirely of excellent gravel; and I can state positively, that there is no portion of the estate, whether gravel or clay, that presents any difficulty in respect to the drainage.

2891. *Chairman.*] Can you give us shortly a summary of what you consider to be the advantages of this estate, for the purposes of a National Picture Gallery. We are not talking of the other Institutions, which you have before alluded to?—In the first place, I may, perhaps, mention that one obvious advantage is, that if this estate is employed, there is no purchase of ground necessary. To that extent there would be a saving of public money. I find from Mr. Pennethorne's evidence in 1853, that he estimated the cost of acquiring the additional ground necessary for enlarging the present National Gallery, at 160,000*l*. The next obvious advantage is, that it makes it unnecessary to interfere in any way with any of the public parks. The jealousy of the public, with regard to interference with the parks is quite proverbial; and we had practical experience of this in 1850, when we proposed for only a few months to occupy a small piece of one of the parks (which piece was previously hardly used at all) for the purposes of the Great Exhibition. The Commissioners may probably recollect that this difficulty was nearly fatal to the whole scheme. A similar case occurred many years ago within my knowledge, when the late Mr. Cubitt proposed to form a very handsome entrance into London from the west, whereby we should have had the finest entrance from the Kensington side that can well be conceived; I mean on the space extending from the Duke of Wellington's statue through Knightsbridge. His proposal was, I believe, to build a row of first class houses, similar to those erected by him in Belgravia, and extending the whole length of the distance in question. It would have been necessary that a small piece of Hyde Park, lying behind the railing, and never used, should be given up for the purpose, he on the other hand giving up a corresponding piece on the other side, so that the public would have been in no respect losers. But the then Government —that of Sir Robert Peel—felt how unpopular it would be to take away

BOWRING. even this very small section of the Park; and on that single ground, the whole of this great scheme of public improvement fell through, and it has now become impracticable. Then another advantage which would seem to be obtained by a site of this character is, that no destruction of existing buildings is rendered necessary. You have a site entirely free and unencumbered, instead of, as in the case of various other suggested sites, a piece of ground already occupied by public buildings or palaces. That is, of course, an advantage which I need not comment upon. Then there is the question of space. By choosing a large open site, like the Kensington Gore Estate, which contains within the roads a space of 56 acres, or, if the roads are included, 68 acres, an area within which there is no possibility of private buildings interfering with your arrangements, you have room for indefinite extension of the National Gallery hereafter, if found necessary. One of the great difficulties hitherto experienced in all Government buildings has been, that after the buildings have been finished, it has been found necessary to enlarge them, and there has been the constant fresh expense of buying more ground, as has happened at the British Museum. In this case you have the additional ground already, and if you want hereafter to extend your National Gallery, you can do so without one farthing's outlay in obtaining land for the purpose. And I may here remark, that we have no idea at present of the vast extent to which the National Gallery might be increased by gifts and bequests of valuable pictures, if the present possessors were assured that if they gave them to the nation, there would be room for them, or means of making room for them. Then, another point, with reference to this especial site, which has been very little noticed, is the effect of any such building as the National Gallery, if built on this estate, when seen from the lower or south end. All the remarks hitherto made in the discussions respecting it, have had special reference to it as seen from Hyde Park, or the north side only, and not sufficient importance has been attached to seeing it from the south side coming up from Chelsea, and that part of London. In the first place, these great roads (*showing them on the map*), have already been formed, which have at once made an opening to the south; and if the further schemes of new roads to which I have alluded are carried out, the probability is, that the south approach to the estate, which will be the shortest, in point of distance, for a large part of London, will be also a very popular approach. Therefore, it is of great importance to have a site which, when seen from the south, does not present any unfavourable effect, and the configuration of the ground, in that respect, is highly favourable.

2892. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Of course that supposes that the architectural front of the whole building is to the south?—Yes; or rather I should say an architectural front each way, to the north as well as to the south. This would seem in all respects desirable. Then there is the

question of the adjacency to the Government Schools of Art, which are now permanently established on this estate. As far as it goes, I presume it would be an advantage to have the National Gallery of Pictures and the Art Galleries generally within reach of the students. It is possibly a minor point, but of course as far as relates to the students themselves, and the progress of art in this country as affected by these schools, it would be an advantage to have the National Gallery in their neighbourhood.

2893. Mr. *Cockerell.*] It will remain to be seen how in future time the position of the School of Art at such a distance from the central part of the town and from the east and north will answer?—Precisely; we have very little experience now, but such experience as there is is favourable, and in a very few weeks more we shall have practical experience as to how far the public at large will visit this very site. The Sheepshanks Gallery, and other collections intended to be exhibited on the estate are now on the point of completion, and I believe that before the end of the first fortnight of June the whole is expected to be open to the public.

2894. *The Chairman.*] Where will it be open?—This exhibition will be opened on the south-eastern part of the estate.

2895. Professor *Faraday.*] From Brompton?—The Brompton end.

2896. Mr. *Richmond.*] As I understand you it is your belief, founded upon authoritative statement, that the number of students now attending the classes of the Schools of Practical Art in the south-eastern portion of that estate is as great as when those classes were accommodated in Marlborough House at the end of Pall Mall?—So I understand, as nearly as possible the same; at any rate the great falling off which, as a matter of course, at first took place owing to the removal has been recovered.

2897. Mr. *Cockerell.*] The number ought to be greater, because there surely has been an increase of interest in this country of late years upon the whole matter of design, and of learning the art of design and drawing?—I believe the Department of Science and Art quite expects an increase, but there has really hitherto been no time for it, the removal having only just taken place.

2898. Mr. *Richmond.*] A removal will always disturb the arrangement of any school or classes. How long have the classes been removed from Marlborough House?—A very few months, and everything was thrown into confusion by the removal.

2899. The arrangements are not yet complete?—They are scarcely complete even now.

2900. Mr. *Cockerell.*] You have given us the gross amount of visitors, many of whom undoubtedly are popular visitors, holiday-makers. Have you considered professional visitors to a National Gallery, such as

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lawyers, such as architects, and professionals of all descriptions, who desire to take an occasional opportunity of visiting these noble masterpieces, and of deriving that consolation and elevation of mind which naturally proceed from the contemplation of such fine works? Those are persons who address us on all occasions with deep interest upon the position of the National Gallery, persons who cannot really spare any extra time to go to visit these objects, but who take them as they can catch an opportunity, and who derive very great advantage from them. Have you formed any opinion upon that question?—I am afraid that there are no means of obtaining any statistics on that point; we can only get the figures in the gross, and I scarcely see how it is possible to give more than an individual opinion. Taking myself, for instance, as one of the working public, my time is occupied in London for many hours every day, in Whitehall, within half a mile of the present National Gallery, and I am sorry to say that I do not find myself inside it as often as once a year. I have very little doubt that if it were at Kensington, I should be there very much oftener, and I know that the same is the case with many others. However paradoxical it may seem, one does go more to places at a little greater distance, and which it may require a little more effort to reach, than to those close at hand, which one may see at any time.

2901. Professor *Faraday.*] Experience, I suppose, would tell both ways in that respect?—Very probably so.

2902. It may be so with you, but many drop in because they can drop in, and would not go any distance?—I have no means of giving a general opinion.

2903. Mr. *Cockerell.*] How are we to account for the constancy of exhibitions in all parts of Pall Mall, and the success of publishers in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall, such as Colnaghi and Graves? It is true it is a matter of opinion, but how are we to account for the success of these establishments in that neighbourhood rather than at a great distance? It is quite clear that none of them could succeed if they were at Kensington.—So far as the higher classes who visit those exhibitions, and form the best customers of those establishments, are concerned, I should assume that it would make very little difference to them whether they went to Kensington or to Pall Mall to see these exhibitions of pictures, and so on. Certainly, in 1851, a site immediately adjoining the Kensington Gore Estate was the place where all the fashionable classes went in numbers beyond all precedent.

2904. That was a special occasion?—Doubtless. But quite irrespectively of any such consideration, the fact does remain that the number of visitors to the National Gallery on the present site, which has every advantage of centrality that you can possibly desire, has for several years continued to decrease in a very remarkable manner. I gather

from a question asked before the National Gallery Committee by one of the members, that he considered the normal number of visitors to the National Gallery to be about 700,000 a year.* The number has now fallen off to 200,000; and the conclusion I draw is, that the best means of effecting a restoration of the normal number would be that very removal of the site of the gallery which some have deprecated, and the erection elsewhere of a new National Gallery in all respects worthy of the nation.

2905. Mr. *Richmond.*] I suppose a very large proportion of that 200,000 is of a class which was pleasantly called, I believe by Mr. Ford, "æsthetic idlers"?—Doubtless so; and I can vouch for there being a great number of nursemaids and children among them.

2906. With respect to the soil of this Kensington Gore Estate, have you any information to give the Commissioners upon that subject?—There has been some difference of opinion as to what the soil is. The soil generally is a gravel soil, with the exception of a piece within this zone (*pointing it out on the map*), where the London clay comes to the surface.

2907. How far deep does that extend on the northern side of the estate; how far into the estate?—It is only this small zone (*indicating it*).

2908. What depth of feet is that from the road?—Immediately adjoining the road, the soil appears to be gravel. It is in the Gore House garden, in fact, where this piece of clay soil appears.

2909. But the character of the soil is gravel, for the most part?—Yes; the whole of the lower part is exclusively gravel. We have had a great deal of building operations there, when this was clearly shown.

2910. There are some brooks running through it, I believe?—There is a very little brook, into which the drainage runs, at the bottom.

2911. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] A little brook went along Gore-lane?—Yes.

2912. Mr. *Richmond.*] Have you any further information to give the Commissioners?—I may, perhaps, make an observation with regard to the Kensington Gore Estate occupying a spot in the south-western part of London. It has this important advantage of position with respect to atmospheric influences: inasmuch as the wind blows from between the south and west for the greater part of the year, it is obvious that it reaches this property before it is contaminated by the London smoke; while, on the other hand, when the wind blows from the other quarters, the north and east, which, I believe, are considered objectionable quarters in respect of the influence on pictures, it is true that it has passed across the smoke of London before it arrives at the estate, but it has been largely diluted and cleared from the impurities contracted in its passage across London, inasmuch as there has been a large and open

* See Question No. 8678, p. 613, of Report of Committee of 1853.

BOWRING. expanse of park and pleasure ground intervening after leaving the London smoke; therefore, in those two respects, an estate situated in the south-west part of London has advantages peculiar to itself. I may, perhaps, mention to the Commissioners that a model has been prepared by the Department of Science and Art, and is now on the point of completion, showing the whole configuration of the estate, and the adjoining parks, most accurately and minutely, on the large scale of 20 feet to the mile.

2913. *Chairman.*] When will it be finished?—It is virtually finished now, if the Commissioners would wish at any time to see it.

2914. Where is it?—In the Museum Building at South Kensington. To give an idea of the extent of the Commissioners' property, which is mentioned as containing 86 acres, (including the portion devoted to roads,) I may state, that it is much larger than the Green Park, and exceeds by several acres the total area of St. James's Park. The total fall from end to end of the property is about 40 feet, over a total length of 2,500 feet.

2915. Professor *Faraday.*] From north to south?—From north to south; therefore, if it were made a hanging level, it would be a fall of about 1 in 60; at present the fall is confined to the upper half, and is about 1 in 30—something like the fall in St. James's Street.

2916. Mr. *Richmond.*] At what distance is the most southerly point of the estate from the river, as the crow flies?—Considerably less than a mile.

2917. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Battersea Bridge would be the nearest point?—Yes.

2918. Mr. *Richmond.*] Do you know the exact distance which it is from Hyde Park Corner to the south-east portion of the estate?—It is within a mile; the milestone is beyond.

2919. Mr. *Cockerell.*] The river turns off south?—The river turns off suddenly south, near Battersea Bridge. It is rather more than three-quarters of a mile from the south end of our estate to the river, in a direct line.

2920. Mr. *Richmond.*] It is very nearly a mile from Hyde Park Corner?—Yes; but not quite so much as the crow flies. It is just a mile from Exhibition Road, at the West Side of the new buildings, to Hyde Park Corner. Gore House is a little farther from Hyde Park Corner.

2921. Do any of the students live at the east end of London, so far as you know, who now attend Gore House?—I do not know how that is, but I presume that most of the students living in the east of London would attend the Spitalfields branch school rather than the main school at South Kensington.

2922. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] You have not got Lord Auckland's property at present?—No. That plan shows two pieces of land within the

main square as not belonging to the Commissioners. The one is Lord Auckland's property (Eden Lodge), and the other is covered by the 12 houses called Kensington Gore, to which I have referred during my evidence. BOWRING.

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## III.—EVIDENCE OF PROFESSOR DONALDSON. DONALDSON.

3194. *Chairman.*] You are Foreign Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, I believe?—I am.

3195. Has your attention been particularly called, at any time, to the question of the site for the projected National Gallery?—Frequently. I attended once at the Board of Works some years since by invitation of the Chief Commissioner, to advise upon the subject, with Mr. Cockerell, Sir C. Barry, Mr. Hardwick, and one or two other architects, who were also there.

3196. Has the Government ever called upon you for a decisive opinion upon the subject?—We were called into the room together, to confer with the Chief Commissioner upon the subject, who asked us a few questions upon various sites.

3197. Will you have the goodness to state what was the principal result of the opinion you gave?—I was not prepared for the question now put to me, and I do not remember exactly the result. I know that our opinions were asked upon various sites, but I am not able now to state what our different opinions were, for there was no general result arrived at; only each gentleman gave his opinion to the Chief Commissioner.

3198. There was no positive opinion as to preference of site?—No decision was come to at that time.

3199. What was your own opinion upon the question?—My own opinion was that it was desirable, certainly, to remove the National Gallery from Charing Cross.

3200. Professor *Faraday.*] What is your judgment now?—It is the same now.

3201. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] May we ask for what reasons you formed that opinion?—I think, first of all, that sufficient space could not be procured on that spot, equal to what would be necessary for the purposes of a National Gallery in point of extent.

3202. Do you include in that the adjacent property, which has been suggested, including the barracks, the workhouse, and the baths and washhouses?—Yes, I do not think that if you got the barracks, the workhouse, and so on, there would be an extent sufficient for a complete National Gallery. From what I know of it, I do not think there is space large enough conveniently to admit of a complete collection.

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3203. *Chairman.*] Supposing that the National Gallery should not embrace sculpture as well as painting, would there not be for pictures alone a sufficient space for the erection of an adequate gallery?—For pictures alone there might be room.

3204. Professor *Faraday.*] Would that include a National Gallery of Portraits?—I think there might be room; but I do not think it would be desirable on account of the light, otherwise it would be a convenient site.

3205. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] That which is necessary, as we are informed, to be included in the area occupied by the National Gallery, is—first, a collection of the ancient pictures which we at present possess, with such augmentation as we may fairly expect by purchase, by gift, or by legacy; secondly, the collection of modern pictures now at Marlborough House, with any accessions which may be made to that; thirdly, the whole collection of Turner's pictures and drawings; and fourthly, the proposed Gallery of British Portraits, even if there were not others of the sculptural or architectural collections which it might be expedient to put there. Do you think that there would be sufficient space, including that accession, by embracing the barracks, &c., for all those purposes comprehended under the National Picture Gallery?—For what we at present possess, I am pretty sure there might be sufficient space; but in looking prospectively to what we may reasonably look forward to, taking into consideration also the fact that there should be a combination of other objects to render such collection complete in every department, I do not think there would be at all sufficient space.

3206. Have you ever thought about what space, either in area or square feet, would be requisite for the Gallery?—For the building of the Gallery alone, about 1,000 feet by 500 would afford ample space for a central court.

3207. *Chairman.*] It has been stated that the site is, as regards position, the very finest in the metropolis; is that your opinion?—That, I think, was the opinion of Sir Robert Peel. He mentioned it, I presume, as being architecturally fine. There can be no doubt that that is the position for an architectural monument. From the space from which it could be viewed, and from the ample area and fall in front, it is one of the finest that could be possessed.

3208. Do you still think that to be the case?—It is a very noble site for a public monument.

3209. Do you know any in the metropolis that is finer?—No, I do not think that there is any site equal to it.

3210. Professor *Faraday.*] The mere circumstance of being an architectural ornament has nothing at all to do in particular with a National Gallery?—No.

3211. Is there any other reason which occurs to you that is connected with its position as a National Gallery which makes it a good site?—To a certain extent, I think it is a very good position for a National Gallery of Pictures. It is the centre of traffic, and in many other respects is also adapted for the purpose.

3212. Do you mean for access or for the preservation of the pictures?—For access. Being in a thoroughfare, it is accessible for ordinary visitors. I do not think it is the best position that might be taken for the National Gallery, but I think it a good position.

3213. Mr. *Cockerell.*] What is the best position that you could suggest for the National Gallery?—My opinion, having thought upon the subject a good deal, is, that the Kensington Gore site is certainly one of the best positions in the metropolis.

3214. Would you call that in the metropolis?—I think it is sufficiently attached to the metropolis to be called a part of it.

3215. Professor *Faraday.*] What are your reasons for preferring that site?—First of all, there is ample area for admitting the National Gallery. It is sufficiently distant from all other buildings to be viewed from all parts; it is also sufficiently clear not to be annoyed by the chimnies of adjoining buildings. I think there is a pure air there. It is in the district where I have the appointment of district surveyor. I am, therefore, well acquainted with the spot. It would be to me a considerable loss if not covered with building houses. My opinion, therefore, in its favour may be considered impartial. But, irrespective of that, I think that, being free from houses, it would be open to the public view, and would afford a fine opportunity for displaying its architectural features, and, in my opinion, also, it is not so remote from the metropolis that the distance would at all hinder students from going there for the purposes of study or visitors. I have not much opinion of visitors who casually go in for five minutes to the National Gallery. I would rather that they made up their minds to a visit of an hour or two hours, and inspected it seriously.

3216. Would you rather they did not come at all?—No; I would rather they should have five minutes than none at all.

3217. Mr. *Cockerell.*] Would not you consider it the duty of every individual to be informed upon the question of the National Gallery?—Yes; as to the distance, I may say that the young men who attend my own classes come from Clapton, Clapham, Camberwell, Highbury, and so on, a distance of three or four miles walk in the evening, and go back.

3218. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Are not they obtaining professional instruction?—Yes, exactly; and I am considering the National Gallery also as a place of study for students.

3219. Professor *Faraday.*] Have you any other reasons for preferring Kensington Gore?—I think it is desirable that the National Gallery

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should be comprehended at least within three stories in height; a basement partially sunk, an entrance floor, and a first floor. And I think that would afford ample space for galleries and rooms, with skylights and without, as also for courts within, to afford a complete thoroughfare of air for ventilation.

3220. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Is not that higher than the present National Gallery?—I think it is somewhat higher than the present National Gallery.

3221. If the present National Gallery were raised to the height you propose, would not it afford much more accommodation than it does at present?—Yes; but you could not afford the accommodation in the metropolis that you could in a building which is at a distance from any other. The light is only obtained at a high inclination, to which you are obliged to confine yourself in the metropolis; but if you have a palace, or any other building in the midst of a park, you find the light enters all round for the rooms of the lower floors.

3222. Mr. *Richmond.*] If you have a free area round the building, you can have side lights?—Yes. It would reduce the inconvenience of a lower story or floor considerably.

3223. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Have you considered the inclination of the ground at Kensington Gore? Does not it fall very much to the south?—Yes; but that would be no objection at all, because the entrance floor could be rendered level with the upper ground to the north by a terrace at the lower end to the south.

3224. Would it not almost seem necessary that the main entrance should be towards the south?—One of the fronts would be towards the south.

3225. Then the chief access would be through Knightsbridge?—Yes; for both fronts.

3226. Would it not be very remote from the other parts of the town, for instance, from Tyburnia, and from all the north of the town from Westbourne Terrace, from the Regent's Park, and from the whole of that district, unless you had a road through the Park?—Yes; unless there were a road through the Park.

3227. You would think that necessary?—I should think it so for carriages.

3228. Professor *Faraday.*] Is not there a road through the Park already?—Yes; but it is private now.

3229. Mr. *Richmond.*] Do you think there would be much advantage on the score of light at Kensington Gore?—I think the light is much clearer. I have been frequently there when I have seen the metropolis in a dense atmosphere. It has been very light at Kensington Gore when I have observed over the whole of Westminster and the upper part of Piccadilly a thick fog.

3230. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Have you not often seen the Park, and Kensington Gore especially, enveloped in a dense fog, when the other parts of London were comparatively clear?—It does not occur to me to remember that.

3231. Professor *Faraday.*] Do not you know Kensington Gore well?—Yes; I am there officially two or three days in the week.

3232. Can you speak positively as to the relative atmospheres of Kensington Gore and Trafalgar-square, whether one is better than the other or both are alike?—I should think Kensington Gore superior, being higher and clear.

3233. Is it more or less smoky?—Less smoky a great deal.

3234. Mr. *Cockerell.*] Is not there building rapidly going on to the south and west of Kensington Gore?—Yes; there are large houses building to the west, but to the south it is already covered.

3235. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Does not the smoke come thither from the river from Wandsworth, and all that part?—No; I may add, that those parts are very well drained, and that has produced great good in that respect.

3236. Professor *Faraday.*] What is the soil of the Kensington Gore?—It is a sandy gravelly soil, the most beautiful soil that there can be for buildings.

3237. Is there any clay?—There is very little clay; the sand is so pure that they make it up for their mortar, it is a very clear sharp sand.

3238. Have you looked at the sections of the Kensington Gore Estate?—Yes.

3239. Do you consider it unexceptional for building ground?—I have no objection whatever.

3240. As an architect, what do you think of the place in relation to its level with Kensington Gardens, and that part which is to the north?—Kensington Gardens are higher.

3241. Would not that be detrimental to the site at Gore-lane?—Not at all; the damp would be intercepted by sewers; it is very well drained.

3242. Would not you look down upon the building?—I should think the building would be kept up.

3243. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] That would suppose a considerable elevation of ground to the south?—Yes; there would be a terrace and garden ground, and fountains, and other like features, and you could throw that back, say 500 feet, from the present road, as there is ample space from the number of acres it contains.

3244. Professor *Faraday.*] Have you any recollection of the average wind at Kensington Gore?—I have not, I do not know.

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3245. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Both Hyde Park and Kensington Palace have been suggested; should you think the Kensington Gore site equally eligible with those?—The question, in my mind, would be merely one of distance; and I think that, after a certain distance, it would be better not to be half a mile more remote, if you have arrived at a sufficient site within that extent.

3246. Every half mile you consider of importance?—I think it desirable not to be very far off.

3247. *Chairman.*] Do you think Kensington Gore sufficiently accessible?—I should think so.

3248. Even with reference to distance?—Even with reference to distance; attention has already been directed with respect to the accessibility of those parts. Only the other day a scheme came forward to have a railway level with the roads, which would take people there in a few minutes.

3249. Mr. *Richmond.*] Might not the river be made a means of access?—Yes; it is within a mile of the river.

3250. If you were called upon to provide a place for public exhibition for precious and costly works, which easily collected dirt, and which when dirty, could never be cleaned without risk or injury, would not your first care be to select a site as clear and as free from smoke as you could obtain?—Quite so.

3251. Does any other site occur to you about London, at an equal distance from what we may call the metropolis, which combines these advantages as they are combined at Kensington Gore?—London is getting covered over so much, that it is difficult to find sites of that nature. Kensington Palace was one of the sites mentioned to us when I waited upon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. It is an admirable site, and the only question between Kensington Gore and Kensington Palace would be the half-mile distance. I think that Kensington Palace, if it were as near London as the other, would be preferable, from its being more elevated. There can be no doubt that greater elevation is advantageous.

3252. Should you consider the inner circle of Regent's Park a desirable place?—I think it would be very bad.

3253. Will you favour us with your reasons for that opinion?—A clay soil produces damp. I have been constantly applied to, professionally, for my advice as to living there, and I always recommended my clients not to do so, on account of the dampness.

3254. Do you think it cannot be drained?—It is difficult to say that it is not to be drained; I could not say positively, but from present circumstances, I may say that I should not advise people to go there. Even the front of the houses, particularly on the western side, is damp.

I went with a friend the other day, and we found vegetable matter growing up in the areas, and under the porticoes, and, therefore, I could not advise a Picture Gallery, above all things, to be in such a situation as that.

3255. Would you infer that that results from a condition of the soil that cannot be altogether remedied?—It seems very difficult to do so, as the clay goes there to great depth.

3256. Mr. *Richmond.*] Is not the clay there 40 feet deep?—I believe it is; I do not know that there is any gravel below it found at all, it goes to such a depth that I do not think it is remediable. As to other points, it is a very fine situation.

3257. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Supposing the building were upon a sort of arched plateau, would not that raise it above the bad effect?—No, I do not think it would; it retains the damp upon the surface, it does not sink away as it does in sandy or gravelly soil.

3258. Professor *Faraday.*] Does not that mean that the soil gives the character to the lower stratum of air above, and that again gives a character to the air above it?—Yes; and all the air round is influenced by the clay.

3259. Mr. *Richmond.*] You would wish to see the new National Gallery insulated as far as you could by a wide area about it?—Entirely insulated.

3260. That is on account of the light partly, and on account of what other reasons?—On account of the light and air. It is necessary to get a good circulation of air completely round, and to keep the building, its rooms and galleries, as dry as possible. I think the state of the air has very much influence upon all such objects of the Fine Arts.

3261. Professor *Faraday.*] If the National Gallery were removed from its present site, would you object to put it in a space enclosed by other houses, such as the site of Burlington House?—I think Burlington House in a very fine position. I think I was asked about it by the Chief Commissioner, and that the only objection was that it was too closely surrounded by houses, and could not be seen from a distance.

3262. A building there would make no ornament to the metropolis?—It would make an ornament, but it could not be appreciated to the same extent as a building at Charing Cross. If there were a wide street from Pall Mall to Burlington House, it would be as fine a site as the other.

3263. Would not that meet your objection?—It would.

3264. *Chairman.*] What do you think of the site now occupied by St. James's Palace and Marlborough House, and one or two contiguous buildings running along the Park?—I think it is very bad.

3265. Why do you think it is very bad?—I think that the lowness is a great objection; it is very low indeed; I think it is hardly above the level of high tide.

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3266. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] It is much below the site of the present National Gallery?—It* is below that, I should apprehend. It is very difficult to detect it by casual observation of the eye unless at night. Carlton House Terrace rises up considerably from Pall Mall. I was Commissioner of Sewers for the district of Wesminster and part of Middlesex for 10 years, and I think there were some difficulties with respect to discharging the sewers, and getting the proper depth for them beneath the houses there, so that we might relieve them from their tidal water, and take it into the Thames. The Parade has been under water from overflowing of the Thames.

3267. Mr. *Cockerell.*] Have you considered Devonshire House as a site for the new National Gallery?—It is much upon the same level as Burlington House. I should suppose that there is hardly space enough in front for the elevation there. If you had wings upon each side, it would leave a very narrow court in the centre, supposing that you had galleries 40 and 50 feet wide.

3268. You are acquainted with the habits of professional men engaged both in architecture and in law. Is not there a large class who look to the National Gallery as a most desirable place to visit frequently, and who, therefore, value its vicinity very much?—Yes; I was speaking the other day with my brother, who is a solicitor, upon the subject: he said, "I go several times in the year to the National Gallery at Charing Cross; I should be sorry if it were removed, because in my way from Westminster I often look in at the National Gallery for a half-hour, to enjoy the pictures, which I could not be able to do if they were removed to Kensington." I replied, "I would rather that you made a more serious study of your visit, and gave a half-holiday to it instead of a half-hour."

3269. Theoretically, as Professor of Architecture, would you say that a great metropolis should have, as it were, in equal vicinity, a Temple, a Public Library, a National Gallery, and a Theatre sufficiently near to the Forum and the places of public resort and access?—I think the site of the British Museum certainly would be a fine site for the National Gallery. There is good soil and a good air, and it is central. But then, I object on account of its being surrounded with houses. Hitherto this district has been under the shade of two breweries. However, those are nuisances which will be much reduced; but it is difficult to get rid of the smoke of houses, and to keep the houses sufficiently distant.

3270. Have you not less smoke there than you have elsewhere, because you have several great squares there?—Yes; there is a point near, where you can see seven or eight squares at once, and the soil is excellent; but you have now houses in close contiguity.

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* The Ordnance Map gives the relative levels of Pall Mall at St. James's street and these points, as follows:—14 feet below the road in front of the National Gallery; 11 feet below Carlton Terrace; 3 feet 9 inches above Charing Cross at King Charles I.'s statue.

3271. Speaking as to general estimation, would not 50,000*l.* an acre be necessary to provide a site in London?—Yes; that is the lowest estimate.

3272. Mr. *Richmond.*] Do not you think that the ground to the west and south of the Kensington Gore site will, in twenty or twenty-five years, be very thickly built over?—The south is pretty well occupied now by buildings—it is completely covered—the west at present is free.

3273. And to the west is not that ground also doomed for building?—I cannot say, but I do not think it will be within twenty years.

3274. Within what time will it be built upon?—One cannot tell; it is impossible to say there is any limit to the metropolis. I should think that, having the space which you have there secured to you, you have so large an area that you are protected as much as possible from those contingencies that might arise. I do not see any other spot where you could get it, and if you were to go too far off, you would throw it too much out of the area of London for freedom of access.

3275. Professor *Faraday.*] Would there not be power of enlargement, supposing it were needed?—Yes, quite so, it is a very ample space.

3276. Mr. *Richmond.*] Do you think there is space there for almost a fabulous extension of building without forfeiting the condition which you desire now, of having a spacious area about it?—Yes; and then you have the Park, near which is another open space; and all the houses which are built there have large gardens behind or in front, leaving spacious open areas.

3277. Do you think it is important to have first-class houses in your neighbourhood, rather than third-class houses?—I think so.

3278. Why is that?—The stream of smoke is not so low as in third-class houses; and it is much better to have a free space of garden than a space covered with houses.

3279. Is it not also the fact that those houses are not inhabited all the year round?—Certainly.

3280. Professor *Faraday.*] Taking a certain area of ground covered with large houses, and the same area covered by smaller, which, according to your experience, sends out the greater quantity of smoke?—It is difficult to say. The advantage of large houses is, that the smoke is carried higher; it is carried 70 feet, whereas, perhaps, it is only 30 or 40 feet in the smaller houses.

3281. Which produce the most smoke?—I suppose, perhaps, the larger houses. There would be more economy of fuel in the smaller houses.

3282. Mr. *Cockerell.*] What are the best exemplars in your experience of National Galleries, in point of disposition and lighting, that you have met with in your experience?—I think that, as the Louvre has been recently improved, it approaches very near to what could be expected of a perfect gallery, and admirable light has been introduced into the

DONALDSON. ceilings. For a large class of pictures, I think it is as near perfection as possible.

3283. *Dean of St. Paul's.*] Have you seen the Dresden Gallery?—No.

3284. Or the Munich Gallery?—I know very little of Germany; but Bologna was the best Picture Gallery I saw in Italy. Florence is very good. There is a charming one at Venice, a circular one like the Pantheon at Rome; and the effect also of the recent building at the Paris Exhibition was very pleasing. It was admirably disposed, and the light came in extremely well.

## APPENDIX B.

### CORRESPONDENCE between HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS and the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, in reference to the KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

#### I.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

SIR, Palace of Westminster, May 1, 1858.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acquaint you, that they have had under their serious consideration the question of their position in connexion with the Kensington Gore Estate.

It will be in your recollection that this estate was purchased by the joint contributions of Parliament and the Commissioners, and is accordingly the joint property of the Government and the Commission, the legal title to the estate being, however, vested in the latter, in pursuance of the arrangements laid down in the Treasury Minute of the 15th February 1853.

A reference to the terms of that Minute will serve to show the complicated nature of the tenure of the property rendered necessary by its divided ownership, and the peculiar circumstances under which the estate was acquired. It is there stated that the arrangements which the Minute proposes have it in view "to secure for the Crown that superintendence and control which is always necessary when monies are granted by Parliament for public purposes." Accordingly it is provided that the Commissioners should hold the estate, "subject to such directions of appropriation as shall from time to time be issued by the Treasury in respect to such part, not exceeding one moiety, as shall, by agreement between the Treasury and the Royal Commissioners, be set apart for such institutions connected with Science and Art as are more

immediately dependent upon and supported by the Government from funds voted by Parliament; and subject also, with respect to the other parts thereof, to such general superintendence by the Lords of the Treasury as may be necessary to secure that the appropriation proposed to be made, and all the arrangements in relation thereto as regards buildings to be erected thereon, shall be in conformity with some general plan which shall be adopted as applicable to all parts of the property, whether such buildings shall be erected from public monies or by private subscription."

Her Majesty's Commissioners have accordingly continued to hold the estate up to the present period, subject to the above conditions; and although it cannot be denied that the double authority provided for therein must, from its very nature, tend to interfere with the active prosecution of any one uniform plan for the appropriation of the estate, the Commissioners freely admit that, under the circumstances of the case, and considering the large amount of public money invested in the purchase of the estate, it was necessary that the Treasury should lay down stipulations of some such nature for the protection of the public interests before making advances out of the sums voted by Parliament towards the purchase; and the Commissioners accordingly at that time gave their ready assent to the various proposals contained in the Treasury Minute.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having been solely actuated in effecting the purchase of this property by an earnest desire to promote the interests of Science and Art, by making it available for such purposes, it is unnecessary for them to observe that they have been at all times ready to entertain favourably any proposals having those objects in view, and they may mention that they accordingly placed a considerable portion of the estate unreservedly at the disposal of the Department of Science and Art some time ago, on an application being made to them to that effect, and that they understand that that Department has already derived much advantage from the enlarged space now available for its operations, as compared with the accommodation formerly possessed by it, and that its sphere of usefulness has been proportionately increased. The erection of the Sheepshanks Gallery, and of the South Kensington Museum, on the same part of the estate, has also been highly appreciated by the public, as shown by the large number of persons by whom they are constantly visited.

Her Majesty's Commissioners cannot, however, conceal from themselves, that, as respects the appropriation of the main part of the estate, the position occupied by them in relation to the Government, as already mentioned, has tended seriously to interfere with the prosecution of their plans for the advancement of Science and Art as originally set forth. It is now more than five years since the joint purchase was effected; and

the absence of any decision on the part of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the national institutions for which sites were to be provided on the estate has precluded the Commissioners from taking any active steps themselves. The Commissioners have at the same time been serious sufferers, in a pecuniary point of view, from the large sum invested by them in the purchase of the estate remaining idle for so lengthened a period, instead of the income which might be derived from it being made available for the promotion of the objects for which they are incorporated.

The Royal Commissioners feel that, being responsible to the public for the administration and application of what must be considered as a popular fund, they are bound to represent the injurious consequences of a continuance of the present state of things. They do not presume to anticipate the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the national institutions already referred to, but if it should appear that the Government have arrived at the conviction that it is no longer advantageous to carry out the original plan by means of a joint partnership with the Commission, Her Majesty's Commissioners have come to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that it would be right for them to offer to relieve the Government from any existing embarrassment, by taking upon themselves the entire execution of their own plans for the promotion of Science and Art in the manner that may appear to them best adapted for the purpose, and in conformity with the principles and objects set forth in their Second Report.

Should Her Majesty's Government concur in this opinion, I am directed to express to you the readiness of Her Majesty's Commissioners to repay to the Government the whole of the sums that have been advanced by Parliament towards the purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate, amounting to 177,500*l.*, together with a moiety of the net rents that have been received from the estate (after deducting payment for taxes, &c.) during the time that it has remained the joint property of the Commissioners and the Government, and which moiety amounted on the 31st March last to 3,879*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, the whole of the estate being made in return the absolute property of the Commissioners, in whose name the title, as previously observed, is already vested.

I am to request that Her Majesty's Commissioners may be favoured with an early reply to this communication.

I have &c.

The Right Hon.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

## II.—The Secretary to the Treasury to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
May 11, 1858.

Sir, my Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 1st instant, representing the evils which arise from the complicated nature of the tenure of the Kensington Gore Estate, rendered inevitable by its divided ownership, and the peculiar circumstances under which the estate was acquired; and stating that the Royal Commissioners, feeling that they are responsible to the public for the administration of what must be considered as a popular fund, are bound to represent the injurious consequences of a continuance of the present state of things, and to offer to relieve the Government from any existing embarrassment, by taking upon themselves the entire execution of their own plans for the promotion of Science and Art, in the manner which may appear to them best adapted for the purpose, and to be in conformity with the principles and objects set forth in their Second Report.

With this view the Royal Commissioners express their readiness to repay to the Government the whole of the sums which have been advanced by Parliament towards the purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate, amounting to 177,500*l.*, together with a moiety of the net rents which have been received from the estate (after deducting payments for taxes, &c.) during the time that it has remained the joint property of the Commissioners and the Government, the whole of the estate being made in return the absolute property of the Commissioners, in whose name the title is already vested.

My Lords are fully sensible of the inconvenience, delay, and even pecuniary loss which have arisen from the relations which the arrangement of the 15th February 1853, between the Government and the Royal Commissioners, has rendered inevitable; and they concur with the Commissioners in the opinion that the double ownership and authority of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Commissioners offer serious impediments to the active prosecution of any one uniform plan for the appropriation of the estate to the important purposes connected with the promotion of Science and Art, to which the Commissioners are desirous of devoting it.

Under these circumstances, my Lords, after a careful consideration of the subject, have arrived at the conclusion that the objects which Parliament had in view in making grants of public money, as well as the interests of Science and Art, will be most effectually promoted by adopting the proposal contained in your Secretary's letter; and my Lords trust that the Royal Commissioners will thus be enabled to pursue with greater facility the important objects for which the Commission was instituted,

and which must always command the earnest solicitude of Her Majesty's Government.

I am desired to add, that my Lords will defer to a future occasion the consideration of the measures which may be necessary, with reference to the position occupied by the Department of Science and Art on the estate of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

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III.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

SIR, Palace of Westminster, May 14, 1858.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a Memorandum recapitulating the circumstances which originally led to the connexion that has hitherto united Her Majesty's Government and the Commissioners as joint owners of the Kensington Gore Estate, and explaining the reasons for the proposed dissolution of that connexion.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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MEMORANDUM.

Now that it is proposed to dissolve the connexion which has hitherto united the Government and the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 as joint owners of property purchased by them at Kensington, it may be useful shortly to recapitulate the circumstances which originally led to this connexion and to the purchase of this property, as well as to point out the relative position, throughout these transactions, of the Government and the Commissioners.

At the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Royal Commissioners found themselves in possession of a large disposable surplus, which, according to the provisions of a supplemental charter then conferred upon them, they were bound to appropriate in furtherance of objects connected with Art and Science.

In their Second Report, dated November 11, 1852, they point out the large sum (amounting annually, from private as well as public sources, to little short of a quarter of a million) expended upon national and other institutions connected with Science and Art: and state, that while "the fact shows that much effort, both on the part of the State and of the public, is made for the promotion of Science and Art, it makes it the greater subject of regret that, owing to a want of unity and combination, they produce comparatively small direct benefit to industry."

The cause of this they attribute to a "want of system and want of space;" the want of space in which to develop it rendering the adoption of any harmonious system impossible. They trace this effect through all the four divisions of industry into which the Great Exhibition was divided.

It is not necessary here to follow the Commissioners in their remarks on the first three divisions—those, namely, of "Raw Materials," "Machinery," and "Manufactures," in each of which they point out the advantages which would result from a concentration of the efforts made for their advancement, were space only afforded in which such a concentration might be effected. It is to the fourth division—that of the Fine Arts (though all were equally the objects of the Commissioners' care)—that it is now sought to draw particular attention.

In none did the want of space make itself more felt; in proof of which the Commissioners cite more particularly "the National Gallery, the Galleries of Sculpture in the British Museum, and the Department of Practical Art, including the Schools of Design."

Of the former, they say that an "arrangement" (that is, of its pictures, in a systematic order, according to schools and periods), "with a view to schools and the progress of Art, is impracticable, for want of room." While of the two latter, and the collections in each that would be valuable for instruction, they express their opinion that "by a union in one locality of these different means of instruction, with the *advantage of not being far from the National Gallery*, the public taste would be educated in the most efficient way, and the history of Art, as applied to useful purposes, practically exemplified."

That this connexion between the National Gallery and the Schools might be brought about, were "space" afforded for the development of a well-arranged plan, the Commissioners had every reason to hope, from what had already taken place on the subject of the former.

In 1848 a Committee of the House of Commons, consisting of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Lord Morpeth,* Mr. Goulburn, Mr. B. Wall, Mr. Charteris,† Lord Lincoln,‡ Sir B. Hall, Lord Granby,§ Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Bankes, reported in favour of the present site for the National Gallery, as one for which "perhaps it would be difficult to find a parallel in our own or any other capital."

But another Committee, appointed in 1850, in which all the members above enumerated again served, with the exception of Lord Morpeth, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Hume, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Tufnell, for whom Lord Seymour,‖ Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. H. Hope, Sir R. Inglis, and Colonel Rawdon were substituted, reported that "in reviewing the evidence collected by them," they could not "recommend that any expenditure

* Now Lord Carlisle. † Now Lord Elcho. ‡ Now Duke of Newcastle.
§ Now Duke of Rutland. ‖ Now Duke of Somerset.

should be at present incurred for the purpose of increasing the accommodation of a National Gallery upon the existing site."

They also report, that they "are not prepared to state that the preservation of the pictures, and convenient access for the purpose of study and the improvement of taste, would not be better secured in a Gallery further removed from the smoke and dust of London; but being in ignorance of the site that might be selected, the soil on which it might stand, and the expense which might be incurred, they cannot positively recommend its removal elsewhere."

The question of site was accordingly referred, in 1851, to a Royal Commission which was appointed to "consider the question of a site for a new National Gallery" (the Commissioners being Lord Seymour, Lord Colborne, Mr. Ewart, Sir R. Westmacott, and Sir C. Eastlake), who reported in August 1851 in favour of Hyde Park and Kensington, because "these large open spaces afford a present security against the inconveniences to which the National Gallery is exposed, and are the only grounds which remain safe for future years, amidst the growth of the metropolis."

They further reported, that "from 15 to 20 acres of land, with a frontage to the Park, might yet be obtained at a reasonable price, which would afford a space for the construction of a Gallery on an eligible site."

The Government had accordingly (while Sir C. Wood was Chancellor of the Exchequer) entered into negociations for the purchase of such a property, comprising 21½ acres, belonging to Mr. Aldridge, and known as the Gore House Estate.

This negociation, however, was not carried to any result, and when, in 1852, the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 came (under the conditions of their new charter) to consider the question of the appropriation of their surplus, the property in question was still unbought.

Influenced, therefore, by the considerations above stated, of the necessity, in the first instance, of obtaining space on which a well-arranged scheme for bringing the national institutions for the promotion of Art and Science into connexion with each other might be developed; and bearing in mind the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the National Gallery as regarded a new site for it; having, further, reason to believe, that while advancing their own plans for the promotion of Science and Art, they were also assisting the views of the Government, by securing the possession of the property for which the Government had been in negociation, with a view to giving effect to the recommendation of the National Gallery Commission as above mentioned; bearing all these considerations in mind, the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 determined at once to apply a portion of their surplus to the purchase of the property in question, in the intention (afterwards carried into execution) of offering it to the Government as a site for the proposed

new National Gallery, and as a main feature of the further plans which they hoped themselves to develop.

The purchase was accordingly effected for 60,000*l.*

It is now that the immediate connexion between the Government and the Commissioners commences.

The site of the National Gallery was the affair of the Government, and this would be provided for in the manner already contemplated by them, if they should accept the offer now made to them by the Commissioners, to place at their disposal for the purpose, under certain conditions, the property thus purchased.

These conditions embraced the co-operation of the Government with the Commissioners in making further purchases of land in the same neighbourhood, where the Schools of Art and other kindred institutions might be brought into juxtaposition with the National Gallery and each other, and a fuller development thereby given to their means of instruction and usefulness.

The Government (Mr. Disraeli being now Chancellor of the Exchequer) entered warmly into these views; and the Commissioners engaging to contribute the sum of 150,000*l.* in all, out of the surplus funds at their disposal, towards a joint purchase of land at Kensington, a vote for the same amount was proposed to the House of Commons, and agreed to, without a division, on the 6th of December 1852.

The resolution affirming this vote is recorded as follows in Hansard:—

"That a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* shall be granted towards defraying in 1852–53 the purchase of land at Kensington Gore for a new National Gallery, and institutions connected with Science, in aid of the sum already contributed thereto by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

In the course of the same session, namely, in March 1853, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire generally into the management of the National Gallery, and, amongst other matters, into the best site for a new building.

This Committee, of which Colonel Mure, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Elcho, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Marshall, Lord Seymour, Mr. Vernon, Lord Brooke, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Baring Wall, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Hardinge, Lord William Graham, and Mr. Hamilton, were members, decided, as regarded the question of site, by a majority of ten to one (Mr. B. Wall being the sole dissentient), "that the site of the present National Gallery is not well adapted for the construction of a new Gallery."

It was next resolved, by a majority of six to five, the minority being composed of Lord Elcho, Mr. B. Wall, Sir William Molesworth, Lord William Graham, and Mr. Hamilton, "that the estate at Kensington Gore, purchased by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and by them offered to the nation, presents many of the advantages

recommended by the witnesses before your Committee. The position, which has been suggested at the entrance of Kensington Gardens, would afford a better guarantee for the future protection of the works of art there collected; . . . . but your Committee are fully aware that the acquisition of such a site is attended with difficulties which they see no adequate means of removing, and, in consequence, they are prepared to recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Commissioners."

Another motion having been made by Mr. B. Wall, to "recommend that the selection of the exact site of the new Gallery be entrusted to a Royal Commission," was negatived by eight to three; Lord Elcho, Lord W. Graham, and Mr. B. Wall constituting the minority.

The Committee having next recommended, by a majority of seven to four (the minority being Lord Seymour, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Hamilton), "that the question of combining the various artistic and archæological collections in the British Museum with the National Gallery be referred to a Royal Commission," a final resolution was carried by a majority of six to one (Mr. B. Wall being again the only dissentient), "that no time should be lost in obtaining the decision upon the above question, in order that the new National Gallery should be commenced with all convenient speed."

This Report was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 4th of August 1853.

In September following, the Commissioners having pointed out that a further sum of money would be required to complete the necessary land purchases at Kensington, towards which they were willing themselves to contribute 15,000*l.*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (then Mr. Gladstone), in a Minute dated the 28th October 1853, states his approval of a further advance by the Government for the purpose named, of 25,000*l.* This was subsequently increased to 27,000*l.* On the 7th July 1854 a resolution was accordingly moved, in Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, "that sum not exceeding 27,500*l.* be granted to Her Majesty for the year ending the 31st day of March 1855, towards the purchase by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of certain additional lands at Kensington Gore, necessary for the purpose of the new National Gallery, and other institutions connected with Science and Art."

This resolution, after some opposition, based chiefly on the argument that it appeared to preclude Parliament from again entertaining the question of the best site for the National Gallery, was carried by a majority of 169 to 48.

In the course of the same session an Act was also passed empowering the Commissioners to form roads, and to take other steps for the improvement of the property which had been thus purchased.

In the exercise of the powers thus conferred on the Commissioners, new roads were immediately commenced, and have now been completed, at a total expense, exclusive of what was contributed by neighbouring

proprietors, of upwards of 14,000*l.*; the principal of which, 80 and 100 feet wide respectively, enclose a quadrangle containing 56 acres, within which it was proposed that the scheme developed by the Commissioners in their Second Report should be carried into effect; the upper portion of the quadrangle, as being that originally contemplated by the Government for the site of a new National Gallery, and as standing on the highest part of the ground, with a frontage to Hyde Park, being reserved for that institution.

In 1853 the Government having, in furtherance of the objects which, in common with the Commissioners, they had in view, constituted a new Department, under the Board of Trade, for the general superintendence and direction of all matters connected with Science and Art, the Commissioners (in whom the title to the Kensington Estate had been vested) placed freely at the disposal of that Department, and without demanding more than a nominal rent, Gore House, the rental of which had been valued at from 600*l.* to 800*l.* a year.

And further, when it became necessary to remove from Marlborough House the schools and museums which had been temporarily established there, the Commissioners gave up to the use of the same Department, and equally free of rent, an outlying piece of ground near the Brompton-road, from the houses on which, now occupied as offices by the Department, they had previously drawn rents amounting in the aggregate to about 450*l.* annually.

On the ground thus given up to them, the new Department, while waiting for the adoption by Government of a permanent and general scheme to be developed within the main quadrangle, erected temporary iron buildings, for which a vote of 15,000*l.* was obtained from Parliament; but that sum proving insufficient, the Commissioners did not hesitate to contribute from their own funds a further sum of near 3,000*l.* which was required for their completion.

Besides this, they erected exclusively at their own expense, and with the like view of promoting the objects of the new Department, an exhibition and refreshment rooms, which, when completed at a cost of 2,000*l.*, they made over as a free gift to the Department, which now derives a certain profit from them, by letting the refreshment rooms to a contractor.

In the buildings thus erected, not only have the schools and collections formerly kept at Marlborough House been established on a widely-extended scale, but the Patent and Educational Museums have also found space for exhibition there, which they could not obtain elsewhere; and a most interesting Collection of Animal Produce, formed by the Commissioners themselves at an expense of about 4,000*l.*, has been made over by them gratuitously to the Department, and forms not the least attractive part of the Museum.

The establishment thus formed, with the assistance of the Commissioners, by the new Department of Science and Art at Kensington, has been eminently successful. The numbers visiting it have increased beyond all expectation, and amount, from the day of its opening on the 22nd June 1857 to the beginning of May 1858, to no less than 427,797. The students under instruction during the last session were 396, which number might be considerably increased, did space allow of a compliance with the many applications for admission.

In all the steps they had hitherto taken, and in the further measures which they contemplated as necessary to the full development of their plan (of which, as has been seen, the removal of the National Gallery to the new site was a main feature), the Commissioners were justified in thinking that they were acting, and would continue to act, in conjunction with the Government.

The expectations, however, which the Reports of the different Committees and Royal Commission appointed to consider the subject in 1850, 1851, and 1853, and the subsequent votes of the House of Commons, had been calculated to excite, were again placed in doubt by the proceedings in the House of Commons in 1856. In the course of that session Sir George Lewis, who had succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained leave to bring in a Bill respecting the site of the National Gallery, with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the above-mentioned Committees. But on the second reading of the Bill, on the 27th June 1856, an amendment was moved by Lord Elcho, and carried against the Government by a majority of 153 to 145, to the effect that "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to determine the site of the new National Gallery, and to report on the desirableness of combining with it the Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853."*

After some delay (caused perhaps by the difficulty of finding fit persons to sit upon the Commission, the great majority of those who would otherwise have been naturally selected for such an inquiry being ineligible, from the fact of their being already members of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, or who had otherwise expressed strong opinions on this subject), it was finally constituted under the presidency of Lord Broughton, and consisted, besides himself, of the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Faraday, Mr. C. R. Cockerell, and Mr. G. Richmond. This Commission reported in 1857 against the removal of the National Gallery from its present site, and the whole

* That Committee had decided, however, by a majority of eight to three, against referring the question of site to a Royal Commission.

question was thus thrown back into the position in which it stood in 1851.

It is true that Sir G. Lewis considered the Report to be so little satisfactory, being only that of three of the Commission (one having opposed the Report, and another declining to vote), that he gave notice, at the commencement of the session of 1858, that he would again move for the appointment of a Select Committee to reconsider the subject. This intention was prevented by the change of Government; nor does it seem that much prospect exists of Government being enabled at an early period to take any effectual steps for putting an end to the state of uncertainty that has so long existed.

The Commissioners have, therefore, found themselves compelled seriously to consider their own position, and they find that whilst the Government and general public have derived the advantages above mentioned, from a purchase originated by them, and towards which they have themselves so largely contributed, they have themselves obtained no return whatever for their outlay beyond the few reserved rents for houses on the estate still in the occupation of tenants, for the grazing of the land, &c.; and while waiting for the decision of the Government on the subject of the National Gallery, and the other institutions under Government control, they have been precluded from all independent action, or from carrying into execution any plans of their own.

This state of things has now lasted for upwards of five years.

The Commissioners are as earnest as ever in their desire to co-operate with the Government in carrying into execution the plans for the development of which the joint purchase of land was made in 1852. But it does not appear to them desirable or advantageous that the present state of uncertainty and inaction should be further prolonged; and should the Government, from whatever cause, still find itself unable to give a solution to those questions for a decision upon which the Commissioners have been so long waiting, the only alternative appears to be that which has been suggested, namely, that they should be allowed to make such arrangements as may be in their power for repaying to Government the whole of the advances made by it, and, by thus becoming themselves the sole owners of the Kensington property, place themselves in a position to give effect, without further hindrance or delay, to such plans as may appear to them best calculated to effect the objects for which they are incorporated. By so doing they may hope to free themselves from any blame which the public might not unnaturally be disposed to attach to them were the advantages to Science and Art which they have been led to expect from a judicious appropriation of the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners to be still indefinitely postponed.

# APPENDIX C.

## Act of Parliament (21 & 22 Vict. c. 36.) for releasing the Lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, upon the Repayment of Monies granted in aid of their Funds.

[*Royal Assent, 12th July* 1858.]

Whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have purchased lands at Kensington Gore with a view to secure adequate space in the metropolis for institutions connected with Science and Art: And whereas in aid of the funds of the said Commissioners, arising from the said Exhibition, which were applied to such purchases, two several sums of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds and twenty-seven thousand five hundred pounds were granted by Parliament in the sessions holden in the sixteenth and seventeenth and in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, and it was agreed, on the issue of such sums, that the lands purchased as aforesaid should be held subject to such directions of appropriation as should from time to time be issued by the Treasury in respect to such part, not exceeding one moiety, as should by agreement between the Lords of the Treasury and the said Commissioners for the Exhibition be set apart for such institutions connected with Science and Art as were more immediately dependent upon and supported by the Government from funds voted by Parliament, and subject also, with respect to the other part thereof, to such general superintendence by the Lords of the Treasury as might be necessary to secure that the appropriation proposed to be made, and all the arrangements in relation thereto, as regards buildings to be erected thereon, should be in conformity with some general plan, which should be adopted as applicable to all parts of the property, whether such buildings should be erected from public monies or by private subscription: And whereas the said Commissioners have proposed to repay the sums granted by Parliament as aforesaid, together with a moiety of the net rents received by the said Commissioners up to the thirty-first day of March last, amounting to three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pounds four shillings and twopence (making, together with the sums granted as aforesaid, the sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds four shillings and twopence), upon having the said lands released from the trusts or obligations created in respect of the sums granted as aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient that the said proposal should be accepted, subject to such provision as is herein-after contained with reference to a part of the said lands of which the possession may be retained for the purposes of the Department of Science and Art: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice

and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Lands purchased by Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to be released on repayment of Parliamentary Grants and moiety of rents.

I. Upon payment by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of a sum or sums amounting together to the said sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds four shillings and twopence into the receipt of the Exchequer in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct, the Commissioners for the said Exhibition, and all the Lands purchased or to be purchased by or in the name of such Commissioners, shall be absolutely released and discharged from the agreement herein-before recited, and from all trust, obligation, control, claim, and demand to which such lands may be subject in respect of the sums granted by Parliament as aforesaid: Provided always, that if such payment be not made within six months from the passing of this Act, there shall be added to the said sum a further sum equal to one half of the net rental which shall accrue to the time when such payment shall be made.

Land occupied by the Department of Science and Art may be retained for such Department.

II. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to require that part of the said lands now in the occupation of the Department of Science and Art, that is to say, the piece of land containing twelve acres or thereabouts, bounded on the west by Exhibition-road and on the south by Cromwell-road, with the museum, gallery, and other buildings thereon, shall be retained in the occupation and for the use of Her Majesty's Government for purposes connected with Science or the Arts, so long as the said Commissioners of the Treasury think fit, with liberty to erect, add to, or alter any buildings on the said piece of land, and, if such Commissioners of the Treasury think fit, to cause to be taken down, removed, and disposed of all or any of the buildings which have been already erected or which may hereafter be erected thereon; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to direct that the payment of such portion of the said sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds four shillings and twopence as they may think fit, nor exceeding what may appear to them to be the value of the said piece of land, may be postponed so long as such piece of land is so retained as aforesaid; and upon payment in manner herein-before mentioned of the residue of the said sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and seventy nine pounds four shillings and twopence, after deduction of the amount of which the payment may be so postponed, the said Commissioners of the Treasury shall, by warrant under the hands of two of such Commissioners, declare that the residue of the said lands shall be absolutely released and discharged from the said agreement, and all such trust, obligation, control, claim, and demand as aforesaid, and the same shall be released and discharged accordingly.

Monies paid to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

III. All monies paid into the receipt of the Exchequer under this Act shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

## APPENDIX D.

DEED of GIFT by JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, Esq., of his COLLECTION of PICTURES and DRAWINGS, in trust, to form the Nucleus of a National Gallery of Art in connexion with Her Majesty's Department of Science and Art,

AND

MINUTE of the PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF TRADE thereon.

### MINUTE.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the Sixth Day of February 1857.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

My Lords take into consideration the Deed of Gift by which Mr. Sheepshanks transfers to the President of this Board his valuable collection of pictures and drawings, in order to found a Gallery of British Art in connexion with the Schools of Art under this Board.

The President has accepted with much gratification the trusteeship created by this deed, under the conditions therein described.

My Lords are sensible of the great value of the magnificent gift thus presented to the nation during the lifetime of the donor, and they desire to express their admiration of the very liberal spirit in which it has been made.

My Lords admit the reasonableness of the condition that the deed of gift shall only take effect when a suitable gallery shall have been provided in an airy situation near the gardens or public parks at Kensington, and they have given directions, with the consent of the Treasury, for the erection of such a gallery without delay.

Their Lordships direct that a letter should be written to Mr. Sheepshanks, thanking him, on the part of the Government, for his munificent gift to the nation, and for the open character of the conditions under which it has been made; and stating, that, whilst the liberality of these conditions has greatly enhanced its value to the nation, they are well calculated to realize the disinterested object of the donor to found a Gallery of British Art.

## Deed of Gift.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, John Sheepshanks, of Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, send greeting.

Whereas I desire that a collection of pictures and other works of art, fully representing British Art, should be formed, worthy of national support, and have the advantage of undivided responsibility in its management, instead of being subject to the control of any body of trustees or managers: And whereas I conceive that such a collection should be placed in a gallery in an open and airy situation, possessing the quiet necessary to the study and enjoyment of works of art, and free from the inconveniences and dirt of the main thoroughfares of the metropolis: And whereas I consider that such a gallery might be usefully erected at Kensington, and be attached to the Schools of Art in connexion with the Department of Science and Art now established there: And whereas, with the view to the establishment of such a collection, and in the hope that other proprietors of pictures and other works of art may be induced to further the same object, I have determined to make such a conditional gift of the original pictures and drawings (the productions of British artists) which I possess, as herein-after expressed. And I do, therefore, hereby transfer the pictures and drawings belonging to me specified in the schedule hereto, and the property and proprietorship thereof unto, and do declare that the same shall remain vested in, the Right Honourable Edward John Stanley Baron Stanley of Alderley or other, the member of Her Majesty's Government for the time being charged with the promotion of Art education now undertaken by the Department of Science and Art as the ex-officio Trustee thereof, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. The said Right Honourable Edward John Lord Stanley, as the first and present ex-officio Trustee, shall sign a memorandum of his acceptance of the trusteeship hereunder at the foot hereof.

2. A well-lighted and otherwise suitable gallery, to be called "The National Gallery of British Art," shall be at once erected by Her Majesty's Government, and be attached or near to the public buildings built or to be built for the Department of Science and Art on the estate purchased by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, or the public parks or gardens at Kensington.

3. The said pictures and drawings shall be deposited in such gallery with any other pictures or other works of art that may be subsequently placed there by other contributors, as it is not my desire that my collection of pictures and drawings shall be kept apart, or bear my name as such.

4. The right of property and possession in the said pictures and drawings shall be solely in the ex-officio Trustee for the time being, but subject to the conditions herein expressed; and the said pictures and drawings shall always remain under his sole care and control, and he shall be the sole arbiter of any question that may arise touching the management or disposition thereof under these presents.

5. The said pictures and drawings shall be used (as the primary object) for reference and instruction in the Schools of Art now or hereafter placed under the superintendence of the said Department, and subject thereto, shall be exhibited to the public at such times as shall not interfere with the arrangements of the said schools, and under such regulations as the ex-officio Trustee shall prescribe; and so soon as arrangements can be properly made by him for that purpose, the public, and especially the working classes, shall have the advantage of seeing the collection on Sunday afternoons, it being, however, understood that the exhibition of the collection on Sundays is not to be considered as one of the conditions of my gift.

6. None of the said pictures and drawings shall ever be sold or exchanged, or be dealt with contrary to the true spirit and meaning of the disposition and control thereof herein prescribed; but this condition shall not restrict the temporary loan of any of them, upon terms sanctioned by the ex-officio Trustee, to any place in the United Kingdom where any School of Art exists in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, or generally where there is any safe and proper place for their reception and public exhibition.

7. The ex-officio Trustee shall be advised and assisted on matters connected with the preservation of the said pictures and drawings by William Mulready, Esquire, R.A., or, failing him, by Richard Redgrave, Esquire, R.A., or failing him, by some one other R.A. of London, to be selected by the ex-officio Trustee for the time being, as the professional adviser of the ex-officio Trustee.

8. That the ex-officio Trustee may sell the right to engrave or reproduce any of the said pictures or drawings, upon such terms as he may think proper, but the engravings and reproductions shall be approved by the artist of the picture or drawing engraved or reproduced before publication, and such artist shall be paid whatever sum may be received by the ex-officio Trustee for the sale of such right.

9. The said pictures and drawings, or the conditional gift of them hereby made, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Act of the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 29, intituled "An Act to extend the Powers of the Trustees and Directors of the National Gallery, and to authorize the Sale of Works of Art belonging to the public," or to any future enactment of the Legislature, which, but for this declaration to the contrary, shall have the effect of placing the said pictures and drawings under any

other care or ordering than is herein prescribed, or would otherwise alter or interfere with the disposition thereof hereby made. And in case of such interference on the part of the Legislature, or if the terms and conditions as herein expressed be not strictly adhered to, then the conditional gift hereby made of the said pictures and drawings, in favour of a National Gallery of British Art, the Schools of Art, and the public generally, shall wholly cease, and the ex-officio Trustee for the time being shall thereupon hold the said pictures and drawings in trust for the University of Cambridge, to be added to, and for ever thereafter form part of, the Fitzwilliam collection in the said University.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of February One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) JOHN SHEEPSHANKS. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named John Sheepshanks, in the presence of

WILLIAM COWPER,
17, Curzon Street, London.

RICHARD REDGRAVE,
18, Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington.

HENRY COLE,
24, Onslow-square.

I, the above-named and under signed Right Honourable Edward John Stanley Baron Stanley of Alderley, do accept the trusteeship created by the above deed.

(Signed) STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

LYON PLAYFAIR, witness.

## APPENDIX E.

CORRESPONDENCE between HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS and HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT on the SUBJECT of the ANIMAL PRODUCE MUSEUM.

I.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

MY LORD, Whitehall, 16th December 1857.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to call your Lordship's attention to the Trade Collection, the property of the Commissioners, now being exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, under the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

The enclosed statement, constituting the preface to the catalogue of the Animal portion of that Collection, that has recently been published by the Commissioners, will suffice briefly to explain to your Lordship the circumstances attending the original formation of the Collection, and to show in what manner it has been gradually brought into its present condition, originally with the zealous assistance of the Society of Arts, as represented by Professor Solly, and subsequently by the Commissioners themselves, aided by the liberal contributions of many exhibitors, and under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Playfair, the very valuable nature of whose services (which the Committee of Council on Education were good enough to authorize on the occasion) it affords the Commissioners much gratification to take this opportunity of recognising.

To the particulars contained in the accompanying statement the Commissioners have only to add, that the original numbers of Contributors to the Collection in 1851 (exclusive of drawings,) was 2,035, of whom 1,020 were British, 212 Colonial, and 803 Foreign. The commercial value of the articles then presented was estimated at between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* But while, on the one hand, the subsequent determination of the Commissioners to retain permanently only the Animal Section of the Collection, and to distribute amongst the various public institutions of the country the Vegetable and Mineral sections of it, has, of course, effected a corresponding reduction in the value of the articles permanently preserved, on the other hand a very considerable expenditure has been incurred by the Commissioners in bringing the Collection of Animal Products into its present state, and in providing the necessary fittings, &c.; which, added to the voluntary contributions of individual exhibitors since the removal of the Collection to the South Kensington Museum, has resulted in the formation of a Collection of great pecuniary value in itself, but which value bears no proportion to the real value of the Collection as an aid to industrial and technical instruction, and an illustration (although as yet incomplete) of the present state of commercial manufacturing enterprise in this great section of industry.

The experience derived from the few months during which the South Kensington Museum has been open to the public has sufficed to show the remarkable manner in which this particular department of the Museum is appreciated, especially by the industrial classes, to whom it is so important to impart an accurate knowledge of the various processes on which depend the industries in which they are severally engaged. The crowded state of the gallery containing the Collection of Animal Products on those days and nights when the Museum is thrown open to the public free of charge, and which shows that it excites an interest at least equal to that felt in any other collection in the Museum, has been a source of much satisfaction to the Commissioners.

Having now brought the Collection to its present state of comparative completeness, and made arrangements whereby its gradual development may be relied upon, Her Majesty's Commissioners feel that the time has arrived when the public may not unreasonably be supposed to be desirous of becoming the possessors of a Collection which has now for the first time been brought together in this country, and the Collections corresponding to which in the Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms have already been formed at considerable expense to the nation, and are now established as the property of the public, in the Museum of Economic Botany at Kew, and the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, respectively; and I am accordingly directed to offer to present the entire Collection as an absolute gift to the Department presided over by your Lordship, on the sole condition that measures shall be adopted for its permanent preservation and exhibition, and for its future further development as opportunities may offer.

Should the Committee of Council on Education be prepared to accept this proposal, the Commissioners feel assured that they will have the goodness to complete the distribution amongst the public institutions of the country of the Vegetable and Mineral portions of the original Trade Collection, on the principles and in the manner already commenced by the Commissioners, as indicated in the enclosed statement, for which purpose every assistance will be afforded by their officers.

I am to add that, in order to facilitate the proposed arrangement in a financial point of view, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to defray as heretofore the whole expense of the Staff, &c., required for the custody of the Collection until the close of the present financial year on the 31st March next. They will also be happy to hand over to the Department their property in the two catalogues published by them, and on which they have incurred a considerable outlay.

In submitting for the consideration of your Lordship the proposal set forth in this letter, in making which the Commissioners are solely actuated by a desire to promote the public interests, I am to request that they may be favoured with an early intimation of the decision which may be arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in respect of it, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Right Hon. the
Lord President of the Council.

II.—The SECRETARY to the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington,

SIR, London, W., 18th January 1858.

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to acknowledge your letter of the 16th ult. by which the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 offer to present the entire Collection of Animal Products, now in the South Kensington Museum, as an absolute gift to the public through the Science and Art Department, on the sole condition that measures shall be adopted for its permanent preservation and exhibition, and for its future further development as opportunities may offer.

Considering the great value of the Animal Collection in promoting industrial instruction, and the remarkable interest which has been manifested in it by the general public, my Lords have pleasure in accepting the liberal offer of the Royal Commissioners with the conditions annexed to it; and their Lordships will also be prepared to complete the distribution of the Vegetable and Mineral portions of the original Trade Collection among public institutions of the country, on the principles and in the manner already commenced by the Commissioners. Their Lordships have issued directions that this Department shall take charge of the Collection at such time as the Commissioners may arrange; and will be prepared to recommend to Parliament to defray all expenses connected therewith on and after the 1st of April next.

I have, &c.

E. A. Bowring, Esq. HENRY COLE, Secretary.

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III.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the SECRETARY to the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

SIR, Whitehall, 26th January 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th inst., announcing the acceptance by the Lord President of the Council on behalf of Her Majesty's Government of the Collection of Animal Products belonging to the Commissioners now exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship, that the Commissioners propose that the formal transfer of the Collection to the Department of Science and Art shall date from Monday next the 1st February.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have instructed their Financial Officer to make the necessary arrangements for the payment of the salaries, &c., of the officers employed on the Collection between that date and the 31st

March next, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in their letter of the 16th ult.

I have, &c.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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## APPENDIX F.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS appointed in 1860, to inquire and report concerning the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

YOUR Committee, looking to the terms of the reference, have limited their inquiries, as far as possible, to the South Kensington Museum, and have not thought it their duty to enter at any length upon the many large and important subjects involved in the Institutions for promoting Science and Art; namely, the School of Mines, the Geological Museum and Geological Survey, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal Dublin Society, the Industrial Museum of Scotland, the 12 Navigation and Science Schools, and the 80 Art Schools, throughout the United Kingdom, all of which are under the Science and Art Department. The general superintendence of and pecuniary grants to these institutions are administered by the Lord President of the Council and the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, at South Kensington; but these institutions did, and might, exist quite independently of the South Kensington Museum itself, which indeed was added to them as late as 1857. The Art Schools, however, have direct relations with the Museum, in respect of the collections and books of Art; and Your Committee have accordingly investigated these relations.

1. Your Committee proceeded, in the first instance, to ascertain the nature, cost, and uses of the objects deposited in the South Kensington Museum, and the reasons why they had been placed in that locality. They find that the collections consist of—1. Objects of Ornamental Art, as applied to Manufactures, with an Art Library; 2. British Pictures, Sculpture, and Engravings; 3. Architectural Examples; 4. Appliances for Scholastic Education; 5. Materials for Building and Construction; 6. Substances used for Food; 7. Animal Products; 8. Models of Patented Inventions; and, 9. Reproductions by means of Photography and Casting.

2. It is on behalf of the Ornamental Art Collections of various kinds that the State has made the principal outlay. The system of purchase commenced as early as 1838, in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons of 1835-6.

A sum of 10,000*l.* was voted in 1840 to purchase examples of Art for the Schools of Design; 5,000*l.* was voted to buy examples from the Exhibition of 1851; and in 1855 Parliament granted 20,000*l.* to buy specimens from the Bernal Collection. It appears that the State has expended during the last 22 years on purchases of Art specimens and books, now in charge of the South Kensington Museum, nearly 50,000*l.* Mr. Cole produced an inventory which shows the classes of objects which have been deposited in this department of the Museum. They illustrate various manufactures, pottery, glass, metal-working, furniture, woven fabrics, and the like; and their date extends from the 12th century to the present time. The Committee of the House of Commons, in 1836, recommended that "specimens from the era of the revival of arts, everything in short which exhibits in combination the efforts of the artist and workman, should be sought for in the formation of such institutions. They should also contain the most approved modern specimens, foreign as well as domestic." This recommendation has been carried into effect by the South Kensington Museum.

The system by which purchases are made was fully described by various witnesses. It is the duty of Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of the Art Collections, to find out and select suitable specimens, which, after consultation with the Inspector General for Art, Mr. Redgrave, R.A., and the Secretary and General Superintendent, Mr. Cole, are submitted to the Lord President or the Vice-President. If they are approved, a Minute is made either for an absolute or conditional purchase. If the purchase be conditional the object is exhibited in the Museum, pursuant to a Minute passed by Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, in 1852, and public criticism is invited upon it. All purchases are registered, and an inventory of them is published and sold, which enables the public to know the history, the date, and the price which has been paid for each article. The objects are well arranged for public instruction as far as the limited space allows. Every article is fully labelled in the Museum, so that the visitors are not obliged to refer to a catalogue. The collection seems to have been economically made. Sir Francis Scott, chairman of the Birmingham School of Art, and a collector himself, considers that the objects would fetch from seven to ten per cent. more than has been paid for them. Mr. Webb would "like to give double the price paid for many things." Mr. Cole produced a letter written by Mr. Hope, which stated, "that if Government is inclined to speculation, it will realize a handsome profit on the sums originally expended."

3. Your Committee have investigated a complaint often made against the South Kensington Museum and British Museum, to the effect that the officers of these institutions compete with each other at public sales. After examining Mr. Panizzi, the officers of the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Webb, the agent who buys for both institutions, your

Committee find not only that such competition has never occurred, but that a concerted action has been always taken between both institutions, by the employment of one buyer for the two to prevent any such competition. The report appears to have originated from the fact, as stated by Mr. Webb, that the British Museum and the Ordnance Department once competed for a suit of Greek armour, the British Museum being in entire ignorance that the Ordnance Department contemplated such a purchase for the Tower of London.

4. Evidence was produced to your Committee showing the great extent to which the public are disposed to co-operate with the State in assisting exhibition. Exclusive of the Koh-i-noor Diamond, and the British Pictures, the liberality of the Queen and of private individuals, during the last seven years, has given the public the benefit of loans and gifts of Ornamental Art, which have been estimated at a value exceeding 460,000*l.*

5. The objects have not been merely exhibited in the metropolis, but a system of circulation first recommended by the Committee of 1836, has been matured, and very successfully carried into effect by means of a travelling museum, the exhibition of which offers many advantages to schools and museums in provincial towns.

Her Majesty has been pleased to allow objects of great value and very fragile nature, such as Sevres porcelain, to be circulated in this manner; and Her example has been followed by many private gentlemen, benefactors to the Museum. It is remarkable that although the collection has travelled through the United Kingdom, and been packed and unpacked 56 times, not a single article has been lost or broken.

Alderman Dunn, Chairman of the Sheffield School of Art; Sir Francis Scott; Mr. Minton Campbell, Chairman of the Stoke (Potteries) School of Art; Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Chairman of the late Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, and several other witnesses testified to the public importance of the principle of circulation, by which Public Collections are not circumscribed to a merely metropolitan use, but are rendered national. Your Committee are glad to find that the Trustees of the National Gallery are willing to permit the circulation of national pictures which may not be necessary to the Central Collection.

The Fine Arts Committee of the House of Commons expressed, in 1841, an opinion that, "independently of the beneficial and elevating influence of the Fine Arts upon a people, every pecuniary outlay, either for the purpose of forming or extending collections of Works of Art in this country, has been directly instrumental in creating new objects of industry and of enjoyment, and therefore in adding at the same time to the wealth of the country." Evidence, illustrated by actual specimens, was brought before your Committee, which proved the soundness of these views, and showed how by a judicious cultivation of the taste of

purchasers and manufacturers, and by their action on each other, new branches of Ornamental Manufactures had been created within the last few years.

The Art Collections when first formed were placed in Somerset House, then transferred temporarily to Marlborough House, and were removed to South Kensington, when it became necessary to give up Marlborough House for the residence of the Prince of Wales.

6. The Collection of British Pictures at South Kensington was commenced by Mr. Sheepshanks, who in giving them to the nation stipulated that his pictures must be kept either in the immediate neighbourhood of Kensington in a suitable building, or, failing this, at Cambridge. This gift of some of the choicest pictures of the British School has been valued at 52,595*l.* It has lately been followed by a gift of Water Colours by Mrs. Ellison, valued at 2,996*l.*, and other gifts to the nation are in prospect if Parliament is disposed to find room to receive them. Mr. Sheepshanks approved of the building erected from Captain Fowke's design to receive his pictures, which are admirably displayed in it, both by day and night. He also expressed his desire that the local Schools of Arts should derive some benefit from his pictures, and some of the drawings of his collection are now in circulation. The specimens of British Sculpture are valued at 7,130*l.*, and have been entirely contributed by gift or loan. The Collection of Engravings and Etchings has also been formed by gift or loan, without expense of purchase to the public.

7. Other British pictures are exhibited to the public at South Kensington. They form part of the collections belonging to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and consist of the bequests of Messrs. Vernon, Turner, Jacob Bell, and others, together with the British pictures purchased with the Angerstein Collection. They were first exhibited in the basement of the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and were then removed to Marlborough House. When it was necessary to give up possession of Marlborough House to the Prince of Wales, it was proposed to fit up the old Riding School at Carlton-terrace, and to remove the pictures to this building, which was not fire-proof. It was held to be a better plan to erect fire-proof buildings of a plain and very economical character at South Kensington, and this was done at a cost less than would have been incurred by a provisional arrangement at Carlton-terrace, if the value of the land on that site be taken into consideration. The transfer of these pictures from Marlborough House to South Kensington has been attended with increased facilities to the public for seeing them; they are now open to view by day, every day in the week, and also on three evenings.

8. The collections illustrating Architecture are partly the property of the public and partly belong to the Architectural Museum Committee. The collections of that Committee are valued at 3,000*l.*, and were brought from some lofts in Cannon-row to commence a National Gallery of

Architecture. These collections, for want of room, are at present ill arranged and crowded. They are much consulted by artisans employed in architecture. The same want of room has hitherto prevented the Department from taking possession of the architectural casts obtained as models for the Houses of Parliament, purchased by the public at 7,000*l.*, and now costing the Office of Works 492*l.* a year for house room at Thames-bank.

9. The Collection of Books, Maps, Diagrams, Models, and Apparatus used in primary education both at home and abroad has been made chiefly by private liberality. This collection was begun by the Society of Arts, and first exhibited at St. Martin's Hall in 1854, and at the close of the exhibition numerous objects were presented to the Government to form the nucleus of an Educational Museum. The collection remained for some time afterwards unexhibited for want of room, and was sent to South Kensington. It has cost the public 2,101*l.*, whilst the value of the gifts and loans is estimated at 5,085*l.* It is now chiefly supported by the producers of educational works, who voluntarily send them for exhibition. The catalogue of the collection shows its comprehensive and practical nature. It excites great interest among the visitors, and is attended by clergymen and others especially interested in schools. Your Committee regard it as a highly useful collection.

10. The Collections of Materials for Building and Construction, Food, and Animal Products, have been almost wholly made by private individuals without cost to the State. The greater part of them were given to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 by Exhibitors, and for several years were packed away in Kensington Palace, until space was provided at the Kensington Museum to receive them. Whilst the State has purchased objects of the value of 371*l.*, the public has supplied objects valued at 14,290*l.* These collections greatly interest the public, and are useful to commerce. The Rev. W. Rogers states that they especially attract the notice of the working classes, and your Committee consider that they are well worth preserving. Whenever sufficient space is provided for the Natural History Collections belonging to the public, it may be worthy of consideration if the Animal Products Collection ought not to be united with them.

11. The Collection of Models of Patented Inventions under the Commissioners of Patents, is placed in a portion of the iron building at South Kensington, and is much cramped for room.

12. The Collections of Reproductions by Photography and Casting have been made primarily to furnish models for the use of the 80 Art Schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art; they are obtained from public collections at home and abroad. After providing for the Art Schools, it has been thought right to give the public at large the benefit of the photographs at cost price, for the promotion of general

Art education. The Science and Art Department express a desire to avoid any competition with professional photographers by limiting their sales to photographs taken from Government Collections, to which, except in rare and special cases, the trade is not admitted; but it has been objected by one commercial firm, enjoying peculiar privileges of admission to collections, and by Mr. Fenton, a photographer of eminence, that even such a limited sale by the Department is an improper interference with private enterprise.

There is an obvious distinction between copying and photographing pictures and works of art belonging to the public. Copying is attended by no very serious inconveniences, while photography almost invariably requires the removal of the object, deprives the public of the exhibition of it, exposes it in the light to the risks of breakage, rain, &c., which can only be guarded against by great vigilance, requires a special apparatus of considerable bulk, and uses chemicals which are always unpleasant and often dangerous. Mr. Panizzi shows that the only fire ever known at the British Museum was caused by the negligence of a photographer. Under such circumstances all the witnesses agree that a general right to photograph cannot be conceded to all like the right to copy. Mr. Fairbairn stated that at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition the photographic professors were pests, and that it was found absolutely necessary to limit the privilege to one person. In order to execute photographs in public collections there must be a monopoly somewhere. If it be proposed to grant this privilege to a limited number of competent persons, as was at one time the practice at the British Museum, the difficulty arises which was felt by the Trustees, of deciding who is competent. Mr. Panizzi considers it "a very difficult thing to determine who is competent," and the Trustees were forced to say, "We will only admit our own photographer." For a Public Department to attempt to determine this question in the case of every application, would lead to constant difficulties and heart-burnings. Moreover, the favoured persons having the monopoly among them might league among themselves to make the public pay an unfair toll for the use of their own property. These objections would apply all the more strongly to the appointment of a single private individual or firm, as the monopoly would be all the closer. The experience obtained at the British Museum, as well as at the South Kensington Museum, has led to the conclusion that the only feasible course for public interests is to employ one responsible public officer; and by harmonious co-operation between these two departments, one photographer is employed for both. A tariff of moderate prices is published, at which the public may obtain negatives, and print positives for themselves. Any publisher may thus produce and publish, at his own prices, any object in the British Museum or the South Kensington Museum.

As respects "positives" of public objects, the sale of them by the Department to the public is limited to objects in public collections which it is not permitted to private enterprise to photograph, and to a price only covering the cost of production. Your Committee consider that there is no other course so free from objections or so good for the public at large as the present system of the Department. The printing of photographs stands on the same footing as the printing of Parliamentary papers, and the publishers might, as well as the photographers, complain of the low price at which they are sold. If the price were increased, there is no doubt that the sales would be greatly diminished, and the spread of knowledge of Parliamentary proceedings arrested. The Trustees of the British Museum attempted to supply the public with photographs of objects in the British Museum, at the same time allowing their photographer the privilege of publishing, but they abandoned the system after considerable losses.

Your Committee have investigated fully a complaint of Mr. Scott, in respect of the photographs taken by him from Raffaelle's cartoons. Mr. Scott complains that Mr. Caldesi was obstructed by the officer of the Department of Science and Art in taking his photographs, and that he has been undersold by the Department; but Mr. Redgrave proved that Messrs. Caldesi would have been unable to have produced any satisfactory photographs unless the Department had permitted them to have the benefit of the removal of the cartoons by their officer, and that as the sale of the cartoons by the Department cannot yet be said to be in operation, the apprehension of being undersold is at least premature. At any rate the public have no reason to regret that Mr. Scott's suggestion of vesting in his firm an absolute monopoly of the photographs of the cartoons has not been complied with. The arrangement by which a private was joined to an official photographer, was almost sure to lead to disputes, and should not be repeated.

13. Your Committee find that the total cost of the South Kensington Museum in its collections, land, and buildings has been 167,805*l*. This amount is exclusive of the annual cost of management, which so far as it can be separated from the cost of the general administration of the Science and Art Department and the cost of the Art Training Schools, exclusive of the supply of furniture, and postage, and official stationery, is estimated at about 7,000*l*. a year.

14. Your Committee are informed that above one million and a half of visitors have inspected the Museum during the first three years since its opening, on the 22nd of June 1857. Such a result, in so short a time, proves that the Museum has met a public want. This success is clearly due to the great care taken to meet the convenience of the public, especially by admission in the evening. The returns show that very nearly half the number of visitors attended in the evening, although the hours

for admission in the evening are less than one-fourth of those in the daytime. Much cost for lighting and vigilant superintendence arises from opening in the evening; but as the arrangement makes the Museum accessible to labouring men and their families, who would otherwise scarcely be able to visit it, your Committee consider the money well laid out, and the experiment deserving of imitation. The success of the Museum has also shown that an institution, although it may be situated in the suburbs, may be rendered so attractive as to compete in point of the number of visitors with other institutions nearer the centre of the metropolis.

15. So vast is the metropolis, and so ready are the people to avail themselves of every convenient opportunity for intellectual improvement and recreation, that similar institutions, if properly managed, in other parts of London, hold out fair prospects of a similar success; and it would be within the means of the South Kensington Museum to facilitate the formation of such institutions by loans of objects, made on a principle similar to that of the Circulating Museum.

16. The principles upon which the administration of the Museum is conducted have been explained fully to your Committee, and documentary details are given in the Appendix. Authority for every measure is obtained direct from the Lord President of the Council, or the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. The accounts certified by the Vice-President are sent monthly to the Audit Office. The rules for the appointment of officers are calculated to exclude incompetency. Finally, a full annual Report of proceedings has been always submitted to Parliament.

17. Having arrived at the opinion that the South Kensington Museum, in respect of its action, as well throughout the United Kingdom as in the metropolis, is exercising a beneficial influence, and that it is fully deserving of continued Parliamentary support, your Committee next turned their attention to the state of the buildings at South Kensington.

18. The South Kensington Museum is situate on a plot of ground consisting of about 12 acres, which under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 36, have been reserved by the Treasury for the use of the Science and Art Department, at the original cost, namely, 5,000*l.* an acre. The land has therefore cost the country 60,000*l.* The land is at present occupied by various buildings, the nature and uses of which are shown by different colours on a plan attached to this Report.

In 1855 Parliament voted 15,000*l.* for the erection of a temporary iron structure to receive various collections presented to the public. The object in view was to obtain the greatest amount of covered space at the least possible cost. So large a building of iron, applied for the first time to such purposes, was altogether a novelty in this country, and expe-

rience has shown, both in this case and at the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, that an iron building, owing to its variations in temperature and the difficulty of keeping it water-tight, is not suitable for the preservation of Works of Art. Mr. Braidwood, also, does not consider it secure from fire. Much expense is required to keep it in good order. The officers of the Department report that the more delicate and valuable Works of Art suffer from cold, heat, damp, and the leakiness of the roof, and ought to be removed out of it as soon as possible.

In 1856 Parliament voted 10,000*l.* to remove the Offices of the Science and Art Department and the Art Training Schools, the latter built of wood, from Marlborough House to South Kensington, and this amount was expended, as well on this object as in rendering four old houses useful for class rooms and official residences.

The wooden schools are not secure from fire, and a fire has recently occurred in them. If they were not public property they would be condemned under the Building Act. The old houses are dilapidated, full of dry rot, and built in such a way as to be extremely liable to fire ; one of them was on fire a few weeks ago, owing to the presence of a wooden beam in a chimney ; another has had a story removed to save it from falling. They should be taken down without delay.

In 1857 Parliament voted 3,500*l.* to erect a permanent building to receive Mr. Sheepshanks' gift of British pictures, and in 1859 a sum of 8,198*l.* was voted for fireproof buildings to afford accommodation for the Vernon and Turner pictures, which it was necessary to remove from Marlborough House. These are solid and convenient buildings, and have been erected as part of a general plan which was laid before your Committee by Captain Fowke, and is appended to this Report.

It results from the account above given of the state of the iron building that additional space for the accommodation and exhibition of the Art collections should be provided at once. Captain Fowke states that the cheapest mode of obtaining this space would be to complete the quadrangle of brick buildings which was commenced by the Sheepshanks, Vernon, and Turner Galleries ; and to glaze it over. He estimates that this might be done for 17,000*l.*, and by doing so the Art collections now in the Iron Museum would be placed in safety, others not properly shown would be efficiently exhibited, whilst space would be provided in the Iron Museum to receive and exhibit the architectural casts procured as models for the Houses of Parliament, which at present lie unexhibited in buildings at Thames-bank, costing an annual rent of 490*l.*

The danger arising from the use of the wooden schools and dilapidated houses renders it equally necessary to remove these buildings, and instead of them to provide at once safe buildings for official residences and the Art Training Schools. The cost has been approximately estimated by Captain Fowke at 27,000*l.*

Your Committee recommend these works as matters of extreme urgency, the completion and covering in of the quadrangular court as a means of rescuing much valuable public and private property from a receptacle quite unfit for it, the removal of the wooden schools and the dilapidated houses from considerations of safety and therefore of real economy. The iron building and the temporary brick buildings your Committee see no occasion to disturb at present; they can be usefully employed, and may well be allowed to stand for some years to come.

Your Committee are by no means anxious to involve the revenue in large expenses for mere ornament. The Museum is yet in course of formation, and they think it unwise to commit the country to a heavy expense in anticipation of its wants. The Committee recommend that any plan which may be adopted for the buildings to be erected should be capable of being worked into a general plan which would at once fully occupy the ground, and be susceptible of a proper amount of decoration. Such a plan has been laid before the Committee by Captain Fowke.

## APPENDIX G.

### Agreements between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Horticultural Society for the Lease to the Society of a Portion of the Commissioners' Estate at Kensington Gore, together with the New Charter granted to the Society.

#### I.—Original Agreement.

Articles of Agreement made this 24th day of July in the year of our Lord 1860, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after referred to as "The Commissioners"), of the one part, and the Horticultural Society of London (herein-after referred to as "The Society"), of the other part. Whereas the Society being desirous of obtaining a suitable area in or near the metropolis for an ornamental garden, in which they may exhibit and display the progress of Horticulture, and to which they propose to admit not only their members and the holders of transferable tickets to which certain life members are and will be entitled, and also the holders of such debentures as are herein-after mentioned (without any payment), but other visitors on payment (by such visitors) of fees for admission, have applied to the Commissioners for a lease for that purpose of a portion of their estate at Kensington Gore herein-after described; and the Commissioners, being satisfied that the intended operations of the Society will extend the influence of the Science and Art of Horticulture upon productive industry, and that the formation of the said garden will be beneficial to their neighbouring property, have agreed to

grant such lease on the terms herein-after appearing. And whereas it has been agreed that certain earthworks for altering the levels of the land to be demised, as well for the permanent improvement thereof as for facilitating the operations of the Society, and certain arcades on the boundaries of the said land which as to some of them or some part or parts thereof shall be leased to the Society as herein-after mentioned, and as to others or other part or parts of such arcades, shall or may be used by the Society as herein-after mentioned, and may be available for other improvements on the estate of the Commissioners, and which may be connected with buildings which the Commissioners may hereafter cause or allow to be erected on their estate, should be formed and erected at the expense of the Commissioners, and that the other works upon the ground to be demised should be constructed and done at the expense of the Society. And whereas the land proposed to be demised as aforesaid is that piece or parcel of land at Kensington Gore, in the county of Middlesex, containing 20 acres or thereabouts, the abuttals and boundaries of which, and the sites of the proposed erections thereon or connected therewith, are particularly delineated on the plan hereunto annexed, and the Commissioners have caused to be commenced the earthworks herein-before mentioned. And whereas the Society, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the works to be done by them on the premises to be demised, have entered into engagements for raising the sum of 40,000*l.* by debentures, the residue of the sum of 50,000*l.* (the amount agreed to be expended by the Society) having been obtained by them by donations and fees on the admission of members for life. Now it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between the Commissioners and the Society, each covenanting for all matters and things to be done and forborne by them respectively as follows :—

1. The Society shall, immediately after the execution of the earthworks which have been commenced as aforesaid, enter upon the said land for the purpose of laying out and constructing, and will forthwith lay out and construct an ornamental garden, with walks, trees, shrubs, terraces, steps, fountains, band-houses, statues, and vases, and in addition thereto with a conservatory or winter garden at the north end. The Society may also erect on the said land such offices and other buildings as may be necessary and convenient for the carrying on the affairs and business of the Society. The whole of the above-mentioned works to be done to the satisfaction and subject to the approval of the Commissioners; and the said ornamental garden, with the works connected therewith, to be in a state fit for opening to visitors within six months after the Commissioners shall have finished the arcades herein-after referred to. The Society will expend in laying out and constructing the said garden, with the works and buildings aforesaid, a sum of not less than 50,000*l.*

2. The Commissioners, simultaneously with the progress of the works hereby undertaken by the Society, will at their own cost enclose the said ground with arcades of an architectural character, as indicated in the said plan. As respects the upper arcades coloured orange in the said plan, such arcades shall be substantial and finished buildings. But as respects the central and lower arcades, coloured blue and yellow in the said plan, the same may be of a more temporary nature. The Commissioners will expend the sum of 50,000*l.* in and upon such earth-works as aforesaid, and in erecting the said arcades.

3. If the Society shall complete the works undertaken by them as expressed in the first clause of this agreement, the Commissioners will grant to the Society a lease of the land and the garden and of the erections to be made or built thereon by the Commissioners and the Society respectively, as after-mentioned, for a term of 31 years, to be computed from the 1st day of June 1861, on the terms and conditions following.

4. The buildings to be included in the lease shall be all such as are to be erected by the Society, and also the said upper arcades, except the parts coloured green in the said plan. The said excepted parts of the upper arcades, and the central and lower arcades, shall not be so included, but shall remain the absolute property of the Commissioners, subject to a right of way or promenade therein or thereunder during the continuance of the said lease, to be allowed to the Society and their visitors in such mode and to such extent nevertheless as respects the lower arcades as not to prejudice or prevent the erection or letting of stalls in such lower arcades by and for the benefit of the Commissioners, which privilege, and the granting to the occupiers of stalls (but not to strangers, unless by payment by or for them to the Society of the usual charge for the admission of strangers to the gardens on the day on which such right shall be enjoyed,) right of way thereto by such access as may from time to time be appointed by the Society, the Commissioners expressly reserve to themselves; and the Commissioners also reserve to themselves the monies received from such occupiers in respect of the stalls; and such monies are not to be considered for the purposes of the provisions herein-after contained as receipts from the garden, but shall belong wholly to the said Commissioners. And the said Society is not, without the consent of the Committee herein-after mentioned, in any of the arcades to be demised to them, to let any part thereof for stalls or the sale of any matters, except refreshments. And with respect to the sale of refreshments, the sale thereof in the arcades to be demised to the Society shall continue only until suitable permanent arrangements for the supply of the refreshments shall (with the consent of the Society) have been made by the Commissioners.

5. It is understood that the Commissioners or their assigns are to have

full power to arch over, if they should think fit, all or any part of the entrances or ways into the garden, for the purpose of erecting over the space thereof any buildings, and to erect for the purposes of the arches, or of the superstructure, piers or columns on any part of the ground appropriated to such entrances or ways, so far as the same may be done without obstructing the convenient access to the garden so far as respects the entrance on the west side; and in regard to that on the east side, so far as may not interfere with the meeting rooms and offices proposed to be erected there by the Society; and the demise and grant of rights to the Society, of or in respect of the arcades, is not to prejudice the right of the Commissioners to erect, or allow to be erected, any superstructure on or building connected with the arcades, (except that no superstructure shall be erected on the demised part of the upper arcades), or to take down any of such arcades for the purpose of erecting others of a more substantial or different character, and to suspend, so far as may be necessary, during the progress of such works the right of promenade, and use by the Society of such arcades.

6. No buildings shall be erected by the Society during the said lease without the sanction of the Commissioners, except strictly temporary buildings.

7. The Society shall keep in good repair all buildings to be included in the said lease, and all other the buildings which may be erected on the land to be demised, except the excepted parts of the upper arcades and the central and lower arcades, and the buildings by the Commissioners mentioned in Clause No. 5, which last-mentioned arcades and buildings shall be kept in good repair by the Commissioners; and the Society shall, at the end of the term, give up such buildings, except as aforesaid, in good repair, together with all the Statues and Works of Art which may be placed or put up in the gardens, and with all fixtures, including conservatories, greenhouses, and other erections at any time put up on the ground, and with all shrubs, trees, and plants that may be growing thereon: Provided that the Society be at liberty to remove all statues and works of Art, temporary conservatories, greenhouses, and other temporary structures put up by them, or with their consent, and paid for out of their own funds, after the commencement of the said term (except in the cases where the payments for such statues or works, conservatories, greenhouses, or other structures, shall have been allowed to them out of, or as part of, the current expenses of the said garden, by the Committee herein-after mentioned).

8. The Society shall use the demised premises for the purpose for which they have applied for the lease of the same as herein-before expressed, and for no other; and if, in the management or dealings with the demised premises, the Society do or propose any act, matter, or proceeding which, having regard to the terms and stipulations of these presents, shall, in the

judgment of the Commissioners, be unreasonable or prejudicial to the demised premises, or the other property of the Commissioners, or to their rights, the Commissioners shall have full power to prohibit the act, matter, or proceeding in question, and the Society shall abstain or forthwith discontinue the act, matter, or proceeding so prohibited.

9. The Society shall insure from loss by fire all such of the buildings to be erected on the premises demised as the Society is under Clause No. 7 bound to repair.

10. The Society shall not assign, underlet, or otherwise part with the lease to be so granted, or the premises to be so demised, except with the consent in writing of the Commissioners.

11. All monies received from Fellows of the Society, who have already signified their intention of compounding, and who have paid or shall pay such composition, and all sums received from new life-members elected prior to the 1st day of June 1861, shall be considered capital, and belong to, and may be invested or used by the Society for the purpose of redeeming outstanding debentures, or otherwise.

12. The Society shall cause to be kept an account of all monies received by them in respect of the admission to the gardens, and of all monies received by them from members for annual subscriptions (not compositions from Fellows nor life-memberships) received or subscribed for subsequent to those which are included in the amount of 50,000*l.* mentioned in the recital to these presents, and all monies paid or to be paid for admission of any person to the Society on terms conferring any right of entering the gardens, all which monies and such proportion or annual sums from time to time as herein-after mentioned, of or in respect of the monies received for compositions from Fellows who shall, after the execution of these presents, signify their intention of compounding, and for life-memberships of Fellows elected after the said 1st day of June 1861, are to be considered and are herein-after referred to, as "receipts from the Gardens," and such accounts shall be rendered, and the rents herein-after stipulated for, so far as they can be ascertained, paid half-yearly to the Commissioners.

13. With respect to monies received for compositions from Fellows, who, after the execution of these presents shall signify their intention of compounding, and for life-membership of Fellows elected after the said 1st day of June 1861, the same shall be accounted for and disposed of in manner following (viz.), the annual receipts of the Society from such compositions from Fellows and from such life-members as last aforesaid, shall be taken in making out the account above referred to according to the number of such Fellows and members respectively in existence at the commencement of each financial year, and at the rate for each of such Fellows and members respectively, of one fifteenth of the sum which he may have paid for composition, or in lieu of annual payments, or for

admission (*i.e.*) at the rate of 2*l.* 16*s.* for each Fellow or member who may have paid 42*l.*, and at the rate of 1*l.* 8*s.* for each Fellow or member who may have paid 21*l.*, and the Society shall be charged in such financial year with such "annual receipts" as part of the "receipts from the gardens;" and subject to the stipulation in the present clause, all sums of money paid to the Society for the composition of annual payments by Fellows, and for the admission of Fellows as life-members, may be applied and disposed of as part of the general funds of the Society, or in such manner as the Society shall think fit.

14. Out of the gross amount of the "Receipts from the Gardens" there shall be first retained by the Society such a sum as shall from time to time be allowed by the Committee herein-after mentioned, in respect of the expenses of the Chiswick garden, or other garden in lieu thereof, to be kept up for experimental or scientific purposes, the reasonable expenses of the management of the Society, including the expenses of the exhibition in the demised grounds (or elsewhere, with the consent of the Commissioners) of flowers, fruits, and other articles; bands, police, and other general and necessary expenses; and also sums to be given for medals or prizes for competition for articles shown at such exhibitions; and further in respect of the current expenses of the gardens, to be laid out and constructed under these presents, including the repairs to be done by the Society, costs of insurance, and any structural or other improvements or ornaments which the Committee may think fit, which allowance shall from time to time proceed and be made upon a fair and reasonable basis, and so as to keep and maintain the said gardens and all the buildings, improvements, and ornaments upon and belonging thereto in thoroughly good order and condition. 2ndly. There shall be then retained by the Society out of such receipts, the amount which may be from time to time payable by the Society in respect of interest, not exceeding 5 per cent., on the sum of 40,000*l.* which they have borrowed on debentures as aforesaid, or on so much of the said sum of 40,000*l.*, as may remain unpaid or undischarged; and, 3rdly. There shall then be paid by the Society to the said Commissioners as rent, the yearly sum of 2,145*l.*, if the receipts shall be adequate for such payment after retaining to the Society the sums authorized to be retained by them under the 1st and 2nd heads of the present clause, but otherwise such a sum only as shall be equal from year to year to the residue of the receipts over and above the sums so in precedence. And if there shall remain any surplus over and above the said several payments herein-before directed to be made or retained out of the "Receipts from the Gardens," there shall be paid to the Commissioners for their own use and as additional rent yearly, a sum equal to half such surplus.

15. For the purpose of regulating the amount to be retained by the Society in each year for expenses, a Committee shall be appointed

annually, which Committee shall consist of six persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the Commissioners, and three by the Society, and any three of such Committee shall form a quorum, so as one at least shall be a person appointed by the Commissioners, and one a person appointed by the Society. Seven days' notice of every meeting of the Committee shall be given in writing to each member of the Committee by a letter to be sent by the post. As vacancies may occur in each year by death, incapacity, or resignation, such vacancies may be filled up respectively by the Commissioners or the Society according as the original appointments were made by them respectively.

16. The Committee shall from time to time select one of those committeemen who have been appointed by the Commissioners as Chairman of such Committee, which Chairman shall have the power of voting on all occasions equally with the other committeemen for the time being, acting; and such Chairman, in case of equality, to have a casting-vote in addition; and the Committee shall have power to make bye-laws for their own government in the execution of the duties confided to them.

17. The Society shall devote and apply towards the liquidation of the debt of 40,000*l.* (being the amount which they have so raised by debentures as herein-before recited), three-fifths of the money actually received by them from time to time in respect of the "Receipts from the Gardens," after the payments directed to be retained out of the said receipts for expenses and interest by the Society, and the rent to the Commissioners.

18. In case it shall happen, after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, that the sum or sums payable thereunder to the Commissioners as rent, shall fail in every one of any five consecutive years subsequent to the first five years to be equal to the sum of 2,145*l.* per annum, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to re-enter upon the said demised premises, and to resume full and absolute possession thereof, with all improvements therein, and all erections thereon, and with all the plants, shrubs, and trees in and about the same, and out of whatever fund the same may have been paid for, and that without making any compensation whatsoever to the Society. Provided always, that the right of re-entry shall not arise if the Commissioners, from the commencement of the term, have, under the aforesaid provisions, received such a sum of money for rent as would, reckoning from such commencement to the expiration of the last year in which such continued deficiency shall occur, amount to an average sum of 2,145*l.* per annum.

19. The Society shall not require the lessor's title to be deduced, nor shall any objection be made on the ground that a part or the whole of the ground to be demised is on mortgage, and that the mortgagees do not concur.

20. The Society shall have the right of giving to the Commissioners, two years before the expiration of the term of 31 years (provided such lease shall not have been previously determined or become subject to be determined under the proviso for re-entry herein-before mentioned or contained), a notice in writing calling upon the Commissioners to renew the lease to be so granted for a further term of 31 years, to commence at the expiration of the first term of 31 years, subject to all and every the terms and conditions on which the original term is to be granted, except the right of renewal, and except as herein-after appears. And in case of such notice being given, the Commissioners (provided the original term shall not have become liable to forfeiture after the giving of such notice) will either grant a renewal in accordance with such notice and these presents, or, at their option, may decline to grant such renewal on the terms and conditions of their taking upon themselves at the end of the original term of 31 years, the payment of such amount of the original debenture debt of 40,000*l.* as may remain unpaid and undischarged at the expiration of that term, provided such amount do not exceed 20,000*l.*, or upon condition of taking upon themselves the payment of 20,000*l.*, part of such debt, if there remain owing a larger sum than 20,000*l.* at the expiration of such term, which sum of 20,000*l.* so to be paid by the Commissioners shall be applied in discharge or satisfaction of the unpaid debentures for the time being rateably and without preference or priority. If, on the other hand, the debenture debt shall at the expiration of such term be less than 15,000*l.*, or in case there should be no part of the said debenture debt then owing or unpaid, the Commissioners, in the former case, shall pay to the Society such a sum as when added to the amount of debenture debt, then owing or unpaid, shall constitute a total sum of 15,000*l.*; and the Commissioners shall in the latter case pay to the Society the full sum of 15,000*l.*; and the Commissioners shall make their election to renew or take upon themselves such payment within six calendar months from the receipt of the notice requiring a renewal. If the Commissioners elect to renew, a renewal shall take place accordingly, but the proviso for re-entry shall be so framed as to operate immediately and without a suspension of the first five years of the renewed term.

21. If the Commissioners elect not to renew, they shall give a bond under their common seal to the Society, to secure the due performance of the obligation which they are to undertake in respect of the portion of debt of the Society, not exceeding 20,000*l.* remaining unpaid, or of the payment of the sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* as aforesaid, as the case may be, in which bond some certain day, not being more than 12 months from the date thereof, shall be named for the principal sum of money thereby conditioned to be paid, and in the meantime interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum shall be payable thereon.

22. The costs of the original lease and counterpart, and of any renewal, and of these presents shall be paid by the Society.

23. If either of the parties hereto shall differ as to the construction of the terms and provisions herein contained, or the mode in which this present agreement is to be executed, or as to the provisions to be contained in any lease to be granted in pursuance of these presents, then all questions in difference shall, on the application of either party, be determined by an arbitrator to be named in writing by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being; and the decision of such arbitrator in writing, within the time, and as shall be directed by the said Attorney-General, shall be binding on all parties. In witness, &c.

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## II.—Supplemental Agreement.

Articles of Agreement made this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord 1860 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after referred to as "The Commissioners") of the one part and the Horticultural Society of London (herein-after referred to as 'the Society") of the other part. Whereas by certain articles of agreement bearing date the 24th day of July 1860, and made between the Commissioners of the one part and the Society of the other part, it hath been convenanted and agreed between the Commissioners and the Society that certain works shall be done and executed by the Commissioners and the Society respectively in and upon a piece of land part of the estate of the Commissioners at Kensington Gore, which piece of land is agreed and intended to be used as an ornamental garden in which may be exhibited the progress of Horticulture, and which land is herein-after referred to as "the gardens," and that on certain terms and subject to certain conditions therein specified a lease of the gardens should be granted by the Commissioners to the Society renewable as therein mentioned. And whereas the intended works are now in progress; and whereas the Society require for purposes connected with their said undertaking the use of some additional land adjoing or near "the gardens," and the Commissioners have allowed the Society to take and have possession for such purposes of certain land adjoining the gardens which is shown on the plan hereunto annexed and specified by a red colour, and which land is herein-after referred to as "the additional land," but the Commissioners have declined to include such land in the lease to be granted, as they may require to resume possession of the same for other purposes; and whereas an access to the gardens is at present afforded by means of a lane or path shown on the said plan and marked with the colour brown, but the Commissioners have declined to include in the lease the use of such way, as it might interfere with other arrangements to be made by them of and concerning other parts of their estate at Kensington Gore; and whereas

with the view to the mutual convenience of the Commissioners and the Society, it hath been agreed to make and enter into this agreement as supplemental to the said recited agreement of the 24th day of July 1860: now it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between the Commissioners and the Society, each covenanting for all matters and things to be done and forborne to be done by them respectively as follows, viz.:—

1. The Society shall have and continue to hold possession of the additional land, viz., of all that piece of ground shown in the plan hereto annexed and marked with the colour red, as tenants thereof from year to year under the Commissioners, such tenancy to be held and understood as commencing on the 24th day of June last, until the Commissioners shall think fit to resume possession of the same, which they shall be at liberty to do at any period of the year without reference to that on which the tenancy commenced, on giving six calendar months' notice in writing of their intention so to do, and subject to the stipulations and conditions herein-after contained; or the Society may give up the same on six months' notice at the end of any current year of their tenancy.

2. The Society shall build thereon a gardener's house, an engine house, tanks, and other buildings required for the purpose of the said undertaking, with the necessary works and appliances, but no other erections or buildings whatsoever, and all such buildings, except strictly temporary buildings, shall be erected in accordance with plans previously submitted to and approved by the Commissioners, and shall be completed to their entire satisfaction, or otherwise the Society shall not be entitled to the benefit of this agreement; and the said additional land shall be used only for the purposes of the said undertaking, and shall not be underlet or assigned by the said Society to any person or persons whomsoever, and shall not be so used as to allow the public or any other person or persons to obtain any rights or easements over the same that can or may in any way interfere with the use thereof by the said Commissioners for any purposes or purpose whatsoever; and the Society will, at the request of the Commissioners, do and allow to be done all acts and things the Commissioners may think necessary to prevent any such rights or easements being obtained.

3. Until the Commissioners shall resume possession of the said additional land under the provisions in that behalf herein-before contained, the Society will yearly pay to the Commissioners the rent of 1*s.* as an acknowledgment of the tenancy of the said land and of the use of the easement herein-after agreed to be granted to them, the first yearly payment to be made on the 24th day of June 1861.

4. The Society shall, so long as the Commissioners think fit, have a right to use the road or way specified by the colour brown on the said plan as an access to the gardens, and the Commissioners shall not stop up or interfere with such right unless and until they shall provide another

road for the use of the Society in lieu thereof; and in case the Commissioners think fit to stop the said access to the said gardens, the said Commissioners shall find and provide some other fit access to such gardens, which access they shall be at liberty nevertheless from time to time to alter as they shall think fit.

5. In case the Commissioners shall desire to resume possession of the additional land, and the Society shall continue at the time of the service of the six months' notice entitled to the lease agreed to be granted to them under the said agreement of the 24th day of July 1860 (such lease not being forfeited or liable to forfeiture), the Commissioners shall, before the expiration of such notice, appropriate for the use of the Society as tenant from year to year, and subject to like provisions to those herein contained, some portion of their estate at Kensington Gore convenient for the purposes for which it is intended to use the additional land: And also that they the said Commissioners shall and will within the period of six months after service of such notice, and at their cost and expense, reinstate upon the land to be so appropriated as aforesaid the buildings and works as nearly as possible in the same condition as the buildings and works erected on the additional land.

6. All land to be substituted for the additional land shall be held by the Society, subject to all the stipulations herein contained, particularly the right of the Commissioners again to resume possession thereof on terms similar to those herein specified as regards the additional land, and nothing herein contained shall give to the Society any lien or claim on the whole or any particular portion of the estate of the said Commissioners, so as to prevent them doing as they may think fit with their said estate.

7. The Commissioners shall have full power and absolute right to take and resume possession, without paying any compensation whatever, of all the additional land for the time being appropriated for the purposes of the said Society as aforesaid, and all erections and buildings thereon, in case the Society shall do or commit any act or default which would be or amount to a forfeiture of the lease agreed to be granted to them by the said agreement of the 24th day of July 1860; and in the event of such forfeiture such possession may be taken without the six months' notice; and they may also in the event of the Society doing or committing any such act or default stop up the aforesaid access altogether without any such notice.

8. The Society shall, so long as any tenancy shall continue under this agreement, either as regards the land, the immediate subject matter thereof or any other land to be appropriated in lieu thereof, pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of such land, and keep the same in good order and condition, and shall insure and keep insured all buildings and erections thereon, and shall keep such buildings and erections in

good and tenantable repair, and generally in all cases not hereby expressly provided for, the said land hereby agreed to be let and any land to be substituted for it shall be used and dealt with as if comprized in the agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, or in the lease to be granted pursuant thereto.

9. If either of the parties hereto shall differ as to the construction of the terms and provisions herein contained, or the mode in which this present agreement is to be executed, or as to what might or ought to be done or forborne in pursuance or by virtue of or under the terms and stipulations herein, or in reference to any other matter or thing arising under these presents, then all questions in difference shall, on the application of either party, be determined by an arbitrator to be named in writing by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being, and the decision of such arbitrator in writing within the time and as shall be directed by the said Attorney-General shall be binding on all parties. In witness, &c.

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### III.—Second Supplemental Agreement.

Articles of Agreement made the 1st day of March in the year of our Lord 1861 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after referred to as "The Commissioners") of the one part, and the Horticultural Society of London (herein-after referred to as "the Society") of the other part. Whereas by certain articles of agreement bearing date the 24th day of July 1860, and made between the Commissioners of the one part and the Society of the other part, it was mutually covenanted and agreed between the Commissioners and the Society that certain works should be done and executed by the Commissioners and the Society respectively in and upon a certain piece of land, part of the estate of the Commissioners at Kensington Gore, which piece of land is agreed and intended to be used as an ornamental garden, and is in the now reciting agreement, as well as herein-after, referred to as "the gardens;" and that, on certain terms and subject to certain conditions therein specified, a lease of the gardens should be granted by the Commissioners to the Society for the term of thirty-one years, computed from the 1st day of June 1861, renewable as therein mentioned. And whereas it was by Clause 1 of that agreement provided that the Society should expend in laying out and constructing the said gardens, with the works and buildings in the said agreement in that behalf specified, a sum of not less than 50,000*l.*; and it was by Clause 2 of that agreement provided that the Commissioners, subject to the conditions therein mentioned, should expend the sum of 50,000*l.* in and upon the works by them to be done in accordance with the said agreement. And whereas it is provided by Clause 14 of the said agreement that out of the gross amount of the

receipts from the gardens certain expenses therein mentioned should be retained by the Society; and, secondly, that there should be then retained by the Society the amount which might be payable by the Society in respect of interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. on the sum of 40,000*l.*, which it appears by the recitals therein contained they had borrowed or arranged to borrow on debentures, or on so much of that sum as might remain unpaid or undischarged; and, thirdly, there should be paid by the Society to the Commissioners, as rent, the yearly sum of 2,145*l.*, if the receipts should be adequate for such payment after retaining to the Society the sums authorized to be retained by them under the first and second heads of that clause, but otherwise such a sum only as should be equal from year to year to the residue of the receipts over and above the sums so in precedence, and if there should remain any surplus over and above the several payments therein-before directed to be made or retained out of the receipts from the gardens, there should be paid to the Commissioners for their own use, and as an additional rent, yearly, a sum equal to half such surplus. And whereas Clause 17 of such agreement provides that the Society shall devote and apply towards the liquidation of the debt of 40,000*l.* three fifths of the money actually received by them from time to time in respect of the receipts from the gardens after the payments directed to be retained out of such receipts for expenses and interest by the Society, and the rent to the Commissioners; and it is by the 18th Clause of such agreement provided that the Commissioners shall have a right of re-entry in certain events in case of such continued non-payment of the rent of 2,145*l.* as therein mentioned. And whereas it is provided by the 20th Clause of such agreement that the Society shall have a right to give such notice as therein mentioned, calling for a renewal of the lease to be granted to them, and the Commissioners may either grant such renewal or decline to grant it, on the terms and conditions of their taking upon themselves at the end of the original term of thirty-one years the payment of such amount of the original debenture debt of 40,000*l.* as should remain unpaid and undischarged at the expiration of that term, provided such amount do not exceed 20,000*l.*, or upon condition of taking upon themselves the payment of 20,000*l.*, part of such debt, if there remain owing a larger sum than 20,000*l.*, with a provision that if the debenture debt shall be less than 15,000*l.*, or in case no part of the debenture debt shall be then unpaid, the Commissioners would pay a sum of 15,000*l.* in manner and for the purposes in that clause mentioned. And whereas the Society and the Commissioners are each desirous of respectively having the right of increasing the outlay by them respectively undertaken to be made by the said agreement, to any amount not exceeding as to each of them the sum of 10,000*l.* over and above the respective sums of 50,000*l.* by them respectively undertaken to be laid out as aforesaid, and of acquiring such rights and privileges as herein

appear in respect of such additional outlay, if made. Now, it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between the Commissioners and the Society, each covenanting for all matters and things to be done and forborne by them respectively, as follows :—

1. That the Society may at any time before the 1st day of January 1864, if they think fit (but they are not hereby required so to do, notwithstanding any additional outlay that may be made by the Commissioners) borrow and take up on their debentures or other securities, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of 10,000*l.*, in addition to the sum of 40,000*l.* in the agreement mentioned as having been borrowed, or for the borrowing of which arrangements had been made, and may within the like period lay out and expend the sum or sums so borrowed in addition to the original sum of 50,000*l.* therein mentioned in and about such works and things as are in the 1st Clause of the said recited agreement undertaken to be done by them, and in and about which the original sum of 50,000*l.* is required by that clause to be expended, such additional sum or sums nevertheless being laid out and expended in such mode, and the works on which the same shall be expended to be subject to the like approval, as in that clause provided in respect of the sum of 50,000*l.* as therein mentioned.

2. That the Commissioners may, if they think fit at any time before the 1st day of January 1864, (but they are not hereby required so to do, notwithstanding any additional outlay that may be made by the Society,) lay out and expend such sum or sums of money as they may think fit, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 10,000*l.* in addition to the original sum of 50,000*l.* in Clause 2 of the said agreement mentioned, in and about such works, matters, and things, as by that clause are undertaken to be done by them, and in and about which the sum of 50,000*l.* is required by that clause to be expended by them.

3. In case both or either of the parties hereto think fit to make any such outlay, such parties respectively or party shall have no claim or demand against the other of them or against the gardens or against the receipts from the gardens save and except as herein-after mentioned, viz., that with a view to compensate such parties respectively or party in some degree for such additional outlay, the following alterations shall be made in the said recited agreement, and in the lease to be granted pursuant thereto, viz.

4. The 14th Clause of the said recited agreement shall be altered and amended as follows, viz., out of the gross amount of the receipts from the gardens there shall be first retained by the Society such a sum as shall from time to time be allowed by the Committee mentioned in Clause 15 of the said agreement in respect of the expenses of the Chiswick Garden, or other garden in lieu thereof, to be kept up for experimental or scientific purposes, the reasonable expenses of the management of the

Society, including the expenses of the Exhibition on the demised grounds (or elsewhere with the consent of the Commissioners,) of flowers, fruits, and other articles, bands, police, and other general and necessary expenses, and also sums to be given for medals, or prizes for competition for articles shown at such Exhibition, and further in respect of the current expenses of the gardens to be laid out and constructed under the said agreement, including the repairs to be done by the Society, costs of insurance, and any structural or other improvements or ornaments which the Committee may think fit, which allowance shall from time to time proceed and be made upon a fair and reasonable basis, and so as to keep and maintain the said gardens, and all the buildings, improvements, and ornaments upon and belonging thereto in thoroughly good order and condition; secondly, there shall be then retained by the Society out of such receipts the amount which may be from time to time payable by the Society in respect of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on the sum of 40,000*l.* originally borrowed or agreed to be borrowed by them on debentures as aforesaid, and on any further sum or sums they may borrow and expend in accordance with Clause 1 of this agreement not exceeding 10,000*l.*, or on so much of the original and additional sums as for the time being may have been raised and shall not have been paid off; and thirdly, there shall then be paid by the Society to the said Commissioners as rent the yearly sum or sums herein-after in that behalf mentioned, if the receipts shall be adequate for such payment, after retaining to the Society the sums authorized to be retained by them under the first and second heads of the present clause, but otherwise such a sum only as shall be equal from year to year to the residue of the receipts over and above the sums so in precedence, viz., if the Commissioners shall limit their outlay under Clause 2 of the said recited agreement to 50,000*l.* then the yearly sum of 2,145*l.* only, but if under Clause 2 of this agreement they shall expend a larger sum, then an addition shall be made to such rent at the rate of 4*l.* 5*s.* for every additional 100*l.* which the Commissioners shall think fit to expend in accordance with that clause, not exceeding 10,000*l.* in the whole. And if there shall remain any surplus over and above the said several payments herein-before directed to be made or retained out of the "Receipts from the Gardens," there shall be paid to the Commissioners for their own use, and as additional rent yearly, whether or not they make any additional outlay, a sum equal to half such surplus.

5. The 17th clause of the said recited agreement shall be altered as follows, viz., the Society shall devote and apply towards the liquidation of their debenture debt, whether it amount to the original sum of 40,000*l.* only, or any increased amount under the authority of clause 1 of this agreement, three-fifths of the money actually received by them from time to time, in respect of the "receipts from the gardens," after

the payments directed to be retained out of the said receipts for expenses and interest by the Society and the rent to the Commissioners.

6. The 18th clause of the said recited agreement shall be altered as follows, viz., in case it shall happen after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, that the sum or sums payable thereunder to the Commissioners as rent shall fail in every one of any five consecutive years subsequent to the first five years, to be equal to the sum of 2,145*l.* per annum, in case only that sum shall be payable, or to such larger amount as is hereby made payable as rent to the Commissioners, in respect of any additional outlay under Clause 2 of this agreement, if such increased rent become payable, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to re-enter upon the said demised premises, and to resume full and absolute possession thereof, with all improvements therein and all erections thereon, and with all the plants, shrubs, and trees, in and about the same, and out of whatsoever fund the same may have been paid for, and that without making any compensation whatsoever to the Society; provided always, that the right of re-entry shall not arise if the Commissioners from the commencement of the term have, under the provisions herein or in the said recited agreement contained, received such a sum of money for rent as would, reckoning from such commencement to the expiration of the last year in which such continued deficiency shall occur, amount either to an average sum of 2,145*l.* per annum (if only 50,000*l.* shall have been expended by them), or (in case of an additional outlay by the Commissioners under the 2nd clause of these presents), to an average sum equal to 2,145*l.* and interest at 4*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the amount of such additional outlay.

7. Provided always that nothing herein contained or to be done under the authority of these presents shall alter or prejudice the rights of the respective parties under Clause 20 of the said recited agreement, save and except that in estimating the debenture debt of the Society for which under that Clause provision or compensation is to be made by the Commissioners, regard shall be had not only to the original debt raised by the Society, but to the increased or additional debt raised by the Society under the authority of these presents; and in case the aggregate amount of those debts remaining unsatisfied shall exceed 20,000*l.*, the said Clause No. 20 shall be read as if the sum named for defining the ultimate liability of the Commissioners had, in lieu of the sum of 20,000*l.*, been such a sum as would be equal to 20,000*l.*, and in addition thereto one-half of the sum actually raised by the Society by debentures or other securities under the authority of Clause No. 1 herein contained; and it is hereby expressly declared that the provision in the said Clause No. 20, as to the payment of 15,000*l.* by the Commissioners in either of the events therein mentioned, shall not be altered or prejudiced by these presents.

8. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect a certain supplemental agreement made between the Commissioners and the Society, and bearing date the 20th day of November 1860, save only that such last-mentioned supplemental agreement shall be held and taken to be an agreement supplemental to the original agreement, as altered by these presents.

Lastly, all costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to this agreement shall be borne and paid by the Society.

In witness, &c.

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## IV.—New Charter of Horticultural Society.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

1st. Incorporation of the Society by Letters Patent, 49 Geo. III.

1. Whereas the Horticultural Society of London, herein-after referred to as "the said Society," was incorporated by Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the 17th day of April, in the 49th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the 3rd, for the purpose of the improvement of horticulture in all its branches, ornamental as well as useful.

2nd. Arrangement between the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 and the Society.

2. And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has sedulously pursued and successfully promoted the objects for which it was incorporated, and it has been also represented to us that with the view of still further promoting such objects, an arrangement was lately entered into between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after referred to as the Commissioners), and the said Society, which is contained in certain Articles of Agreement, dated the 24th day of July 1860, and sealed with the Corporate Seals of the Commissioners, and the said Society respectively, whereby it was agreed (amongst other things), first, that a piece of land at Kensington Gore containing 20 acres or thereabouts, part of the estate of the Commissioners, should be leased to the said Society for a term of years; secondly, that the said Society immediately after the execution by the said Commissioners of certain earthworks, should lay out and construct on the land an ornamental garden, with walks, trees, shrubs, terraces, steps, fountains, band houses, statues, and vases; and at the north end of the said land a conservatory or winter garden, and expend not less than 50,000*l.*; and, thirdly, that the Commissioners simultaneously with the progress of the works of the said Society, should at their own cost enclose the said land with arcades, distinguished as the upper arcades, central arcades, and lower arcades, respectively, and that the upper arcades (except the parts thereof coloured green in the plan annexed to the said Articles of Agreement), and certain rights and easements as to the use or enjoyment of the central and lower arcades, and the excepted parts of the upper

arcades, should be included in the lease of the said land, and that the Commissioners shall expend the sum of 50,000*l.* about such earthworks, and in erecting the said arcades. And it is also represented to Us that under the said Articles of Agreement the sum of 40,000*l.* (part of the 50,000*l.* to be expended by the said Society) is to be raised by debentures (the remainder of the 50,000*l.* having been already raised by donations and fees on the admission of life members), and divers stipulations or agreements are made thereby or contained therein for the application and disposition of the income of the said Society, it being part of such arrangements that the "receipts from the gardens," consisting of and including the moneys and income therein mentioned in that behalf, should be applied or disposed of in the following manner, viz., out of the gross amount of the "receipts from the gardens," such a sum as shall from time to time be allowed by the Committee herein-after mentioned, in respect of the expenses therein mentioned of the said Society, and of carrying on the operations and concerns thereof, is, in the first place, to be retained by the said Society; secondly, there is to be then retained by the said Society out of such receipts, the amount which may be from time to time payable by the said Society, in respect of interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. on the sum of 40,000*l.*, to be borrowed on debentures as aforesaid, or on so much of the said sum of 40,000*l.* as may remain unpaid or undischarged; and, thirdly, there is then to be paid by the said Society to the Commissioners as rent, the yearly sum of 2,145*l.*, if the receipts shall be adequate for such payment, after retaining to the said Society the sums authorized to be retained by them as therein mentioned, for the expenses and for the interest respectively aforesaid, but otherwise such a sum only as shall be equal from year to year to the residue of the receipts over and above the sums so in precedence; and if there shall remain any surplus over and above the several payments herein-before mentioned, out of the "receipts from the gardens," there is to be paid to the Commissioners for their own use, and as additional yearly rent, a sum equal to half such surplus; and further, that by the said Articles of Agreement it is provided or stipulated that for the purpose of regulating the amount to be retained by the said Society in each year for expenses, a Committee shall be appointed annually, which Committee is to consist of six persons, three of whom are to be appointed by the Commissioners and three by the said Society, and any three of such Committee are to form a quorum, so as one at least shall be a person appointed by the Commissioners, and one shall be a person appointed by the said Society; and as vacancies occur in each year by death, incapacity, or resignation, such vacancies are to be filled up respectively by the Commissioners or the said Society, according as the original appointments were made by them respectively; and further, that the Committee is from time to time

to select one of those Committee-men who have been appointed by the Commissioners as Chairman of such Committee, and he is to have an equal vote with the other Committee-men for the time being acting, and in case of equality a casting vote in addition ; and the Committee is to have power to make bye-laws for their own government in the execution of the duties confided to them ; and that it is also thereby provided or stipulated that the said Society shall devote and apply towards the liquidation of the debt of 40,000*l.*, to be raised by debentures as aforesaid, three-fifths of the money actually received by them from time to time, in respect of the "receipts from the gardens," after the retentions and payments aforesaid, from and out of the "receipts from the gardens," for expenses and interest by the said Society and the rent to the Commissioners, and divers other agreements or stipulations for carrying into effect, or consequent on, or relating to the said arrangement are contained in the said Articles of Agreement.

3. And whereas it is further represented to Us that by a supplemental Agreement dated the 20th day of November in the year 1860, and made and entered into in like manner between the said Commissioners of the one part, and the said Society of the other part (in which the said piece of land is referred to as "the gardens"), an arrangement has been made between the said parties for the occupation by the said Society of some additional land of the Commissioners shown on the plan annexed to such supplemental Agreement by a red colour adjoining or near "the gardens" (which additional land the Commissioners had for the reason therein mentioned declined to include in the lease to be granted under the first-mentioned Agreement), and for an access to "the gardens" by means of a lane or path shown on the same plan, marked with the colour "brown," and by the said supplemental Agreement the interest of the said Society in or with respect to the said additional land, and the right of the said Society with respect to such access, with the duties and rights of the said Society concerning the said additional land and access respectively are defined (the rent payable by the said Society in respect thereof being the nominal rent of 1*s.*), and power is reserved to the Commissioners at any time to resume possession of such additional land, and also upon providing another road as therein mentioned, to stop up or take away the said road by or over which there is such access as aforesaid afforded to "the gardens."

4. And whereas it is further represented to Us that by further Articles of Agreement, dated the 1st day of March, in the year 1861, made and entered into in like manner between the said Commissioners of the one part, and the said Society of the other part ; after reciting the aforesaid Articles of Agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, and setting forth divers of the clauses or provisions contained in the same Articles, and reciting that the said Society and the Commissioners are each desirous

of respectively having the right of increasing the outlay by them respectively undertaken to be made by the said therein recited Agreement, to any amount not exceeding as to each of them the sum of 10,000*l.* over and above the respective sums of 50,000*l.* by them respectively undertaken to be laid out as aforesaid, and of acquiring such rights and privileges as in the said further Agreement now in recital appear in respect of such additional outlay if made, it is thereby mutually agreed between the Commissioners and the said Society (amongst other things) that the said Society may at any time before the 1st day of January 1864 borrow, or take up on their debentures or other securities, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of 10,000*l.* in addition to the sum of 40,000*l.* in the said therein recited Agreement mentioned as having been borrowed, or for the borrowing of which arrangements had been made, and may within the like period lay out and expend the sum or sums so borrowed in addition to the original sum of 50,000*l.* therein mentioned of the said Society, in and about such works and things as are in the clause in the said Agreement now in recital referred to as the 1st clause of the said therein recited Agreement (being the clause secondly mentioned in the recital herein-before contained of such Agreement) undertaken to be done by them, and in and about which such original sum of 50,000*l.* is required by that clause to be expended, and that the Commissioners may at any time before the 1st day of January 1864 lay out and expend such sum or sums of money as they may think fit, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 10,000*l.*, in addition to the original sum of 50,000*l.* in the clause in the said Agreement now in recital referred to as clause 2 of the said therein recited Agreement (being the clause thirdly mentioned in the recital herein-before contained of such Agreement) mentioned in and about such works, matters, and things as by that clause are undertaken to be done by them, and in and about which the same sum of 50,000*l.* is required by that clause to be expended by them, and further that in case both or either of the parties thereto should think fit to make any such outlay, such parties respectively or party shall have no claim or demand against the other of them or against the gardens, or against the receipts from the gardens, save and except as herein-after mentioned; *videlicet*, that with a view to compensate such parties respectively, or party in some degree for such additional outlay, the following alterations should be made in the said therein recited Agreement and in the lease to be granted pursuant thereto, *videlicet*, the 14th clause (which provides for the application and disposition of "the receipts from the gardens," as herein-before mentioned), shall be altered and amended as follows, viz:—Out of the gross amount of the receipts from the gardens there shall be first retained by the said Society such a sum as shall from time to time be allowed by the Expenses Committee, mentioned in the therein and

said first herein-recited Agreement in respect of the expenses mentioned in the said Agreement now in recital, being the same expenses as in the said therein and first herein-recited Agreement are directed to be first retained by the said Society from and out of "the receipts from the gardens." 2ndly. There shall be then retained by the said Society out of such receipts the amount which may be from time to time payable by the said Society in respect of interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. per annum, on the sum of 40,000*l.* originally borrowed or agreed to be borrowed by them on debentures as aforesaid and on any further sum or sums they may borrow and expend in accordance with clause 1 of the Agreement now in recital, not exceeding 10,000*l.*, or on so much of the original and additional sums as for the time being may have been raised and shall not have been paid off; and, 3rdly, there shall then be paid by the said Society to the said Commissioners, as rent, the yearly sum or sums therein and herein-after in that behalf mentioned, if the receipts shall be adequate for such payment, after retaining to the said Society the sums authorized to be retained by them under the first and second heads of the present clause, but otherwise such a sum only as shall be equal from year to year to the residue of the receipts over and above the sums so in precedence, *videlicet*, if the Commissioners shall limit their outlay under clause 2 of the said therein and first herein-recited Agreement to 50,000*l.*, then the yearly sum of 2,145*l.*, only, but if under clause 2 of the Agreement now in recital they shall expend a larger sum, then an addition shall be made to such rent at the rate of 4*l.* 5*s.* for every additional 100*l.* which the Commissioners shall think fit to expend in accordance with that clause, not exceeding 10,000*l.* in the whole. And if there shall remain any surplus over and above the said several payments therein-before directed to be made or retained out of the "receipts from the gardens," there shall be paid to the Commissioners for their own use, and as additional rent, yearly (whether or not they make any additional outlay), a sum equal to half such surplus, and that it is by the said Agreement now in recital also provided (*inter alia*) that the clause (therein referred to as the 17th clause) of the said therein and first herein recited Agreement relating to the application of the three-fifth shares of the said Society towards the liquidation of the said debenture debt of 40,000*l.* shall be altered as follows; *videlicet*, the said Society shall devote and apply towards the liquidation of their debenture debt (whether it amount to the original sum of 40,000*l.* only, or any increased amount under the authority of clause 1 of the Agreement now in recital,) three-fifths of the money actually received by them from time to time in respect of the "receipts from the gardens," after the payments directed to be retained out of the said receipts for expenses and interest by the said Society and the rent to the Commissioners, and that certain alterations consequential on

the execution of the said Agreement now in recital are thereby made in the other agreements or stipulations contained in the said therein and first herein recited Agreement and herein-before mentioned or referred to.

The necessity for, and objects of, the New Charter.

5. And whereas it is further represented to Us that in consequence of the arrangement and the several Articles of Agreement respectively aforesaid, and in order that the same and the objects thereof may, so far as regards the said Society, be fully carried into effect, it is necessary or expedient that the constitution of the said Society should be in some respects altered, and that the powers of the said Society should be enlarged, and it is also represented to Us that the usefulness of the said Society would be increased thereby, and that the said Society hath consented thereto. Therefore We have been besought to grant unto the persons now composing the Horticultural Society of London, and such other persons as shall be approved of and elected as herein-after mentioned, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, and with and under such powers and directions as herein-after mentioned, and it is Our will and pleasure that such Society shall henceforth be called "The Royal Horticultural Society."

Incorporation of the Members of the present Society, and all Members to be appointed and elected as herein-after mentioned, in confirmation of the existing Society.

6. Now know ye, that We, being desirous of promoting the objects of the said Society, and of increasing the usefulness thereof, have, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant, that Our right trusty and well-beloved Henry John, Earl Ducie, Fellow of the Royal Society, Charles Richard, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, John Jackson Blandy, John Clutton, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, Charles Edmonds, Septimus Holmes Godson, Henry Thomas Hope, John Lee, Henry Pownall, James Veitch the younger and Robert Wrench, (being respectively some of the persons now composing the Horticultural Society of London,) and all other persons now (with the persons respectively herein-before named), being fellows or members of the said Society, and such others as from time to time shall be appointed and elected in the manner herein-before directed, and their successors, be and shall for ever hereafter continue and be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Royal Horticultural Society;" and them and their successors for the purposes for which the Horticultural Society of London was incorporated by the same Letters Patent, and with and subject to such additions and modifications to or in the same purposes as appear in and by or flow from or are consequent on the said arrangement between the said Commissioners and the said Society, and the said Articles of Agreement of the 24th day of July 1860, and of the 20th day of November 1860, and of the 1st day of March 1861 respectively, We do hereby constitute and declare to be one body politic and corporate, and by the same name

Corporate Name.

to have perpetual succession, and for ever hereafter to be persons able and capable in the law, and to have power to hold and to purchase, receive and possess the goods and chattels already vested in or belonging to the Horticultural Society incorporated by the recited Letters Patent, and any other goods and chattels whatsoever, and (notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain) to hold and to purchase, hold, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, including as well the lands, tenements, and hereditaments now vested in or belonging to the said Society, or agreed to be leased to them as herein-before recited, as all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments wheresoever situate, such other lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding in the whole the annual value of 5,000*l.* without incurring the penalties or forfeitures of the Statutes of Mortmain or any of them, and by the name aforesaid to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts and places whatsoever of Us, Our heirs and successors, in all actions, suits, causes, and things whatsoever, and to act and do in all things relating to the said corporation in as ample manner and form as any other Our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in the law, or any other body politic or corporate in Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may or can act and do, and also to have and to use a Common Seal, and the same to change and alter from time to time as they shall think fit.

Power to hold goods and lands now belonging to the Society, and to purchase and hold other goods and lands.

To sue and be sued.

To use a Common Seal.

Fellows.

7. And We do hereby declare and grant that the several persons who respectively now are as aforesaid Members or Fellows of the first-mentioned Society, shall be or continue Members or Fellows, and shall be and continue subject and liable to all such duties and obligations as they are now subject or liable to as Members or Fellows of the first-mentioned Society, and that all such persons as shall be appointed and elected as herein-after mentioned shall likewise become or be Fellows or Members of the Society hereby incorporated, which is hereafter referred to as "the Society."

Council and officers.

8. And We do further declare and grant, that for the better rule and government of "the Society," and for the better direction, management, and execution of the business and concerns thereof, there shall be henceforth such bodies and officers as are respectively herein-after mentioned; that is to say, there shall be for ever a Council, one President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of "the Society" appointed, and to be elected in manner herein-after mentioned, and with reference to the said Articles of Agreement, dated the 24th day of July 1860, between the Commissioners and "the said Society," and so long as "the Society" shall hold and use or enjoy as aforesaid the said land mentioned in the same Articles of Agreement of the Commissioners at Kensington Gore in pursuance of the said arrangement, there shall be a Committee for

regulating the amount to be retained by "the Society" in each year from "the receipts from the gardens" for expenses. The said Council shall consist of 15 Members appointed and to be elected as herein-after mentioned, whereof any five shall be a quorum. The said Committee shall be appointed as herein-after mentioned. And We do hereby nominate and appoint or confirm Our well-beloved Consort His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., the said Earl Ducie, the said Bishop of Winchester, the said John Jackson Blandy, the said John Clutton, the said Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, the said Charles Edmonds, the said Septimus Holmes Godson, the said Henry Thomas Hope, the said John Lee, John Lindley, F.R.S., the said Henry Pownall, William Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., the said James Veitch the younger, and the said Robert Wrench (who constitute the present Council of "the Society,") the Council. And We do hereby further nominate and appoint or confirm His Royal Highness the Prince Consort (now being President) the President, the said William Wilson Saunders (now being the Treasurer) the Treasurer, and the said John Lindley (now being the Secretary) the Secretary, of "the Society," (all and each of the aforesaid Councillors and officers to continue in such their respective offices until the second Tuesday in the month of February 1862; and as regards such of the said Councillors as shall not be balloted out from time to time as herein-after mentioned, they shall continue in office until so balloted out). And We do also hereby nominate and appoint and confirm the said Earl Ducie, Bishop of Winchester, John Jackson Blandy, and Charles Wentworth Dilke (being the present four Vice-Presidents) to be the Vice-Presidents of "the Society," until some other persons shall be chosen in their respective rooms in the manner herein-after mentioned.

The Council.

The Expenses Committee under the arrangement between the Commissioners and the Society.

Nomination of First Council.

President.

Treasurer.

Secretary.

Vice-Presidents.

9. And with respect to the said Committee to be appointed for regulating the amount to be retained by "the Society" for the expenses aforesaid from the "receipts from the gardens," We do hereby further declare and grant that such Committee shall consist of six persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the Commissioners and three by the Council of "the Society," as herein-after mentioned, and any three of such Committee shall form a quorum, so as one at least shall be a person appointed by the Commissioners, and one appointed by "the Society." As vacancies occur in each year by death, incapacity, or resignation, such vacancies may be filled respectively by the Commissioners and "the Society" respectively, according as the original appointments were made by them respectively. The Committee shall from time to time select one of those Committee-men who have been appointed by the Commissioners as Chairman of such Committee; which Chairman shall have the power of voting on all occasions equally with the other Committee-men for the time being acting; and such Chairman, in case of equality, shall have a casting vote in addition, and

The Constitution and mode of appointing the Expenses Committee.

the said Committee shall have power to make bye-laws for their own government in the execution of the duties confided to them."

Annual removal of Members of Council and appointment of other officers.

10. And it is Our will and pleasure also, that the Fellows of "the Society," or any 11 or more of them, shall and may, on the second Tuesday in the month of February in the year 1862, and on the second Tuesday in the month of February in every succeeding year, assemble together at the then last or other usual place of meeting of "the Society," or some other convenient place (which meeting shall be called "the Annual Meeting,") and that at each and every such meeting the Fellows then present shall proceed by method of ballot to put out and remove some three of the Members of the Council of the preceding year, and shall and may, by method of ballot, elect three other discreet persons from amongst the Fellows of "the Society," to supply the places of such three as shall have been so put out and removed (so that one-fifth of the Council shall be yearly removed and renewed by ballot as aforesaid). And it is Our will and pleasure also, that at each and every annual meeting the fellows then present shall and may, in manner aforesaid, elect from among the Members of the Council for the year next ensuing, the President, Treasurer, and Secretary of "the Society" for such ensuing year (each of such offices to be filled by a distinct person,) and also elect, as well in the first instance as annually from time to time afterwards from the members of "the Society," three persons, to form (with the three Committee-men appointed or to be appointed by the Commissioners,) the Expenses Committee aforesaid for the year ensuing; and in case of the death or incapacity from any cause whatever of any of the Members of the Council, or of the President, Treasurer, or Secretary for the time being, or of any of "the Society's" Committee-men aforesaid, either before the first of the annual meetings aforesaid or between any two of such annual meetings, the said Council shall and may nominate or appoint some other discreet person or persons, being a Fellow or Fellows of "the Society," to supply the place or places of the Member or Members of Council and of the President, Treasurer, and Secretary respectively, and of the Committee-man or Committee-men respectively, or any or either of them respectively, so dying or becoming incapable, until the annual meeting next following such nomination or appointment; and such Member or Members of Council, President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and Committee-men or Committee-man respectively so nominated or appointed as aforesaid, shall until and on such next annual meeting be deemed to stand respectively for all purposes in the place of the person or persons respectively, or officers repectively, in or to whose place they respectively shall have been so nominated or appointed or should have succeeded; and further, as regards any Member or Members of Council dying or becoming incapable before the first annual meeting aforesaid, or in the interval between any two such

annual meetings as aforesaid, and whose place or places shall not be supplied by the said Council as aforesaid, the place or places of such Member or Members of Council shall at the first or next annual meeting after the vacancy be supplied from the Fellows of "the Society," by ballot as aforesaid, and in such case the number of Fellows to be balloted out at such meeting shall be proportionately reduced, it being Our will and pleasure that the vacancy or vacancies, by reason of death or incapacity, not supplied by the Council, and actually existing at the time of any annual meeting, shall be treated and supplied as and in lieu of a vacancy by ballot. And it is also Our will and pleasure that any such annual meeting as aforesaid may accept the resignation of, or for incapacity remove, any one or more of the Members of the Council for the time being, and elect in manner aforesaid any person or persons from among the Fellows in the place or places of the Members so retiring or being removed, in addition to the Member or Members which the Fellows present at such meeting are herein-before authorized to elect. And further, that it shall be lawful for any such annual meeting to resolve that the Secretary of "the Society" shall be a paid officer, and, accordingly, that such salary or compensation shall be paid to him as shall be determined by the said meeting, but in such case the Secretary shall be incapable of being a Member of the Council, and such meeting shall in manner aforesaid thereupon appoint a Member of Council in his place. And it shall also be lawful for any such annual meeting to resolve that the three Members appointed by the Society to form part of the Committee for regulating the amounts to be retained by the said Society for the expenses aforesaid shall be paid, and accordingly that such salary or compensation shall be paid to them as shall be determined by the said meeting, but in such case the said Members of such Committee shall be incapable of being Members of the Council, and such meeting shall in manner aforesaid thereupon appoint Members of Council in their place.

Annual appointment of Vice-Presidents by the President.

11. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that so soon after the elections aforesaid as conveniently may be, the person who shall at any time hereafter be elected to be President of the said Society in manner aforesaid may and shall nominate and appoint four persons being Members of the said Council to be Vice-Presidents of "the Society" for the year ensuing.

Appointment of the Commissioners' three Members of the Expenses Committee.

12. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that the three persons who shall be appointed by the Commissioners Members of the Expenses Committee shall be appointed simultaneously with or immediately before or after the appointment of the Members of the said Committee who shall be appointed by the Council, and that notice thereof shall be given by the Commissioners to "the Society" at the time of or immediately after the said appointment by "the Society," and that such Committee shall continue for the year ensuing; nevertheless, on the death or inca-

pacity of any or either of the Committee-men appointed by the Commissioners before the expiration of their or his year of office, the place of such deceased or incapable Committee-men respectively, or Committee-man, may be forthwith supplied by the Commissioners, and the person or persons so appointed shall continue in office until the time at which the deceased or incapable Committee-man would have vacated his office, if living.

Elections and removal of Members.

13. And We do further declare and grant, that on, or at any time and from time to time after, the said second Tuesday in February 1862, the Fellows of "the Society," or any seven or more of them, shall and may have power at the general meetings of "the Society," to be held at the usual place of meeting of the Society, or at such other place as shall have been in that behalf appointed by open voting (unless five or more Fellows then present shall in writing require a ballot, and in such case by method of ballot,) to elect such persons to be Fellows, Honorary Members, and Foreign Members of "the Society" as they shall think fit, and any of the Fellows, Honorary Members, and Foreign Members for the time being to remove from "the Society," the majority of the Fellows voting, in case of open voting, to bind the minority; in case of equality the Chairman to have a second or casting vote, but in case of a ballot no Fellow, Honorary Member, or Foreign Member shall be declared elected or removed, unless by a majority of two-thirds of the Fellows voting at such ballot. In case of a ballot scrutineers to be appointed, and the ballot to be taken at an adjourned meeting, in the like manner as is herein-after mentioned in the 16th and 17th clauses; and further that all such persons as shall be elected Fellows or Members of "the Society" (other than Honorary and Foreign Members) shall, at the time of their election, or before they shall be entitled to enjoy the rights or privileges of members, sign a note or memorandum in writing, binding them to observe, perform, and abide by all the rules, laws, and regulations of "the Society," and that such note or memorandum shall constitute an agreement to the effect thereof with "the Society," and shall or may be enforced by "the Society;" and provided also that if any Member should refuse or neglect to pay his first or any annual subscription for the space of six calendar months next after the same shall, according to the rules or regulations of "the Society," become due or payable, or shall neglect or fail in the observance or performance of the same rules or regulations in anywise, then such nonpayment, neglect, or failure may be treated at any general meeting of the Fellows of "the Society" as a forfeiture by the Fellow so making default as aforesaid of his rights and privileges as a Fellow or Member of "the Society," and in case of any resolution to that effect by the Fellows of "the Society" at a general meeting, every Fellow making such default shall by such default be deemed to have ceased to be a Fellow or Member, but without prejudice to the rights of "the Society" as regards the recovery of the

arrears for the time being of the subscription of such Fellow or Member, it being hereby declared that such Fellow or Member shall continue liable to the payment of all such arrears.

The arrangement between the Commissioners and the Society to be carried into effect.

14. And it is Our further will and pleasure, and We do further declare and grant, that "the Society" shall or may carry into effect the said arrangement between the said Commissioners and the first-mentioned Society, and that the Council of "the Society" shall or may do, perform, and execute such acts and things as shall or may be necessary or fit or expedient for that purpose, and generally for carrying into effect and performing on the part of "the Society" the said several Articles of Agreement, dated the 24th day of July 1860, and the 20th day of November 1860, and the 1st day of March 1861, respectively entered into between the said Commissioners and the first-mentioned Society, and in particular shall or may proceed to raise the said sum of 40,000*l.*, which by the first-mentioned Articles of Agreement is mentioned to be intended or to be then about to be raised by debentures, or such part or parts thereof as has not now already been or for the time being shall not have been raised, and also when and as the said Council shall think fit, the said further sum of 10,000*l.*, which by the said Articles of Agreement of the 1st day of March 1861 the said Council are to have liberty to borrow, or any part or parts thereof, and shall or may from time to time raise again or re-borrow any part or parts or sum or sums of money, in respect of any money which shall at any time or from time to time be paid off or discharged, of or in respect of the said sums of 40,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, or any part thereof respectively, and shall or may for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, or by way of security to the lenders, issue and deliver such debentures or other securities on behalf of or upon the property of "the Society" as the Council shall think fit, and without incurring any personal responsibility on account or in respect of the moneys now already raised or so to be raised or borrowed or raised again or re-borrowed, or by virtue of or under such debentures or securities, or in anywise howsoever in respect thereof, or of the matters aforesaid, or any of them; and We do hereby declare and grant that neither the Council of "the Society" nor any persons acting for or on behalf of "the Society" in the matter of the arrangement and the several Articles of Agreement, shall be personally responsible on account or in consequence thereof, in anywise howsoever, and that they shall be respectively indemnified by or from the funds or property of "the Society" against all losses, costs, damages, and expenses, by reason or in consequence of the said arrangement, or the execution of the said Articles of Agreement or in relation thereto.

The Council to borrow the 40,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, and to have power to re-borrow any money in respect of any part thereof paid off.

The Council indemnified from liability on account of entering into the said arrangement with the Commissioners.

15. And We do further declare and grant that the Council for the time being of "the Society," or any five or more of them (all the members thereof having been first duly summoned to attend the meetings thereof), shall and may have power, according to the best of their judgment and

The Council empowered to make byelaws.

discretion, to make and establish such byelaws as they shall deem useful and necessary for the regulation of "the Society," and of the estate, goods, and business thereof, and for carrying into effect, on behalf of "the Society," the said arrangement between the Commissioners and the first-mentioned Society, and the said several Articles of Agreement and the affairs in general of "the Society," and all matters or things in anywise relating thereto, and such byelaws from time to time to vary, alter, or revoke and make such new and other byelaws as they shall think fit, most useful, and expedient, so that the same be not repugnant to these presents or the laws of this Our realm. And further that the present existing byelaws of the said Society shall continue in force in their integrity, and shall be binding upon the Society hereby incorporated and the Members thereof, except and in so far as they shall be repealed or altered by any byelaw hereafter to be made by the Society.

Byelaws to be confirmed at a General Meeting of Fellows.

16. Provided that no byelaw hereafter to be made or alteration or repeal of any byelaw which shall hereafter have been established by the said Council hereby appointed, or by the Council for the time being of "the Society," shall be considered to have passed and be binding on "the Society" until such byelaw, or such alteration or repeal of any byelaw, shall have been adopted or confirmed at some general meeting of the Fellows at large of "the Society," either with or subject to any additions or amendments to or in the same which shall be resolved upon or adopted by such meeting (it being competent for any Fellow present at such meeting to propose or move any such addition or amendment) or in its integrity. The votes upon such byelaws or any of them or the alteration or repeal in or of any such byelaws or byelaw, or upon any motion or resolution relating thereto, to be by open voting, unless any five Fellows present shall object to open voting, and shall require, by notice in writing to that effect signed by them and delivered to the Chairman, the voting to be by ballot. In the case of open voting, the majority shall bind the minority, the Chairman may vote, and in case of equality may give a second or casting vote; and provided that in the case of a ballot (but not in the case of open voting) no byelaw or alteration or repeal of any byelaw shall be deemed or taken to pass in the affirmative, unless it shall appear that two-thirds of the Fellows voting shall have voted for the same. In every case of voting by ballot two scrutineers shall be at once appointed by the Chairman, the Fellows present may proceed forthwith to vote, and the meeting shall be adjourned to some day, not being less than five days nor more than ten days from the original meeting, for taking or continuing such ballot, of which adjourned meeting, and of the object thereof, notice shall be given in some newspaper circulating in London two days at least before the day of such adjourned meeting.

Amendments may be made at the meeting in byelaws proposed by the Council.

Voting may be open or by ballot, if required by five Fellows present.

Annual meeting shall be deemed a general one.

17. And, lastly, every annual meeting shall be deemed a general meeting, and the Council may call at any time and from time to time

any other general meeting of the Fellows of the Society. In case of a ballot under the 13th and 16th clauses respectively, the ballot shall be taken at an adjourned meeting on some day to be appointed at the general meeting at which the same shall be required within ten days next after such general meeting between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and three in the afternoon.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster this 30th day of April, in the 24th year of Our reign.

## APPENDIX H.

EVIDENCE given by the SECRETARY to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS before the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, on the BRITISH MUSEUM, 1860.

3312. Sir *George Grey.*] Are you Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851?—Yes.

3313. Are you well acquainted with the land belonging to those Commissioners in the neighbourhood of Kensington?—Perfectly.

3314. Have you a plan of that land?—Yes; I have brought it here to hand in to the Committee (*the same being handed in*). This is the same plan as that which has already been laid before Parliament by the Commissioners in one of their Reports, and it has also been made use of in another Report of the National Gallery Site Commissioners.

3315. Of what number of acres does the whole of that land consist; how much of it has been appropriated, either permanently or temporarily; and how much of it now remains, and in what position, that is unappropriated?—The total extent of the land originally purchased by the Commissioners was about 86 acres; of that amount 12 acres have been taken by the Government for the Department of Science and Art.

3316. When you say taken by the Government for the Department of Science and Art, have those 12 acres been permanently appropriated to that object?—Yes; pursuant to clause 2 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 36. By an agreement with the Horticultural Society, 22½ acres, in the centre of the main square of the estate, are leased to the Horticultural Society; and a space of about 16½ acres, to the south of that land, is proposed by the Commissioners to be lent to the Society of Arts, for the purposes of an Exhibition in 1862; and they have made a proposal which, if carried into effect, will have the effect of reserving that land till the year 1872, that is, for a further period of 10 years after the Exhibition of 1862; and, therefore, for the moment, that must be considered as appropriated. I think that about 12 acres have been devoted to roads; there are eight or nine acres in outlying pieces of land, which are all shown on the plan I have handed in, and which have been let for building purposes, leaving

a space, in round numbers, of between 14 and 15 acres in the main square, which are at present unappropriated.

3317. Do those 14 or 15 acres lie together, or are they separate portions of the ground; or will you point out on the plan where those unappropriated acres are situated (*the witness pointed out the same to the Committee*)?—The unappropriated land lies partly on the east side of the estate, partly on the west side, and partly on the north, fronting the Kensington-road.

3318. Are those parts co-terminous, or are they distinct and separate?—The west and northern parts may be considered co-terminous; between the north and the east parts a small property of two acres, belonging to Lord Auckland, called Eden Lodge, intervenes.

3319. What is the area of those respective lots of land?—I have laid out on this plan the exact extent of each piece of land in square feet.

3320. Will you mark upon that plan the portions of land which are now unappropriated?—They are already marked, and include all the space on the main square lying to the east, west, and north of the arcades inclosing the Horticultural Gardens.

3321. What is the acreage of those separate portions of land, take the east side to begin with?—On the east side there is, first of all, over the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, a space which is retained by the Commissioners; only a small space, however, is available there for the purposes of building. To the north of the entrance to the gardens, on the east side, there are about 141,000 square feet in a solid block, representing about three acres and a quarter. Then there is a narrow strip higher up, to the east of Lord Auckland's, which contains about 12,000 square feet. On the west side you have 10,500 square feet, or a quarter of an acre, over the entrance to the gardens, available for public buildings; and about 250,000 square feet in round numbers, or about six acres, to the north of that again. The total acreage in round numbers, running up from the Horticultural entrance on the west side to the Kensington-road, is about six acres and a half. The remaining space, containing five or six acres, has its frontage to the Kensington-road.

3322. Has any communication been made to the Commissioners by the Trustees of the British Museum, respecting the acquisition of that land, or any part of it, for the reception of portions of the collections in the Museum?—None whatever. The only information possessed by the Commissioners on the subject is derived from the Parliamentary Paper which I hold in my hand, and which came to them in the usual way, after publication.

3323. Do you refer to the Parliamentary Paper ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 15th February 1860, No. 87?—Yes.

3324. Have you read the report contained in page 11 of that Paper, from a Special Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum?—Yes.

3325. Has your attention been called to the supposed value of the land in the statement of which you have now been speaking?—I have noticed that statement, and, on seeing it, I felt it my duty to bring the Paper under the notice of the Commissioners.

3326. I need not ask you then whether that Report was made, so far as that paragraph is concerned, by any authority derived from the Commissioners?—The statement in that Paper as to the average cost of the land is unauthorized by the Commissioners.

3327. Can you state what the cost price of that land was?—The statement there much understates the cost of the land when it puts it at 5,000*l.* an acre.

3328. Would the Commissioners be disposed, if they were requested, to dispose of that land which is now unappropriated, for the purposes of the British Museum, or any part of its collections?—The position which the Commissioners hold is this; they are quite ready, when the public desire it, to receive proposals for devoting the unappropriated part of their estate to public purposes, and to entertain favourably such proposals; but they themselves have no proposals to make, and they have never originated any, for the occupation of this land, beyond indicating generally, when they first announced to the Crown their purchase of the estate, the manner in which it might be laid out.

3329. What is the marketable value of the unappropriated portion of that land?—I should be understating it when I put it at 20,000*l.* an acre.

3330. That is the price which might now be obtained in the market for it, by the Commissioners?—Certainly; it is not a merely theoretical assumption, but we have actually disposed of a piece of land exactly opposite, of about two acres and a half, on lease, for a sum which represents that amount per acre.

3331. Have the Commissioners hypothetically entertained the question of selling any part of it for any public object; and if so, have they fixed any price for that land, supposing it to be appropriated to a public object?—In consequence of having brought under their notice this Parliamentary Paper, No. 87, they thought it very probable that some questions would arise out of it; and therefore they deemed it right to take into consideration the question as to what price they would be prepared to take for this land, if applications were made to them on the subject.

3332. At what decision did they arrive?—The decision which the Commissioners arrived at as to the price they would dispose of it, for the public object in question was, that the price to be asked should be 10,000*l.* an acre, and 5,000*l.* per acre for that portion where the necessity of arching over the ground, under the agreement with the Horticultural Society, would leave no ground-floor space available.

3333. What portion of it would be sold at 10,000*l.* per acre, and what portion at 5,000*l.* per acre?—The greater part of it would be sold at

10,000*l.* per acre; and the part that would be sold at 5,000*l.* an acre seems to be about a quarter of an acre.

3334. Mr. *Ayrton.*] Those parts marked "entrance"?—It is the part on the west side, over the entrance to the Horticultural Society, and on the east side at the same rate. I should state that a part of the land on the north side, fronting the Kensington-road, is occupied by houses held under leases, which would have to be bought up, to render the whole frontage to that road immediately available for public buildings, and the Commissioners have not yet considered that question.

3335. Sir *George Grey.*] Mr. Cole stated that the 12 acres which are now appropriated, in the South Kensington Museum, to the Department of Science and Art, were bought at 5,000*l.* an acre; are you aware that that was so?—The Commissioners and the Government formerly held the estate in joint partnership; and when it was resolved to dissolve that partnership, under the powers of the Act of 1858, the Government preferred to take part of their share in money, and part in land. They wished to retain the 12 acres referred to by you, at their cost price, and to receive the balance of their advances in cash in pursuance of the provisions of the Act. Now, as respects the question of cost price of the land, I need not say that, in a case of dissolving partnership, where two partners originally advanced an equal share of capital, which has been lying unproductive during the partnership, and where it is stipulated that the retiring partner is to receive back his original capital only, the sum to be repaid him by his partner is very different from the sum which any third person would have to pay him in purchase of his interest in the capital of the concern. No question arises, for example, as to interest between partners, in the case I have put, whereas with any third party the question of interest on capital arises. In the second place, those 12 acres which the Government took, very much resembled in their general character, the whole of the estate; they consisted of a certain amount of frontage, but the greater part of the 12 acres is back ground; the same is the case with the Commissioners' estate, taken as a whole, and the cost price per acre of these 12 acres may fairly be taken as the same as that of the whole property. But on the other hand, this piece of land which the Commissioners can dispose of for the purposes of the British Museum, consists entirely of frontage, and not only that, but double frontage, to a very broad road on one side, and to the Horticultural Gardens on the other; that frontage, therefore is infinitely more valuable than the back ground. The statement of the cost price per acre of the whole, when applied to the mere frontage, is entirely deceptive; in the case of the Government 12 acres, it was frontage and back ground mixed up equally; in this case it is all frontage.

3336. Mr. *Ayrton.*] You have stated that some part of this ground has been ascertained to be worth 20,000*l.* per acre by experiment, what

part of it was that?—It is the plot on the west side of Prince Albert's-road, and to the south of Gore-road; that is let on lease for 99 years to Mr. Whatman, late Member for West Kent.

3337. *Chairman.*] Is that the piece of land next to Lord Harrington's?—In front of Lord Harrington's, and next to Mr. Alexander's.

3338. Mr. *Ayrton.*] That is let at a ground rent which is equivalent in value to 20,000*l.* per acre?—Yes, as nearly as possible.

3339. Then you assume that the building frontage on the opposite side of the same road, Prince Albert's-road, would be of the same value?—To avoid any risk of overstating its value, I have only assumed it to be of the same value; I have the authority of our surveyor for the figures I have given.

3340. The building frontage along the Kensington-road would be of the same value, and along the Exhibition-road?—The building value along the Kensington road would be very much greater, and along the Exhibition-road the same value as along Prince Albert's-road.

3341. What is the estimated value of that land by the test you have given the Committee of 20,000*l.* an acre?—It depends upon the extent of acreage required; and I have no data to enable me to know what extent of land is proposed to be taken for the British Museum, except what appears from this Parliamentary Paper, where five acres are spoken of.

3342. With regard to the frontage, it is one given depth of land at the price computed?—In the case of Mr. Whatman's land it was so much per foot frontage.

3343. What was the value per foot?—3*l.* per foot, with the same depth as nearly as possible, 200 feet deep.

3344. You estimate on Prince Albert's-road, and on the Exhibition-road, that the frontage with 200 feet deep would be worth 2*l.* a foot per annum?—At least 3*l.*

3345. And in the Kensington-road it would be worth something more?—I think that cannot be put at less than 4*l.* a foot.

3346. You have stated that what is called the centre of the estate would not be of so much value, because it would not have such a frontage; but supposing roads were cut through this property from Kensington to Brompton, the same as Prince Albert's-road, and Exhibition-road, the frontage would be as good, would it not, in any of those streets, as in those which now exist?—You could not make such broad streets in the centre, without cutting up the property. The great existing roads bound the estate, and you could not sacrifice the amount of space that would be required for fresh roads intersecting the estate that we have devoted to those already made by us.

3347. If you did make a road as broad, the frontage would be as valuable would it not?—I apprehend that it could not be of the same value there.

3348. What would be the difference in a road from the Kensington-road to Brompton, between the Exhibition-road and Prince Albert's-road, and those two roads?—I think no surveyor would advise the Commissioners to intersect that ground with another great road between those two roads; it would injure the property, which is laid out upon the principle of erecting buildings only round the edges of the main square, leaving the centre unbuilt upon; the same principle, in fact, as that adopted in the case of the Louvre at Paris, and in the case of the great London squares, such as Belgrave and Eaton squares.

3349. Sir *George Grey.*] Could it be done, considering the appropriation which has actually been made for the Horticultural Society, and for the purposes of the Exhibition in 1862?—No.

3350. Mr. *Ayrton.*] You have given a certain part of this estate to the Horticultural Society for 30 years?—It is on lease for 31 years, and renewable for 31 years.

3351. And without paying any rent unless they make a profit?—Precisely.

3352. Under what conditions are they to ensure their making any profit; are they under any conditions to the Commissioners?—Yes; we have an agreement with them whereby such control is retained over the property by the Commissioners as gives them reason to think that it may be a profitable arrangement.

3353. The Commissioners then claim an absolute right to give the Government this land upon any terms they please?—Certainly.

3354. Have they completed the dissolution of partnership with the Government?—They completed it in the month of January 1859.

3355. They paid the Government half the purchase money?—Yes.

3356. Which I think was repaid without interest?—Yes, but with the addition of a moiety of the rents received during the partnership.

3357. How much did they repay?—They repaid upwards of 120,000*l.* in cash, and the remaining 60,000*l.* was taken by the Government in land.

3358. And there was left to the Commissioners the rest of the land?—Yes.

3359. Did not the Commissioners then represent to the Government, and through the Government to the House of Commons, that what Government received was equal in value to what the Commissioners retained?—Not at all; the basis of the arrangement, as shown in the Act of 1858, was, that the Commissioners were to return to the Government the exact sum in pounds, shillings, and pence, which the Government had advanced; viz., 181,379*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, including rents received, less the value of the 12 acres retained by them for the Department of Science and Art. The very figures are stated in the Act.

3360. Without interest?—Yes.

3361. Was not that arrangement made on the representation that what the Commissioners retained was of no more value than that which they gave to the Government?—Certainly not; the proposal of the Commissioners was to the effect that as the partnership hampered them in their free action, it was better to dissolve the partnership.

3362. If they asked the Government to take their money, without interest, was not that asked on the representation that the land which the Commissioners retained was not of more value, after paying the amount in cash, which you have mentioned, than that which the Government received?—Certainly not; there was no such understanding. The Commissioners represented that the estate had been purchased jointly by the Government and themselves, for the development of a particular scheme, but that the absence of any decision on the part of the Government for many years, as to the national institutions for which sites were to be provided on the estate, precluded the Commissioners from taking any active steps themselves towards realizing the objects of their incorporation. They therefore proposed the dissolution of partnership on terms which, under the circumstances, were considered fair and equitable on both sides, and which, moreover, subsequently received the approval of Parliament.

3363. Sir *George Grey.*] Can you state to the Committee the inducement which influenced the Commissioners in deciding to sell this land to the Government for a public object, if requested to do so, at a lower price than the market value?—The Commissioners consider the British Museum to be an important national institution; and if Parliament wished to remove any part of the collections of the British Museum to Kensington, it would be only carrying out the spirit of their original Report to give them every facility for so doing. They felt that they should not deal with the question as if it were merely a mercantile transaction.

3364. Have you formed any opinion as to the convenience of the site, and whether it is suitable, generally speaking, for a public exhibition?—I have already been examined, on two two separate occasions, upon this subject, as to the attendance of the public at various institutions, and I have quoted in evidence certain figures which seemed to show that the supposed distance of the site from the metropolis was no interference with the accessibility of those institutions to the public.

3365. Have you formed that opinion from the fact of the large number of persons who visit the Kensington Museum?—It was founded on the statistics of the number of persons who attended the different institutions established for purposes of recreation and instruction, whether in the neighbourhood of this ground or elsewhere. I gave in to the National Gallery Committee in 1853, and to the National Gallery Site Commission in 1857, a table showing for a series of years the attendance of the public

at different institutions which may be called in London, and at those which are rather farther off; and the result showed conclusively that the mere distance from the heart of London is no obstacle to their accessibility.

3366. Have you had any means of ascertaining whether the persons who visit those institutions, and the visitors who come to the South Kensington Museum, are of the same class, and come from the same districts as those who visit the British Museum?—I believe that, as respects the South Kensington Museum, the great difference is, that the proportion of the working classes who go there is larger than those who go anywhere else. I have been informed by a large employer of labour, who comes much in contact with the working classes of London, that they consider the South Kensington Museum as the greatest boon that has ever been conferred upon them by Parliament and Government.

3367. Mr. *Ayrton*.] Can you give the name of the person to whom you have alluded?—I perhaps need not mention the name; I state the fact.

3368. Where does he carry on business?—He is foreman to a very large builder in the south-west end of London.

3369. Where does he carry on business?—The business is now being wound up; it was the greatest firm in London.

3370. Was it a firm that failed?—No. I have really no objection to state my authority, if the Committee desire it; it was the foreman of the late Mr. Cubitt.

3371. Mr. Cubitt being largely concerned in building in that neighbourhood?—Not at all; he had no connexion whatever with it.

3372. Was that the Mr. Cubitt who was engaged in building houses in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square?—It was the Mr. Cubitt who died two years before the South Kensington Museum was established and who built Belgravia, but who had no connexion whatever with the neighbourhood of South Kensington.

3373. Sir *George Grey*.] Are you aware of any increased means of access that are in contemplation to that district, by which means the working classes could come to South Kensington with greater facility than they do now?—I am not aware of there being any intention to open any fresh access, the present access being so very convenient. The public leave the London streets, and cross the London parks, and soon arrive at the site.

3374. From the east of London?—Yes.

3375. Is not that a very long distance for them to walk?—Mr. Cubitt, in his evidence before the National Gallery Committee, stated it as his opinion, from his intimate knowledge of the working classes, a large number of whom were employed under him, that when working men go to visit these public institutions, they made a half-holiday of it, and they like

to take their wives and children with them, and enjoy themselves in the fresh air. It is an additional attraction to them if any institution of this kind, instead of being in the heart of London, is a little way removed from it, where not only they get fresh air, but a pleasant prospect, and have the enjoyment of the parks, and so on.

3376. Mr. *Ayrton.*] According to your view, when the public go to see the objects in the Museum, it is a matter of interest to them to have a pleasant prospect out of the window?—It certainly very much adds to the enjoyment of the working classes to have these museums in a pleasant situation.

3377. Is there any pleasant prospect out of the windows at Brompton?—I do not allude in the least to South Kensington; I am talking generally.

3378. Is there any pleasant prospect out of the windows at Brompton?—There is a pretty garden at the side, but I do not allude to that at all. I may mention a case exactly in point; only yesterday evening I was in Kensington Gardens, and I saw a large party there headed by a band of their own, enjoying themselves in the gardens.

3379. They went to enjoy nature, I presume, and the scenery of the gardens?—I may perhaps be allowed to finish the sentence. On asking the man who seemed to act as conductor, who these persons were, he stated that they were connected with some institution (I did not catch the name) at Kennington; that they had taken a half-holiday to spend at the South Kensington Museum, to which they had walked in procession a distance of four miles, and they were winding up the evening by going into Kensington Gardens, which are in the immediate neighbourhood.

3380. That observation of yours would equally apply to persons visiting the Crystal Palace, would it not?—Precisely.

3381. Then, on the same theory, it would be just as possible to put the whole collection at the Crystal Palace as at the Kensington Museum, where there is a very pleasant prospect, and a considerable distance to go, which would give all the advantages which you seem to think are sought for in making a pleasant holiday?—The figures, as to the attendance of the public at the Crystal Palace, greatly exceeding a million a year, show that its distance from London does not prevent people from going there to enjoy the exhibition, and this carries out my statement that the mere distance from the heart of London, or what has been called the non-accessibility of an institution, is not such a matter as to interfere with the attendance of the public.

3382. Are you aware that Mr. Cubitt's workmen resided at Chelsea, for the most part, and largely in the neighbourhood of Westminster, where small houses are to be found?—I do not know at all where they resided.

3383. There is a considerable population of working people, is there not, in Westminster and in Chelsea?—Yes.

3384. Are you aware whether the people come more than once in the course of 12 months to visit the South Kensington Museum?—I have no personal knowledge on the point. I have been informed, however, that the police state that they are almost all new faces.

3385. Have you taken any means to ascertain at all the classes of people who visit the South Kensington Museum?—No, the Commissioners have no connexion with that Museum.

3386. Are you aware of the number of adults, as compared with the number of children, who go there?—No.

3387. Are you aware of the class of persons who go there of an afternoon, or on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday?—Those are the close days, when they obtain admission only on the payment of sixpence; the attendance is comparatively small on what are called students' days.

3388. Then the open admission is on Monday?—Monday, in the morning and evening; Tuesday, morning and evening; and Saturday morning.

3389. On Saturday morning what class of people go there?—I do not know.

3390. On Monday, do you know the proportion of people who visit the South Kensington Museum as compared with other days?—I believe on Monday and Tuesday there is a larger attendance, and on Monday the greatest of all.

3391. In the evening is the attendance greater than in the morning?—It is nearly equally divided, but rather greater in the morning, on the whole. I have a table here, showing in each year, from 1850 to 1859, the number of visitors to the Science and Art Department's Museum, to the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Vernon Gallery, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court Palace.

3392. Sir *George Grey.*] Will you be good enough to hand it in? (*The same was handed in.*)

3393. Mr. *Ayrton.*] Are you aware of any exhibition in London with which you can make a just comparison with regard to opening the exhibition in the evening?—I am not aware that any other national exhibition is opened in the evening.

3394. Then the comparison you have made is not one that is based upon a comparison of analogous circumstances: it is merely a comparison of nnmbers without reference to circumstances?—It is only in the last three or four years that the South Kensington Museum has existed; my table goes back to the year 1850, and it was prepared for a Parliamentary Committee before the Museum existed, and not to show the attendance at that Museum. In the case of the other institutions

mentioned in the table there is that analogy, as none of them are open in the evening.

3395. I see that there was a very large increase from 1857 to 1858; to what do you ascribe that large increase?—Up to the middle of 1857 those collections were at Marlborough House; it was not till June that they were removed to the South Kensington Museum, and therefore the increase only relates to the second half of the year; whereas, in the last two years, 1858 to 1859, there appears to have been a normal attendance of about 500,000 a year, and I understand that the same rate is maintained during the present year.

3396. The collection of paintings was removed from Marlborough House at that time, was it not?—No, they have only lately been removed.

3397. Sir *George Grey.*] What other collections do you speak of as having been removed in the middle of 1857?—The Museum of the Science and Art Department.

3398. Mr. *Ayrton.*] The Kensington Museum is in close proximity, is it not, to a large and idle population?—I am not aware of that.

3399. I mean the population of Belgravia and that neighbourhood, which is to a very large extent an unoccupied population?—Certainly my own experience of the visitors to that Museum is, that by far the larger proportion is not of that class, and that a very small proportion indeed of the 500,000 are persons belonging to the upper classes.

3400. Refreshments are supplied, I believe, at the Museum?—I believe so.

3401. Do you know whether there is any great consumption of refreshments?—I am not prepared with any evidence upon that subject.

3402. There are no refreshments supplied at any other exhibition of a national character?—I do not remember; but in the neighbourhood there are public-houses, and so on.

3403. But not in the Exhibition, or in immediate connexion with it?—No.

3404. What is the exact distance of the South Kensington Museum from the Bank of England?—I should think it is somewhere over four miles. I hold in my hand a paper which has been delivered this Session, showing the number of visitors to the National Gallery last year, and to the Vernon Gallery; and the note states: "The expected removal of the National Gallery British School to South Kensington greatly diminished the number of visitors to Marlborough House during the whole of the year 1859." That observation certainly seems inconsistent with the correctness of the assumption that the removal to Kensington renders the pictures less accessible to the public, seeing that immediately they were removed, the attendance largely increased, and that in the very next month after the removal to South Kensington, upwards of 50,000 persons visited those collections.

3405. You have not got an account of the number of persons who visit the Museum on the Mondays and Tuesday when it is free, in the morning?—I was looking just now at one of the reports of the Science and Art Department, and it states that the morning visitors are rather in excess of the evening visitors; they are nearly equally divided. I ought to state, with regard to a question that was asked by the Honourable Member for the Tower Hamlets, as to the dissolution of the partnership between the Commissioners and the Government, and any question of the increased value of the land connected therewith, that the land which the Government had taken for 60,000*l.* was then worth 90,000*l.*, clearly showing that there was no question of increased value involved in dissolving partnership, on one side or the other.

3406. What is your impression of the basis on which the money was repaid by the Commissioners, and the number of acres taken by the Government as the half of their interest in this estimate?—The Commissioners carried out precisely what the Act of Parliament ordered them to do.

3407. What is your impression of the basis on which that Act of Parliament was passed with regard to the relative value of the interest of the Government and of the Commissioners?—I am under the impression that the Government were to be repaid the exact amount of their advances, whatever they may have been.

3408. Without any reference to the value of the property?—Yes; interest would have been charged to the Commissioners, if they had delayed payment, but they made the payment in time.

3409. What is the value of the frontage on the estate you have named, in the three roads, the Prince Albert's-road, the Exhibition-road, and the Kensington-road?—About 3*l.* a foot per annum, I have assumed.

3410. The total value?—It entirely depends upon the extent of land proposed to be taken.

3411. Can you state in gross the total value?—On Prince Albert's-road there appears to be about 1,400 feet frontage; the upper portion is certainly worth more than 3*l.* a foot; I might have assumed about 4*l.* probably,—that is per foot per annum ground-rent.

3412. Sir *George Grey.*] Is the depth of that land marked on the map?—The depth is 200 feet.

3413. Mr. *Puller.*] Prince Albert's-road is 1,400 feet: can you give the length of the other roads?—There appears to be 800 or 900 feet available in Exhibition-road.

3414. There is another, is there not, the Cromwell-road?—The north frontage is in the Kensington-road, and the frontage at present available, without pulling down any houses, is about 600 feet there. If those houses were removed, 1,000 feet frontage would be obtained.

3415. Mr. *Turner.*] I suppose there is no doubt that there will be a very large profit to somebody from this purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate, as to the value of it?—If it were disposed of as a mercantile speculation, certainly. The Commissioners, however, hold it for a very different purpose. I know, referring to the centre square alone, that its present value is estimated at 500,000*l.* and upwards, for the whole of the great square.

3416. Then the Government, who went into partnership with the Commissioners, will derive no benefit whatever from that profit?—The Government have been repaid the whole of their advances.

3417. Yes, but without interest?—Yes; but they have got for 60,000*l.* a piece of land worth at the time, at least 90,000*l.*, and, I should say, now worth about 100,000*l.*

3418. Mr. *Ayrton.*] But they paid for that land more than it originally cost, for the joint undertaking?—No; they did not pay more than the original cost.

3419. Did they take it at the cost price?—Yes.

3420. Mr. *Puller.*] That was above the average, was it not?—On the contrary; I have shown that the sum of 5,000*l.* per acre, stated as the average cost of the estate, is much understated.

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## Appendix to Mr. Bowring's Evidence.

Statement of the Number of Visitors admitted to visit the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Vernon Gallery, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, Hampton Court Palace, and the Museum of the Department of Science and Art in each year, from 1850 to 1859 inclusive.

| Years. | British Museum. | National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. | Vernon Gallery. | Zoological Gardens. | Kew Gardens. | Hampton Court Palace. | Science and Art Department Museum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1850 - | 1,098,863 | 575,005 | 61,560 | 360,402 | 179,627 | 221,119 | — |
| 1851 - | 2,527,216 | 1,005,705 | 253,152 | 667,243 | 327,900 | 350,848 | — |
| 1852 - | 507,973 | 352,220 | 155,013 | 305,203 | 231,010 | 173,391 | 25,397 |
| 1853 - | 661,113 | 627,740 | 249,992 | 409,076 | 331,210 | 180,753 | 125,453 |
| 1854 - | 459,262 | 446,641 | 248,466 | 407,676 | 339,164 | 203,990 | 104,823 |
| 1855 - | 334,089 | 381,897 | 228,095 | 315,002 | 313,816 | 141,420 | 78,427 |
| 1856 - | 361,714 | 608,270* | 227,720 | 344,184 | 344,140 | 161,752 | 111,768 |
| 1857 - | 621,034 | 640,850 | 250,770 | 339,217 | 361,798 | 173,710 | 284,953† |
| 1858 - | 519,565 | 553,766 | 238,377 | 351,580 | 405,376 | 218,035 | 456,288 |
| 1859 - | 517,895 | 789,401 | 172,727‡ | 364,356 | 384,698 | 208,264 | 475,365 |

* Incorrectly stated at the time by the National Gallery authorities as 208,270.

† Removed in June 1857 from Marlborough House to South Kensington.

‡ Removed in December to South Kensington; 51,404 out of the total number were visitors in that month to the collection after its removal, leaving only 121,323 as the visitors in the whole of the rest of the year at Marlborough House, where the exhibition was closed in the month of September.

N.B.—Of the above institutions, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Vernon Gallery may be considered as exhibitions in town, and the remainder as exhibitions out of town, to which the supposed objection of non-accessibility would apply.

# APPENDIX I.

## Correspondence between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Society of Arts respecting the proposed Exhibition of 1861.

### I.—The Society of Arts to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
Adelphi, London, December 16th, 1858.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Council of the Society of Arts to request you to call the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the fact, that in February last the subject of holding a second Great International Exhibition of Industry was brought before the Council of the Society of Arts, and that after five meetings, each specially summoned to consider the subject, and each fully attended, the following resolutions, based on such information as the Council could obtain, were passed:—

"The Council of the Society of Arts, bearing in mind the part which the Society took in originating the Great Exhibition of 1851, have considered it to be their duty carefully to examine various suggestions for holding an Exhibition in 1861 which have been submitted to them, and have resolved—

"1. That the institution of Decennial Exhibitions in London, for the purpose of showing the progress made in Industry and Art during each period of 10 years, would tend greatly to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

"2. That the first of these exhibitions ought not to be a repetition of the Exhibition of 1851, which must be considered an exceptional event, but should be an exhibition of works selected for excellence, illustrating the progress of Industry and Art, and arranged according to classes and not countries, and that it should comprehend music, and also painting, which was excluded in 1851.

"3. That foreigners should be invited to exhibit on the same conditions as British exhibitors.

"4. That the Council will proceed to consider how the foregoing resolutions can be best carried into effect."

The Council, after arriving at these conclusions, considered that, as more than three years had to elapse before the date of the contemplated exhibition, it would be well to put forth the resolutions at once, in order that the opinions of the commercial public at large might be the better ascertained. They were accordingly published in April last.

The newly-elected Council of the Society, at their third meeting in November, having in the interim learnt the feeling of increased numbers of the commercial world, have confirmed the views of their predecessors n office, and further resolved that it would be proper to address themselves to Her Majesty's Commissioners who conducted the Exhibition of 1851.

In accordance with this resolution, I am instructed to ask you to bring the subject before Her Majesty's Commissioners, and to inform me whether they will be willing to entertain the question of undertaking the management of the Exhibition of 1861. The Council feel it unnecessary to give any detailed reasons for submitting this application, for it will be obvious that the great success which attended the labours of Her Majesty's Commissioners in 1851, and their announcements when soliciting public subscriptions on behalf of the Exhibition, make this application one of the greatest propriety.

In the event of Her Majesty's Commissioners being prepared to act, I am directed by the Council of the Society of Arts to say that they are prepared, as in 1851, to render every assistance in their power to them.

I am, &c.

P. Le Neve Foster,

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq. Secretary.

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II.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Society of Arts.

Sir, Palace of Westminster, 19th February 1859.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting a copy of certain resolutions passed by the Council of the Society of Arts on the subject of a proposed International Exhibition to be held in London in the year 1861, and inquiring on behalf of the Council whether the Commissioners will be willing to entertain the question of themselves undertaking the management of such an Exhibition.

In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the Council of the Society of Arts, that Her Majesty's Commissioners consider that they could only be justified in complying with this application upon its being made to appear to them, not only that the scheme of the proposed Exhibition meets with the general sympathy and support of the public to an extent sufficient to warrant a reasonable confidence of success, but also that the necessary funds would be at once forthcoming for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Exhibition until those expenses are met by the receipts derivable from it.

The Society of Arts are aware that the Commissioners have themselves no funds at their disposal applicable to the purposes of the proposed Exhibition; nor have the Commissioners at the present moment any

information before them on which to found an opinion as to the amount of public support that may be anticipated for the undertaking. In the absence of this information they do not consider themselves in a position to return a positive answer to the inquiry contained in your letter.

Upon being made acquainted with the result of any inquiries on this subject which may be instituted by the Society of Arts, it will give Her Majesty's Commissioners much pleasure to proceed to consider (should that result prove to be satisfactory) how far it may be in their power to contribute to the success of the Exhibition, and also to determine the position to be taken by them with respect to its management.

I have, &c.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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III.—The SOCIETY of ARTS to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

SIR, Adelphi, London, W.C., 11th March 1859.

THE Council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce has carefully considered your letter of the 19th February last.

With much satisfaction the Council perceives that Her Majesty's Commissioners raise no question as to the beneficial effects of the intended international Exhibition in 1861; but lay down the important condition that, before they can decide how far it may be in their power to contribute to the success of the Exhibition, and what position they can take in respect to its management, they must be satisfied that it will receive sufficient support, and that means to meet the expenditure will be at once forthcoming.

On both of these points the Council will have much pleasure in doing all in its power to satisfy and aid the Commissioners.

Looking upon the intended Exhibition as a stimulus to the development of the industrial resources of the country, and to the advancement of science and the arts, the Council is aware that, while Her Majesty's Commissioners cannot take a mere financial view of the undertaking (as if the expectation of pecuniary profits could alone induce them to embark in it), they must not be exposed to a large pecuniary risk, or to any serious failure.

To provide means for meeting the expenditure, the Council proposes that a guarantee fund of 250,000*l.* should at once be subscribed for; and it is presumed the Commissioners will regard such a subscription as a sufficient test of the probability of success. To enable the Council, however, to obtain this guarantee, the previous co-operation of the Royal Commissioners appears at present to be indispensable. To make this

clear, it is necessary to explain in some detail the position and views of the Society of Arts.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware that His Royal Highness the President of the Society of Arts, and the other members of the Society who were the originators of the Great Exhibition of 1851, never contemplated that it should be the last as well as the first International Exhibition of Industry. The beneficial effects of periodical exhibitions in painting, agriculture, and horticulture having been proved, it could not have been intended to do no more for general industry than to hold one industrial exhibition without successors; and accordingly, in the letter addressed in 1849, on behalf of the Society of Arts, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, by His Royal Highness the President, applying for the appointment of Royal Commissioners to manage the Exhibition of 1851, it was expressly stated that the Society's object was that quinquennial exhibitions of industry should be established. The Society was well aware that any beneficial results which the Exhibition of 1851 might accomplish could only be fully known when the condition of general industry should be again tested, after a proper interval, by a similar exhibition; and that if none such should be held, the good effects of the Exhibition of 1851 would subside and evil would ensue, the stamp of authority having been so fixed by the jurors of 1851 on past improvements as even to create an obstacle to further improvements.

Early in 1858 the Council received suggestions that it was the duty of the Society of Arts to renew the action by which the Society originated the Exhibition of 1851, and to originate a new Exhibition in 1861. The subject was carefully considered by the Council, and the results of its repeated deliberations were expressed in the resolutions which have been submitted to the Royal Commissioners.

Having re-affirmed the conclusion arrived at and published in 1849, that the interests of arts, manufactures, and commerce require international exhibitions of industry to be held periodically; and considering, with the experience obtained in 1851, that decennial periods would be more expedient, the Council announced the Exhibition of 1861, in the full conviction that when it should be satisfactorily settled where and under what management the Exhibition was to be held, a guarantee for the expenditure would be easily obtained, as in 1849, and the requisite support would certainly ensue.

The Council, however, has been constantly met by inquiries on the part of the public whether the Exhibition will be held at South Kensington, on the land purchased by Her Majesty's Commissioners; whether the Commissioners will manage the Exhibition, and what part they will take in guaranteeing the requisite funds. The public refer to the Royal Commission as appointed and continued in existence by Her Majesty for

purposes strictly analogous to those of the Exhibition now intended, and as having exclusive control for those purposes over the large property which has been created with the proceeds of the previous Exhibition; and it will be very difficult indeed to obtain a satisfactory list of guaranteers until replies have been given to those inquiries. If Her Majesty's Commissioners will place the name of the Royal Commission at the head of the list of guaranteers, the Council will immediately proceed to complete it.

The Council, though not hitherto in a position to determine absolutely the success of the Exhibition, has done enough by inquiries to satisfy itself that the Exhibition of 1861, managed with the same spirit and intelligence as its great predecessor in 1851, will elicit still more definite and valuable results.

The Council submits to Her Majesty's Commissioners the following general considerations:—

Since 1851 commerce has been so extensively developed, not only at home and with the colonies, but with foreign countries, that a knowledge of the productions of other nations has become everywhere a necessary part of mercantile education. In manufactures there have been numberless inventions and improvements. Population and wealth have greatly increased. In the metropolis alone, in 1861, 500,000 persons will have been added to the population, and 700,000 young persons of 1851 will have become adults. The means and popular habits of locomotion have been immensely extended at home and abroad. In England, the railways have already increased from 6,000 miles in 1851, to 9,000 in 1858; and the railway travellers from 85,000,000 in 1851, to 139,000,000 in 1858. On the Continent the increase has been far greater. The desire to see, and, by seeing, to attain knowledge, coupled with the love of art, has received an extraordinary stimulus in all civilized countries. The same influences will be at work in 1861 as in 1851 to induce manufacturers and inventors to exhibit their productions. Those who are insufficiently known, young, and enterprising will be foremost to meet the competition. Those who are better known and established will not be left behind.

Much will depend on the selection of the site, and on the authority in which the management of the Exhibition is vested. To give proper confidence to guaranteers and exhibitors, the undertaking should have a national character, and be carried on under the countenance, if not under the immediate direction of a constituted authority.

The Council expresses its conviction that if Her Majesty's Commissioners join in the guarantee, and allow it to be announced that, provided it be completed by a given day, they will hold the Exhibition of 1861 on their own ground at South Kensington, the elements of success will be such that failure will be almost impossible; and the Council feels sure

that Her Majesty's Commissioners may have at least as much confidence in the public spirit and intelligence of all classes of the community in 1859 as they had in 1849.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary.

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IV.—The Society of Arts to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
Adelphi, London, W.C., 2nd June 1859.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the Council of the Society of Arts in reference to the proposed Exhibition of 1861, and I am directed to request that you will be good enough to lay them before the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary.

Resolved—

That with reference to the present and prospective condition of the Continent, the Council is of opinion that the International Exhibition proposed to be held in 1861 should be postponed to a more favourable opportunity.

That this resolution be communicated to His Royal Highness the President of the Society, and to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

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V.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Society of Arts.

Whitehall, 6th July 1859.

Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your further letters of the 11th March and 2nd June last, on the subject of the proposed International Exhibition of 1861, and in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Society of Arts, that the Commissioners entirely agree with the opinion of the Council, as indicated in the resolutions transmitted in the last-named letter, to the effect that, in the present and prospective condition of the Continent, it is expedient that the proposed Exhibition should be postponed to a more favourable opportunity.

I have, &c.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.

Edgar A. Bowring.

# APPENDIX K.

## Correspondence on the Subject of the International Exhibition of 1862.

### I.—The Society of Arts to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., 8th March 1860.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the Society of Arts to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, a copy of the guarantee agreement by which the Society seeks to secure the means of holding an International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and to express a hope that the Council may receive the co-operation of Her Majesty's Commissioners collectively and individually in the undertaking.

I am also directed by the Council to inquire whether, considering the interest of the Society of Arts in the permanent buildings to be erected, the Commissioners will now grant a portion of the ground at South Kensington, purchased out of the surplus funds of the Exhibition of 1851, for the purpose of holding exhibitions of Art and Industry, and for other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and if so, on what terms.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary.

### Enclosure in I.

An Agreement for holding an International Exhibition in 1862.

Whereas the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce is of opinion that decennial Exhibitions of works of Industry and Art, showing the progress made during each period of ten years, would tend greatly to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and it is intended that the first of such exhibitions shall be held in London in the year 1862; that foreigners shall be invited to contribute; and that a guarantee fund shall be formed, in order to obtain adequate means for originating and holding the same:

In furtherance, therefore, of the said intention, we, the undersigned, severally agree with the Trustees and Managers of the intended Exhibition in manner following:—

1st. The sum of 250,000*l.* sterling at least shall be and is hereby subscribed as the guarantee fund, in the sums set opposite to our respective signatures; and no liability shall be incurred by any person subscribing this agreement, unless the sum of 250,000*l.* be subscribed within six

calendar months from this date, nor shall any subscriber be liable beyond the amount of his subscription. And every subscriber shall contribute in rateable proportion to his subscription to liquidate any loss, should such attend the undertaking.

2nd. The undertaking shall be under the management of five persons, herein-after called Trustees, in whom all monies received on account of the undertaking shall be vested, and they shall have full and absolute powers to expend the same, and to enter into contracts, as well for works as for loans of money, and to do all things which may in their judgment be necessary for the undertaking.

3rd. The Earl Granville, K.G., the Marquis of Chandos, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq., and Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., shall be invited to become, and if they shall accept the office, shall be the first Trustees of the undertaking.

4th. On the death, resignation, incapacity, or refusal to act of any person invited to become a Trustee, or of any Trustee, another Trustee shall be appointed to supply the vacancy, by the majority in value of the subscribers present at a meeting specially called for the purpose, and every Trustee shall sign a memorandum, on these presents, testifying his acceptance of the appointment; but, notwithstanding any vacancy, the actual Trustees shall have full power to act in the management of the undertaking.

5th. The Trustees shall apply to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to grant a portion of the ground purchased at South Kensington out of the surplus funds of that Exhibition as a site for the intended Exhibition; and should they not obtain such ground on terms satisfactory to themselves, they shall have power to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any suitable site.

6th. The Trustees shall erect on the site they acquire all such buildings and conveniences, as well permanent as temporary, as shall in their judgment be necessary, and one-third part at least of the sum thus expended shall be employed in erections of a permanent character, suitable for such decennial or other periodical exhibitions, and, when not so used, suitable for other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

7th. Subject to the provisions herein contained, arrangements shall be made for vesting the site and buildings of a permanent character in the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for holding exhibitions of Art and Industry, and for other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, on such terms as may be arranged with the Council of the said Society.

8th. After the close of the Exhibition, or the previous termination of the undertaking, its affairs shall be wound up, and the temporary buildings sold. And should there be a deficit which the Society of Arts shall

decline to liquidate, a sale shall be made of the interest of the Trustees in the permanent buildings. And if, after such sale, there shall remain a deficit, the ultimate loss shall be paid by the subscribers rateably. But in case there shall be a surplus, it shall be applied to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in such manner as shall be determined by a majority in value of the subscribers present at a meeting specially called for that purpose.

9th. In case the undertaking be attended with loss, the Trustees shall assess such loss rateably upon the subscribers, and make a call or calls upon each of them for payment of his proportion of such loss; and if such calls shall not be paid on demand, the Trustees may recover the same from the defaulting subscriber as a common debt, in an action to be brought in the names of the Trustees. And a notice from the Trustees, requiring payment from any subscriber, sent by the post addressed to his usual or last known residence, shall be sufficient evidence of the calls having been made, and the production of this agreement shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of every subscriber to pay the money demanded.

10th. Every meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, or some other convenient place in London, and be called by the Trustees, or any two of them, or by not less than 10 subscribers, representing a total subscription of at least 50,000*l.*, by notice sent to each subscriber through the post addressed to his usual or last known residence, 14 days at least prior to the day fixed for such meeting. At each meeting a chairman shall be elected, and all resolutions shall be determined by a majority in value of the subscribers present. If subscribers, 10 at least in number, representing a total subscription of 50,000*l.*, do not attend within 30 minutes of the time appointed for holding any meeting, no business shall be transacted.

Witness our hands, this day of 1860.

| Signatures. | Addresses. | Amounts. |
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| | | |

II.—The Society of Arts to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

Sir, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., 8th June 1860.

Adverting to my letter of the 8th March, on the subject of the International Exhibition of 1862, which appears to be still under the

consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, I am directed by the Council of the Society of Arts to urge on Her Majesty's Commissioners the propriety of permanently appropriating a portion of the land at South Kensington for the purpose of holding exhibitions of Art and Industry. This land was in great part purchased by means of surplus funds arising from the Exhibition of 1851, and being admirably situated for exhibitions, whether of a national or international character, has been naturally looked to as the site for future exhibitions.

The Council desire to impress on the Commissioners their conviction of the importance of periodical exhibitions, and the value attached to them by the public as a means whereby the growth of Art and Industry may be stimulated, and their progress ascertained and recorded at suitable intervals. The views of the Council have received remarkable confirmation in the fact that, without any public appeal, and in a very short period of time, 455 persons have intimated their intention to subscribe to a Guarantee Fund sums which in the aggregate amount to 308,350*l.*

The minimum of a quarter of a million originally proposed for the Guarantee Fund has thus been already much exceeded, and, in the opinion of the Council, the amount subscribed will be largely and rapidly increased when they can announce that arrangements for the site at Kensington are definitively settled with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

The object of the Guarantee Fund is not limited to holding an Exhibition in 1862, but is intended to secure, by the investment of a sum of 50,000*l.* at least, in permanent buildings, the repetition of exhibitions whenever the public desire them; and the Council look with confidence to the assistance of the Commissioners in promoting that object, which, in their opinion, can in no way be more effectively afforded than by appropriating a portion of the land acquired by them.

In considering the application of the Council the Commissioners will doubtless bear in mind the liberality with which the Society, in order to promote the accomplishment of the great object of international exhibitions, unconditionally surrendered its right to a share of the surplus profits of the Exhibition of 1851, the maintenance of which right would have enabled it now, without assistance, to undertake the Exhibition of 1862.

In conclusion, I am directed to express the earnest desire of the Council that they may be favoured with an early answer to their

application, inasmuch as the preparations for the Exhibition of 1862 ought to be no longer delayed.

I have, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., P. Le Neve Foster,
Secretary to the Royal Commissioners Secretary.
for the Exhibition of 1851.

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III.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Society of Arts.

Palace of Westminster,

Sir, June 28, 1860.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 8th March and 8th instant, on the subject of the proposed Exhibition of 1862, and applying on behalf of the Council of the Society of Arts, for the grant of a site upon the Commissioners' Estate at Kensington Gore for the purposes of that and future exhibitions of Art and Industry.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me, in the first place, to request that you will acquaint the Council of the Society that, until the receipt of your second letter, they were not in possession of the information as to the ability of the Society to carry out their proposal to hold an Exhibition in 1862, which was necessary to enable them to return an answer to it.

From the tenor of your two letters, and from the terms of the Draft Guarantee Agreement, enclosed in that of the 8th March, the Commissioners gather that the objects sought to be attained by the Society of Arts, so far as the Commissioners are concerned, are three in number:—first, the acquisition of a site on the Commissioners' Estate for the purposes of the proposed Exhibition; secondly, the erection of permanent buildings on that site to the value of 50,000*l.*, in addition to the temporary buildings erected for the Exhibition in question, such permanent buildings to be vested, after the close of the Exhibition, in the Society of Arts, and to be available for future exhibitions, and "other purposes tending to the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce;" and thirdly, the permanent appropriation by the Commissioners of a portion of their Estate for the purpose of future exhibitions corresponding to the proposed International Exhibition of 1862.

With reference to the first of these objects, viz., the grant of a site for the Exhibition of 1862, I am directed to acquaint you that it will afford Her Majesty's Commissioners much pleasure to grant, rent free, until the 31st December 1862, for the purposes of that Exhibition, the use of the whole of the land on the main square of their Estate, lying on the

south side of the arcades and entrances to the gardens of the Horticultural Society, estimated at 16 acres, on the understanding that all the buildings to be erected for the Exhibition shall be subject to their approval, and, further, subject to the conditions referred to in the Appendix to this letter.

As respects the erection of permanent buildings on the site in question as part of the buildings to be erected for the Exhibition, such permanent buildings being afterwards vested in the Society of Arts, I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners fully appreciate the motives which have induced the Council of the Society to propose that the whole of the buildings required for the Exhibition of 1862 should not be entirely temporary in their character, but that a certain portion of them should be suffered to remain after the close of the Exhibition, as permanent erections, available for the promotion of the general objects for which the Society of Arts is incorporated. The Commissioners are at the same time glad to take advantage of the present opportunity of again recognizing the services of the Society in advancing the interests of the Arts and Manufactures during the long period of its existence, and especially in preparing the way for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Under these circumstances, and adverting to the provisions of the Guarantee Agreement, so far as they relate to this part of the question, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state that they will be happy to grant to the Society a lease for 99 years of the permanent buildings referred to, on condition of the sum of not less than 50,000*l.* being expended by the Trustees on their erection, and of their not covering more than one acre of ground; it being understood that they shall be used by the Society during the continuance of the lease solely for holding exhibitions, and for purposes connected with the promotion of Arts and Manufactures. For further details I am again to refer you to the Appendix.

With regard to the third question raised in your letters, viz., the appropriation by the Commissioners of a portion of their Estate for the purpose of future exhibitions analogous to the proposed Exhibition of 1862, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state that, with the view of meeting the wishes of the Council as far as is consistent with their public duty, and at the same time bearing in mind their obligations to their mortgagees, they will undertake, in the event of the payment to them of the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the profits (if any) of the Exhibition of 1862, to reserve for the purposes of another International Exhibition in 1872, to be conducted by such body as may be approved by the Commissioners, the remainder of the land now proposed to be lent by them for the Exhibition of 1862, that is not covered by the permanent buildings already referred to; such reservation not interfering in any

way with the free use by the Commissioners of that land in the intervening period, and being, as well as all other arrangements of the Commissioners with the Society, subject to the rights and powers which may be exercised by the mortgagees.

I am directed, in conclusion, to append, for the information of the Council of the Society, a copy of the terms to which Her Majesty's Commissioners are prepared to accede, with the view of giving effect to the various arrangements above indicated.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Society of Arts. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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Enclosure in III.

TERMS referred to in the FOREGOING LETTER.

I.

The Royal Commissioners shall grant rent free, until the 31st December 1862, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862, the use of the whole of the land on the main square of their estate, which is on the south side of the arcades and entrances to the gardens of the Horticultural Society, estimated at 16 acres.

II.

Any buildings, whether permanent or temporary in their character, to be erected for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

III.

The Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862 shall be bound to remove all the buildings, except the permanent buildings herein-after referred to, and reinstate the site, within six months after the close of the Exhibition, if required by the Commissioners. The Trustees shall, on the other hand, be at liberty to remove the permanent buildings in question, if the Exhibition should be attended with pecuniary loss.

IV.

Any buildings that may be intended to be permanent, which the Trustees of the Exhibition shall erect, shall cost not less than 50,000*l.*, and shall not cover more than one acre of ground.

V.

If the Trustees give notice to the Commissioners on behalf of the Society of Arts, on or before the 31st December 1862, of the desire of that Society to retain the permanent buildings in question, the Commissioners shall grant to the Society a lease of those buildings for 99 years from the 1st January 1863, at a ground rent calculated at the rate of

240*l.* per acre per annum, payable half-yearly, the first payment becoming due on the 1st July 1863. The buildings to be used for holding exhibitions, and for purposes connected with the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and no other. The lease to be subject to forfeiture if the buildings are used otherwise than for the purposes described. The Society shall not be at liberty to require the concurrence of the mortgagees in such lease, and shall not assign, underlet, or otherwise part with the lease except with the consent in writing of the Commissioners. The Society shall be subject to no personal or corporate liability under the lease, but the Commissioners shall have a right of re-entry if the full amount of ground rent is not paid for three consecutive years.

VI.

In the event of the payment to the Commissioners by the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862, on or before the 31st March 1863, out of the surplus profits of that Exhibition, of the sum of 10,000*l.*, the Commissioners shall undertake to reserve for the purposes of another Exhibition in 1872, to be conducted by such body as may be approved by the Commissioners, the remainder of the land originally lent by them for the Exhibition of 1862, that is not covered by the permanent buildings referred to in the previous clauses. Should the land be so reserved, the Society of Arts, on their part, shall hold those permanent buildings also available for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1872, failing which the Commissioners may enter into possession of the buildings, and hold the same for such time as may be necessary for those purposes, the ground rent payable on them under Clause V. being suspended for the time when the buildings are so resumed by the Commissioners.

VII.

The above contingent reservation by the Commissioners for the purposes of an International Exhibition in 1872 of the land not occupied by permanent buildings shall not interfere in any way with the free use by them of that land in the intervening period.

VIII.

The Society of Arts are to understand that all arrangements between the Commissioners and the Society, or the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862, must be subject in all respects to the rights and powers of the mortgagees, and that the Commissioners are to be under no liability to protect or indemnify the Society, or the Trustees, against any exercise of those rights and powers.

IV.—The Society of Arts to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
Sir, Adelphi, London, W.C., July 5, 1860.

I am directed by the Council of the Society of Arts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, notifying the willingness of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to grant a portion of the Commissioners' Estate at South Kensington for the International Exhibition of 1862, rent free; to vest in the Society at a moderate rent the site of the permanent buildings proposed to be erected on a portion of such ground; and to reserve the remainder of the ground for an International Exhibition in 1872.

I am directed by the Council to request that you will express to Her Majesty's Commissioners the thanks of the Council for this communication, and their sense of the important influence which the approval by the Commissioners of the object in which the Society is engaged cannot fail to exert.

The terms on which Her Majesty's Commissioners propose to accede to the request of the Council are in their general scope and character entirely satisfactory to the Council, but there are a few matters of detail to which it is necessary they should request the attention of the Commissioners.

1st. It is proposed by the Commissioners to limit the site of the permanent buildings to an acre of ground; but it appears to the Council that the actual area required cannot be properly ascertained until the plans of the buildings are approved by the Commissioners.

2ndly. The Council would desire that the uses to which the permanent buildings shall be applicable by the Society of Arts should be described in the terms of the Charter by which the Society is incorporated.

3rdly. The Council assume it to be the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners that the body by whom the contemplated Exhibition of 1872 shall be conducted shall be nominated by the Society of Arts, subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq. P. Le Neve Foster,
Secretary.

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V.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Society of Arts.

Sir, Whitehall, July 10, 1860.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, calling attention, on behalf of the Council of the Society of Arts, to

certain matters of detail connected with the terms transmitted in the Commissioners' letter to the Society of the 28th ultimo, respecting the proposed Exhibition of 1862, &c.

As regards the first point mentioned in your letter, viz., the area to be covered by the permanent buildings proposed to be leased to the Society of Arts, I am to acquaint you that the proposal contained in the Commissioners' letter is intended to define the extent to which they are prepared to bind themselves to grant a lease of 99 years to the Society, and may accordingly serve as a guide in the preparation of the plans of the proposed erections for the approval of the Commissioners.

Upon the second point raised by the Council of the Society respecting the uses to which the permanent buildings in question may be applied, I am to observe that Her Majesty's Commissioners propose to limit those uses to objects connected with the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, in order that no question might hereafter arise as to the possibility of applying the buildings in a manner not contemplated by them to purposes of commerce, the encouragement of which appears, from the title of the Society, to be one of its chartered objects. Her Majesty's Commissioners, however, do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty in defining, to the mutual satisfaction of the Society and themselves, the exact uses to which the buildings may be devoted, should the time arrive for giving formal effect to the proposed lease to the Society.

With respect to the third question referred to by you, the Council are in error in assuming it to be the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to intrust the conduct of the contemplated Exhibition of 1872 to a body nominated by the Society of Arts. They feel it to be inconsistent with the duty they owe to the public to fetter their power of free action, with regard to future Exhibitions, by entering into any engagement, either expressed or implied, as to the body by which such Exhibitions shall be conducted. They must hold themselves entirely free to act on this, as on all other points connected with such undertakings, in the manner that shall appear to them, at the time, to be most conducive to the success of the object they have in view.

I have, &c.

The Secretary
to the Society of Arts.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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VI.—The SOCIETY of ARTS to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
SIR, Adelphi, London, W.C., October 24, 1860.

THE time is come when I must again request of you, by desire of the Council of the Society of Arts, to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the subject of a

second International Exhibition, which it has been proposed to hold in 1862. Since the date of my last communication the Guarantee Fund has not only been raised to the full amount which had been considered indispensable, of 250,000*l.*, but has been carried beyond that sum till it has reached no less an amount than 365,200*l.*

The Council have latterly been engaged in a correspondence with the gentlemen named in the Guarantee Deed as the proposed Trustees for the management of the Exhibition, with a view to obtaining their definite acceptance of the trust thus offered to them.

The proposed Guarantee Agreement, as you are aware, invests the Trustees with the most ample powers for giving effect to the intention of holding a second International Exhibition; but they have felt, in accordance with the opinion which has always been entertained by the Council, that to enable them to exercise the powers intrusted to them with effect, it was indispensable that in some mode or other the sanction and approval of the Sovereign and of the Government to the undertaking should be made apparent.

Various modes of effecting this object, whether by the grant of a Royal Charter or otherwise, have been suggested, and three of the proposed Trustees (viz., Lord Chandos, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Fairbairn), assuming that the required evidence of that sanction, in one shape or another, will not be withheld, have accepted the offered trust without reserve. Two of them, Lord Granville and Mr. Baring, both members of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, have written a letter, a copy of which is enclosed.

The Council do not infer that the adoption of the first course of action suggested in this letter would interfere with the maintenance of the Guarantee Agreement, and they came at once to the conclusion that at the earliest possible period they ought to lay the letter before the Commissioners, to learn whether they would be prepared, whilst preserving the conditions of the Guarantee Agreement, to afford their valuable support in either of the modes suggested by Lord Granville and Mr. Baring; and from the interest which the Royal Commissioners have already displayed in the success of the intended Exhibition, by the liberal terms on which they have announced their readiness to allow the use of their property at Kensington for the purpose, the Council are induced to hope with confidence that their present communication will be favourably received, and that early arrangements may be made for giving effect to the wishes of the public manifested by their liberal support of the necessary guarantee.

I have, &c.

P. Le Neve Foster,
Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.,
Secretary to the Royal Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1851.

Enclosure in VI.

SIR, 16, Bruton-street, August 29, 1860.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th. Lord Chandos is in America, Mr. Dilke in France, and Mr. Fairbairn is not at present in London. We shall not be able to meet together till the end of October, and it is not likely that the Government, to whom application would have to be made for a Charter, will be regularly assembled before that time. There are other circumstances at the present moment which add to the difficulty of our becoming responsible for the success of an International Exhibition in 1862. It is therefore impossible, if the Society of Arts require an immediate answer, for us to give one in the affirmative.

It may, however, be useful to the Society of Arts to be made acquainted with some of our opinions, in order that they may be better able to judge of the probable issue of any further communications. The fact of our being members of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 prevented our doing more than *indicate*, by our letter of the 21st of June, that in our opinion it was desirable for the Society to apply to that body who had conducted with success the last Exhibition, to give the benefit of their authority to the repetition of the undertaking. We believe that that Commission, with certain modifications of its working arrangements, would furnish the best mode of directing the next Exhibition, and that an application from the Society of Arts to that effect to the Commission, agreed to by them, would be the best solution of the present question. It is, on the other hand, possible that His Royal Highness the President of the Commission, and other distinguished members of the Commission, might feel that they would not be justified in again undertaking the labour and responsibility which they willingly underwent for the first experiment, when the work to be done was new, and not understood by the public. In that case it would strengthen the hands of any persons charged with the direction of the work, if that Commission expressed an opinion favourable to the holding of another Exhibition, and of the mode of management proposed by the Society of Arts, and sanctioned by those who have already promised to sign the guarantee. If, further, the Commission would consent to advise the Trustees as to certain important principles, such as whether jurors should be appointed, and prizes should be given, and if some of the members of the Finance Committee would give the Trustees the advantage of their experience in occasionally advising them on other matters, and if Her Majesty's Government consented to grant such a Charter as the Trustees might think it expedient to apply for, we should think it our duty to comply with the flattering offer which has been made to us.

We beg, in conclusion, to thank the Society of Arts for the courtesy of their communications, and to state that we consider them (if they dissent

from our views or require immediate action) as perfectly free to take any course which they may think proper, without reference to us.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The Secretary to the Society of Arts. THOMAS BARING.

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VII.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the SOCIETY of ARTS.

SIR, Palace of Westminster, November 20, 1860.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th October, enclosing copy of a letter from Lord Granville and Mr. Baring, two of the proposed Trustees for the contemplated Exhibition of 1862, on the subject of the management of that Exhibition, and requesting to be informed, on behalf of the Council of the Society of Arts, whether the Commissioners would be prepared, whilst preserving the conditions of the guarantee agreement, to afford their support to the undertaking in question in either of the modes indicated in the above-mentioned letter.

It appears from the communication of Lord Granville and Mr. Baring, that they are of opinion that the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, with certain modifications of its working arrangements, would furnish the best mode of directing the next Exhibition; but they intimate their readiness, in the event of the Commissioners not being willing to undertake the labour and responsibility of managing it, to accept the office of Trustees of the Exhibition (their proposed three colleagues having already, as stated in your letter, accepted that office without reserve), upon condition of the Commission expressing an opinion favourable to the holding of another Exhibition, and the proposed mode of management, and of their consenting to advise the Trustees as to certain important principles, and of some of the members of the Finance Committee being willing to give them their advice occasionally on other matters.

The question, therefore, submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners is, whether, on the one hand, they will be willing themselves to undertake the management of the Exhibition, not with entire liberty of action, and in such manner as they may deem best adapted to insure its success, but subject to the provisions of the Guarantee Agreement, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 8th March last; or whether, on the other hand, leaving the Exhibition to be managed by Trustees, as originally proposed, they will be prepared to give that more limited amount of assistance to the undertaking which Lord Granville and Mr. Baring make the condition of their accepting the proffered trusteeship.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Society of Arts, that, having given their careful consideration to the

subject, Her Majesty's Commissioners have come to the conclusion that they could not with propriety accede to any proposal for undertaking themselves the management of the Exhibition of 1862 that is submitted to them, accompanied by any restriction such as that of the maintenance of all the conditions of the Guarantee Agreement required by the Council; and the Commissioners direct me to express their regret that this consideration, irrespective of any other, renders them unable to entertain the question of managing the Exhibition.

There remains the more limited question raised by the alternative alluded to by Lord Granville and Mr. Baring: and it affords Her Majesty's Commissioners much pleasure to state that, to this extent, they will be happy to meet the wishes of the Council, and to render such support and assistance to the undertaking as may be consistent with their position as a chartered body, and with the powers conferred upon them by their Charter of Incorporation.

The Commissioners have therefore no difficulty in expressing their general approval of the object which the Society of Arts have in view in organizing the scheme of the proposed Exhibition; and they have already sufficiently indicated, by the terms upon which (as set forth in their letter of the 28th June last) they are prepared to lend a portion of their estate for the purposes of the Exhibition, their readiness to co-operate with the Society in the matter, and their confidence in the mode of management by means of Trustees, proposed by the Society and sanctioned by the parties to the Guarantee Agreement.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will also be happy to communicate with the Trustees from time to time upon any points, whether of principle or of detail, connected with the undertaking, upon which the latter may think proper to seek their advice; and with the view of facilitating those communications as far as possible, it will afford them much pleasure, when the trust is definitely constituted by the acceptance of the whole of the five gentlemen who have been requested to act as Trustees, to elect as members of the Commission, under the powers conferred upon them by their Charter of Incorporation, those two of the five Trustees who are not already members of the Commission, viz., Lord Chandos and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Society of Arts. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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VIII.—The SOCIETY of ARTS to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

SIR, Adelphi, London, W.C., January 15, 1861.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have received from the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862 a letter, a copy of which I enclose,

together with a copy of the plan therein referred to; and I am directed to request that you will bring before the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the proposition therein contained for a modification of the terms contained in your letter to me of the 28th of June 1860, and to request, on the part of the Society of Arts, that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will assent to such a modification being made.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., &c. &c.

P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary.

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Enclosure in VIII.

Sir, London, January 8, 1861.

I am directed by the Trustees for the Exhibition of 1862 to request that you will have the goodness to inform the Council of the Society of Arts that in settling the arrangements of the buildings which will be required for that Exhibition, the Trustees find it impossible, without serious injury to the general interests of the undertaking, to carry out literally the condition laid down in the 4th clause of the Appendix to the Royal Commissioners' letter of the 28th June 1860, wherein it is stipulated that "any buildings that may be intended to be permanent which the Trustees shall erect" (and which, by the 5th clause, are under certain conditions to be leased to the Society of Arts) "shall cost not less than 50,000*l.*, and shall not cover more than one acre of ground."

While it does not appear, from the general tenor of the correspondence that passed between the Society of Arts and the Royal Commissioners, that any question of principle was intended on either side to be involved in the specification of the sum of 50,000*l.*, the Trustees have reason to believe that the general objects had in view in stipulating for the expenditure of a certain sum on a certain area, may be realized in a manner that will be satisfactory both to the Society and to the Commissioners, although the amount to be spent on the permanent buildings, to be leased to the Society at the close of the Exhibition, be reduced.

The object of the Society of Arts on the one hand, is to secure the erection of a building which will not only be available for the annual Exhibitions of the Society, and for otherwise promoting the general purposes for which it is incorporated, but which will also facilitate the "repetition of International Exhibitions whenever the public desire them."

The Royal Commissioners, on the other hand, who are no less interested than the Society in promoting such periodical Exhibitions, naturally look to the security against loss which a permanent building of considerable value will give them in the event of any failure on the part of the Society to pay their stipulated yearly rent.

The Trustees believe that plans which they at present have under consideration will enable them to satisfy the requirements both of the Society and of the Commissioners.

They have not yet definitely adopted any plan for the whole of the buildings that will be required for the Exhibition, but sufficient progress has been made in the matter to justify them in proposing that the building which shall be the first to be chosen as permanent, with the view of being leased to the Society of Arts, in the event of the Exhibition succeeding, shall be the centre portion of the picture galleries facing Cromwell-road, as shown on the accompanying plan.

This portion, which occupies a little less than an acre of ground, will be the handsomest part of the façade of the proposed buildings, and will form perfectly lighted galleries, suitable for the exhibition of pictures or of any other objects.

The Trustees consider that, with due regard to the interests of the Exhibition, they would not be justified in expending more than 20,000*l.* on this part of the site, especially as the average cost per acre of the whole Exhibition is estimated not to reach 12,000*l.*

Under these circumstances, the Trustees direct me to request that the Council of the Society of Arts will ask the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 so far to modify the terms of their letter of the 28th of June 1860, as to be satisfied with an expenditure of 20,000*l.* upon the portion of the building above referred to, in case it should remain permanent, and should be leased to the Society in trust for future Exhibitions.

I am to beg that you will favour the Trustees with as early a reply as possible to this communication.

I have, &c.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., &c. &c. Society of Arts.

(Signed) F. R. Sandford.

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IX.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Society of Arts.

Sir, Whitehall, January 21, 1861.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., enclosing a copy of a letter from the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862 and of the plan therein referred to, and requesting, on the part of the Council of the Society of Arts, that the Commissioners will assent to the modification of the terms contained in my letter of the 28th June last that the Trustees desire, viz., a reduction of the amount required to be expended, by Clause 4 of those terms, on the acre of permanent buildings proposed by Clause 5 to be leased to the Society, from 50,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

In reply, I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Society, that, under the circumstances set forth in this communication from the Trustees, they are prepared to assent to the modification in question, the *maximum* extent of the buildings to be leased by the Society remaining fixed at one acre, as previously agreed upon.

This assent on the part of the Commissioners is subject to the provision by the Trustees hereafter of such access as the Commissioners shall find requisite through the buildings proposed to be leased to the Society to the Commissioners' land in the rear of those buildings.

The Commissioners' consent to this large reduction in the value of the permanent buildings intended to be left on their land is given upon condition that there shall be expended upon those buildings, at the close of the Exhibition, should a surplus remain in the hands of the Trustees, such portion of the difference between the original sum of 50,000*l.*, agreed to be spent thereon, and the reduced amount of 20,000*l.* as may, in the judgment of the Commissioners and the Trustees of the Exhibition, be deemed requisite for the completion of the buildings in a suitable architectural manner.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of observing that it is of course to be understood that the Society of Arts are not to be allowed at any time during the continuance of their lease to alter or change in any way the buildings intended to be leased to them without the consent and approval of the Commissioners being previously obtained.

I am to state, in conclusion, that the Commissioners agree to accept the line A A A marked in the plan enclosed in your letter, as defining the northern boundary of the ground to be reserved for the purposes of an Exhibition in 1872, in accordance with Clause 6 of the terms already spoken of.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Society of Arts. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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X.—The TRUSTEES of the EXHIBITION of 1862 to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, London, January 17, 1861.

ADVERTING to the arrangements made between the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Society of Arts, with reference to the grant of a site on the Commissioners' estate at Kensington Gore, for the purposes of an Exhibition to be held in the year 1862, I am directed by the Trustees of the proposed Exhibition to forward to you for the approval of the Commissioners, pursuant to Clause 2 of the terms laid down in the Appendix to the Commissioners' letter of 28th June last, the accompanying ground plan and elevation of the buildings

which (subject to modifications in the minor details of internal arrangements) the Trustees propose to erect on the site in question, in the event of the requisite funds being forthcoming.

I am to state at the same time, for the information of the Commissioners, that the Trustees have found it impossible, without serious detriment to the general interests of the Exhibition, to comprise in the plan any structure which will fulfil, in their integrity, the conditions laid down in Clause 4 of the terms above mentioned, viz., that any buildings intended to be permanent, which the Trustees shall erect (and which by Clause 5 are, under certain conditions, to be leased to the Society of Arts) shall cost not less than 50,000*l.*, and shall not cover more than one acre of ground. On the one hand, the portion of the buildings which it is proposed to erect in accordance with the accompanying plan, and which possess every necessary quality of permanence, should it hereafter be deemed desirable to retain them, will considerably exceed an acre in extent; and on the other, no single acre admits of the outlay upon it of so large a sum as 50,000*l.*, except at the cost of greatly injuring the character of the remaining buildings.

The Trustees have addressed a separate letter to the Council of the Society of Arts on the same subject, with especial reference to the acre of building that may eventually be leased to the Society, and the Council will doubtless communicate direct with the Commissioners respecting it.

It is the earnest hope of the Trustees that Her Majesty's Commissioners may find it consistent with their duty to assent to such modifications in the terms arranged by them with the Society of Arts as may admit of the adoption of the plans now submitted for their approval, as it is highly desirable that no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps for proceeding with the erection of the buildings.

I have, &c.
F. R. SANDFORD.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.,
Secretary to the Royal Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1851.

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XI.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the TRUSTEES of the EXHIBITION of 1862.

SIR, Whitehall, January 21, 1861.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting on behalf of the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862, for the approval of the Commissioners, in accordance with the terms contained in my letter of the 28th June last to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, on the subject of the proposed Exhibition, a ground plan and elevation of the buildings which the Trustees propose to erect for the

purposes of the Exhibition on the Commissioners' estate at Kensington Gore.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Trustees, that Her Majesty's Commissioners are pleased to approve of the plans in question, so far as relates to the buildings proposed to be erected on the Commissioners' land lying to the south of the arcades and entrances of the Horticultural Society, to which alone the original agreement made with the Society of Arts refers.

With regard to the temporary structures shown in the ground plan, which the Trustees desire to erect on the western side of the Commissioners' estate, and on land not included in that above alluded to, to which subject reference is made in your other letter of the 17th instant, I am to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Commissioners also approve of the plan submitted to them, subject to their subsequent approval of the buildings to be erected thereon, and also subject to the acceptance by the Trustees of the terms proposed by the Commissioners in their reply to your last-mentioned letter as the condition of the loan to the Trustees of the land in question, and of the Commissioners' south arcades.

I am to add that the Society of Arts have already addressed Her Majesty's Commissioners upon the question which forms the subject of the latter portion of your letter, viz., the suggested reduction to some smaller amount of the sum of 50,000*l.* required to be expended, by the terms of the existing agreement with the Society of Arts, upon the acre of permanent buildings proposed to be leased to the Society; and I am directed to enclose herewith, for the information of the Trustees, a copy of the reply which they have made to the Society of Arts, assenting to a reduction to a *minimum* sum of 20,000*l.* of the above-mentioned sum of 50,000*l.* I am to call the special attention of the Trustees to this reply, as embodying the conditions upon which the Commissioners are willing to agree to the reduction in question.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to observe, in conclusion, that they notice from your letter that the portion of the buildings which it is proposed to erect in accordance with the plans submitted by you, and which possess every necessary quality of permanence, should it be hereafter deemed desirable to retain them, will considerably exceed an acre in extent. Upon this point I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners are not at present prepared to enter into any engagement for permanently retaining on the ground any of the buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition, beyond those intended to be leased to the Society of Arts (and which are not to exceed a *maximum* of one acre in extent). Should any proposal be made at some future time to the Commissioners by the Trustees, with a view to the retention, after the close of the Exhibition, of any of the buildings other than those last specified, the question will then have to be dealt with on its own merits, and the Commissioners

will take such course as they may consider proper under the circumstances. But in the meantime it is necessary for them to retain to its full extent and unimpaired the power possessed by them under Clause 3 of the agreement made by them with the Society of Arts in June last, of requiring the removal of the whole of the buildings erected for the Exhibition within six months after its close, except the portion agreed to be leased to that Society.

I have, &c.

F. R. Sandford, Esq. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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XII.—The TRUSTEES of the EXHIBITION of 1862 to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, London, January 17, 1861.

I AM directed by the Trustees for the Exhibition of 1862 to request that, in submitting to the Royal Commissioners the enclosures transmitted in my other letter of this day's date, you will have the goodness to invite their special attention to the plan of the site which the Trustees are anxious to be allowed to occupy for the purposes of the proposed Exhibition.

The Trustees find that it will be impossible to provide sufficient exhibiting space in a building confined to the sixteen acres which the Commissioners have already granted on the application of the Society of Arts.

They would, therefore, be glad to know whether, in addition to those 16 acres, the Royal Commissioners would be willing to grant them the use of that portion of their land, at present unoccupied, lying between the Western Arcades of the Horticultural Society and Prince Albert's-road, which is marked off on the plan above referred to. Even with this additional land, if it can be granted to them, the Trustees, after deducting the amount of space that will be required for the erection of the contemplated picture galleries, will have a smaller site available for the general purposes of the Exhibition of 1862 than was occupied in 1851.

As it will, therefore, be necessary to carry the walls of the Exhibition building to the extreme verge of whatever site may be assigned them, it has occurred to the Trustees that an arrangement might possibly be made, through the intervention of the Royal Commissioners, by which they could obtain temporary possession of the Southern Arcades, erected by the Commissioners, in which they understand that the Horticultural Society have a right of promenade, and could also be allowed to make use of the ground which has at present been reserved for the western entrance to the Society's gardens. The Arcades would provide suitable space for refreshments, and, by strengthening their roofs, similar accom-

modation might probably be obtained on a level with the galleries of the Exhibition; while, as regards the entrance to the gardens, the Trustees feel that there would be considerable difficulty in providing satisfactory means of direct communication between their main building and the *annexe* that would be erected to the north of it, between Prince Albert's-road and the Western Arcades, if these two parts of the structure were separated by a thoroughfare open to the public.

Under these circumstances the Trustees are desirous of learning whether, and, if so, upon what terms, the Royal Commissioners will be disposed to meet their wishes by granting them the additional land now applied for, and by making such arrangements with the Horticultural Society as may be required to carry out the present proposal, so far as it affects the interests of the Society.

The Trustees, in respect to this additional accommodation, will be prepared to accept the second and third conditions laid down in the Appendix to the Commissioners' letter to the Society of Arts, of 28th June 1860 (with respect to the approval of the plans, and the removal of the buildings); but, so far as the entrance to the gardens is concerned, it would probably be in their power to restore it to the Horticultural Society at a much earlier date than is specified in the third of those conditions.

As every day is of importance to the Trustees at the present stage of their proceedings, I am to beg that you will have the goodness to lay this letter before the Commissioners, and to inform me of their decision at the earliest opportunity in your power.

I have, &c.

F. R. SANDFORD.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.,
Secretary to the Royal Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1851.

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XIII.—HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS to the TRUSTEES of the EXHIBITION of 1862.

SIR, Whitehall, January 29, 1861.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., inquiring, on behalf of the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862, whether the Commissioners will be willing to grant to them, for the purposes of the Exhibition, in addition to the 16 acres already agreed to be lent, the use of that portion of their land, at present unoccupied, lying between the Western Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens and Prince Albert's-road; and further inquiring upon what terms the Commissioners will be prepared to grant to the Trustees the use of their South Arcades, and also

of the ground at present reserved for the western entrance of the Gardens, which last ground is included in the lease granted by the Commissioners to the Horticultural Society.

Being desirous of affording every facility in their power to the Trustees of the Exhibition of 1862, in the discharge of the duties undertaken by them, Her Majesty's Commissioners are anxious, if possible, to make arrangements for meeting the wishes of the Trustees as set forth in your letter. It is necessary, however, to observe, that while, on the one hand, the consent of the Horticultural Society is required to any terms for the loan to the Trustees of the South Arcades and western entrance, on the other, the Commissioners, by assenting to the loan of those Arcades, will deprive themselves, for such period at the loan continues, of the large rental expected to be derived by them from letting stalls as hitherto proposed in those Arcades, such rental being estimated to amount to 3,200*l.* a year. By lending to the Trustees the land, at present unoccupied, lying between the Western Arcades and Prince Albert's-road, as proposed by them, Her Majesty's Commissioners will, moreover, be precluded for a considerable period from entertaining any proposals for devoting it to any of the public purposes contemplated in their Charter, should such proposals be made to them.

The Commissioners gather from your communication that the buildings proposed to be erected by the Trustees will come into actual contact with the wall of the South Arcades and also with that of the West Arcades, both of which are at present intended to be only temporary in their nature. It also appears that in the event of the South Arcades being lent to the Trustees, they desire to provide suitable space for refreshments, not only inside them, but also on their roof, which roof also, as at present designed, is only of a temporary character.

It is obvious that Her Majesty's Commissioners could not, in justice to themselves or the Horticultural Society (which last body has a considerable interest in the questions now under consideration), assent to any arrangement whereby the stability of either of those Arcades could be endangered.

Under all the circumstances of the case, and after communicating with the Council of the Horticultural Society, Her Majesty's Commissioners have to acquaint the Trustees, on behalf of themselves and the Society respectively, that they will be prepared to make over to the Trustees for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862, the entire use of the South Arcades, the use of the western entrance to the gardens, and the use of the vacant land to the north of that entrance applied for by the Trustees, on condition of their providing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, a permanent wall and roof to the South Arcades, and a permanent wall to the West Arcades, in place of the temporary ones at present intended

to be constructed. With regard to the use by the Trustees of the western entrance to the gardens now leased to the Horticultural Society, that Society further stipulate, in agreeing to defer using it as a public entrance till after the close of the Exhibition, that they shall possess in the meantime a right of entrance for carts, &c., through that entrance until nine o'clock in the morning, and after six o'clock in the evening.

I have, &c.

F. R. Sandford, Esq. EDGAR A. BOWRING.

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XIV.—The COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1862 to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

International Exhibition, 1862.
Offices, 454, West Strand, London, W.C.
April 13th, 1861.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letters of the 21st and 29th of January last, I am directed to inform you that the plans which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the occupation of the several portions of the premises of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to which those letters refer, fulfil the various conditions laid down on the part of the Royal Commissioners, and that by the terms of the arrangement which has been made with the contractors, the permanent walls of the two Arcades, and the roof of the south Arcades, will remain the property of Her Majesty's Commissioners at the close of the Exhibition, whatever may be the decision then arrived at with respect to the removal or retention of the other parts of the building. The stipulation of the Horticultural Society, with respect to the western entrance to the Gardens, will also be observed.

There is one point, however, in your letter of the 29th January, to which I am directed to request you will invite the attention of the Royal Commissioners.

As it is necessary to contemplate the possibility of the proposed Exhibition being, from unforeseen circumstances, attended with a pecuniary loss, Her Majesty's Commissioners would be glad to know whether, in the event of such a contingency occurring and of a call having in consequence to be made upon the guarantors, the Royal Commissioners would be willing to credit Her Majesty's Commissioners with the sum of 1,300*l.* (say one thousand three hundred pounds), being the amount of saving which is estimated to accrue to the Royal Commissioners by their being relieved from the expense of erecting the temporary wall and roof of the south Arcades, and the temporary wall of the west

Arcades, previously intended to be erected by them, under their agreement with the Horticultural Society.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq. F. R. Sandford, Secretary.

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XV.—Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

Sir, Whitehall, April 18th, 1861.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. intimating, with reference to the Commissioners' letters of the 21st and 29th of January last, that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 assent to the conditions laid down in those letters for the loan to them for the purposes of that Exhibition of the south Arcades and the unoccupied ground lying between Prince Albert's Road, and the west central Arcades.

With reference to the request of the Commissioners of 1862 to be informed whether, in the event of the Exhibition being attended with such a pecuniary loss as may involve the necessity of their making calls upon the guarantors, the Royal Commissioners will be willing to credit them with the sum of 1,300*l.*, that amount representing the saving estimated to accrue to the Royal Commissioners by their being relieved under the arrangement now made from the expense of erecting the temporary wall and roof of the south Arcades, and the temporary wall of the west Arcades, previously intended to be erected by them under their agreement with the Horticultural Society,—I am to acquaint you that, although Her Majesty's Commissioners consider that such an addition to the conditions originally laid down by them is not strictly called for, and that those conditions were fair and reasonable in themselves, they will nevertheless, under the special circumstances of the case, be prepared to make the concession sought for by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and credit them with the above mentioned sum of 1,300*l.* in the event of the contingency referred to by you.

I have, &c.

F. R. Sandford, Esq. Edgar A. Bowring.

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# APPENDIX L.

## Charter of Incorporation of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting: Whereas the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by Charter under Our Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of June, in the 10th year of Our reign, and whereof Our most dearly beloved Consort is President (and which Society is herein-after referred to as the Society of Arts), did previously to the year 1851, establish and cause to be held from time to time, exhibitions of the products of Industry and Art, which exhibitions resulted in, or conduced to, the holding of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in the year 1851, and which last-named Exhibition was attended with great success and public advantage: And whereas the said Society, in order to promote the objects for which it was incorporated, is desirous that facilities should be afforded for holding from time to time International Exhibitions of the Products of Industry and Art, and it hath been represented to Us by the said Society, that many of its members and others of Our loving subjects, are desirous that such an International Exhibition should be holden in the metropolis in the year 1862, or so soon after as conveniently may be, and the said Society is desirous that the entire control and management of such Exhibition shall be confided to the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, Lord President of Our Council, and Knight of Our most noble Order of the Garter; the Right Honourable Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, commonly called Marquis of Chandos; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.; Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, Esq.; and Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.; who are willing to undertake the duty of conducting such Exhibition, provided that the holding thereof be approved by Us, and that We should be willing to grant to them Our Charter of Incorporation, to enable them to conduct and manage the same: And whereas it hath also been represented to Us that it is essential to the success of such undertaking that We give Our Sanction thereto, in order that it may have the confidence not only of all classes of Our subjects, but of the subjects of foreign countries, and for such objects, as well as for other the purposes herein appearing, the said Society hath besought Us to authorize the said Earl Granville, the Marquis of Chandos, Thomas Baring, Charles Wentworth Dilke, and Thomas Fair-

bairn, to carry into effect such undertaking, and to grant to them Our Charter of Incorporation: And whereas it hath been further represented to Us that, with a view to the arrangements for the said Exhibition, it will be necessary for the Corporation to be hereby created forthwith to borrow sums not exceeding in the whole 250,000*l.*, and that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or other persons, will be willing to advance that sum, on having the repayment thereof secured by the covenant of the Corporation, to be hereby created, and by the covenant of a sufficient number of other persons: And whereas it hath been further represented to Us, that, with a view of forwarding the undertaking, many of Our loving subjects are willing to enter into proper covenants to effect such purpose, the covenants to be so framed as in the event of any payment being made thereunder, as far as practicable to subject the covenantors to bear such payment rateably, according to the amounts by them subscribed, but not exceeding in each case the amount of the subscription: And it hath also been represented to Us that it is essential to the well-conducting of the affairs connected with the undertaking, and with the view of preventing disputes and litigation hereafter in reference thereto, that the general nature of the undertaking, as sanctioned and approved by Us, and of the duties, rights, and powers of the persons conducting the same, shall, so far as conveniently may be, be defined, and shall be notified to all whom it may concern, by means of such Charter: And whereas it is further represented to Us, that under arrangements made between the said Society and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, incorporated by Our Royal Charter bearing date the 15th day of August, in the 14th year of Our reign, and continued and endowed with further powers by Our Royal Charter bearing date the 2nd day of December, in the 15th year of Our reign, those Commissioners have agreed to grant, rent free, the use of a certain site for the said Exhibition of 1862, subject to certain regulations relating to the approval by them of the buildings to be erected thereon, and with a provision that, in case the persons having the conduct of that Exhibition should, before the 31st day of December 1862, give notice of the desire of the said Society to retain certain permanent buildings intended to be erected for the Exhibition of 1862, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 would grant to the said Society a lease of the site to an extent not exceeding one acre, whereon those permanent buildings should be erected, with a view, amongst other things, to assist the holding of future exhibitions; and, in case the same persons shall, out of the profits of the undertaking, pay to the same Commissioners a sum of 10,000*l.*, those Commissioners have agreed to reserve (subject to certain conditions) a certain site for an Exhibition to be held in the year 1872. Now know ye, that We, being earnestly desirous to promote the holding of an International Exhibition of

Industry and Art, in the year 1862, do, by these Presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, give, grant, and ordain that the said Earl Granville, the Marquis of Chandos, Thomas Baring, Charles Wentworth Dilke, and Thomas Fairbairn, and the survivors and survivor of them, and such other persons, if any, as shall be appointed, in manner herein-after provided, to be Commissioners, in lieu of them or any of them, shall be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with full power to alter, vary, break, or renew the same at their discretion: And We will and ordain that the Corporation hereby incorporated, herein-after referred to as "Our Commissioners," is incorporated for the purpose of conducting and managing an International Exhibition of the Products of Industry and Art of all Nations, such Exhibition to be held in or near the metropolis in the year 1862, or within such further time as is herein-after provided in that behalf; and We will and ordain that Our Commissioners shall have the entire conduct, control, and management of the said Exhibition, and of the funds that may arise from that undertaking, and that such Exhibition may be carried on either in accordance with the precedent afforded by the Exhibition of 1851, or in such other mode or manner as Our Commissioners shall in their discretion think fit, but subject to such special directions as are herein-after contained. And We will and ordain that Our Commissioners shall have power to borrow and take up at interest for the purposes of the said undertaking, such sum or sums of money as they may think fit, and may from time to time for such purpose mortgage or pledge the funds or other property of the said Corporation, and may under their common seal execute any deed or deeds of covenant or other deed or deeds for securing repayment of any sum or sums so to be borrowed, with interest, and may also procure any persons willing to guarantee the repayment of any such sum or sums or any part thereof, to execute a deed of covenant for payment of such sums as the covenantors may be willing to become liable for, so as to guarantee the due repayment of any sum or sums which may be so borrowed with interest, and all costs, charges, and expenses caused by the non-payment thereof, and that the said deed or deeds of covenant shall contain all necessary and proper provisions, and in particular provisions to insure, as far as practicable, that none of the covenantors shall ultimately bear more than his fair and proper proportion of the sums which they may respectively covenant to pay, and the several persons who shall make and enter into such covenants are herein-after referred to as the guarantors, and the sum or sums of money which shall be so borrowed and secured to be paid are herein-after referred to as "The Guaranteed Debt of the Corporation." And We will and ordain that each of the several persons hereby incorpo-

rated, and any person who may, as herein-after provided, be appointed in the place of any of them, may execute the said deed of guarantee in his own individual capacity for such sum as he may think fit. And We do hereby direct and authorize our Commissioners to make and enter into such arrangements as they and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 may mutually agree upon, for holding the Exhibition on a portion of the estate of those Commissioners at Kensington Gore, in accordance with the arrangements already made with them by the Society of Arts, or which may hereafter be made by Our Commissioners with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, so as such other or further arrangements shall not, without the approval of the Society, be inconsistent with the arrangements already made between the Society and those Commissioners; or they may choose and contract for the occupation of any other site for holding the intended Exhibition, provided such site be situate within ten miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, in the city of London, measured in a direct line. And We will and direct that in case the Exhibition shall be held on any part of the lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, then that Our Commissioners shall cause a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* to be expended on buildings of a permanent character, and such as may be adapted for the purposes for which the Society of Arts may require to have a lease of the site of such buildings, under the arrangements now made or contemplated between them and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and which buildings are herein-after referred to as "The Permanent Buildings." And We will and ordain that Our Commissioners may contract for, erect, and, subject to such special directions as are herein contained, may remove, or may leave standing at the close of such Exhibition, any building or buildings erected for the same in accordance with such arrangements as have been or shall be lawfully made in that behalf; and may, if they think fit, distribute prizes to exhibitors, and may do all matters and things connected with such distribution; and shall have full power to receive and take such sums of money as they may direct, for entrance to the Exhibition, or for the rent of any part of the buildings to be erected or otherwise relating to the premises, and to dispose of all monies which shall come to their hands as they shall think fit, for and towards the purposes of the said Exhibition or otherwise, in the execution of the powers hereby given to them, including the payment of all expenses, charges, and liabilities which they may incur or become subject to; and that they shall have full power to give effectual discharges to any persons paying any monies to them, and to settle and adjust any accounts relating thereto; and generally, to do all matters and things that may be necessary, or may appear to them to be expedient for promoting the ends and designs of the said Exhibition. And We do hereby ordain, that it shall be lawful for Our Commissioners, and they shall have full power and authority,

from time to time, to depute or choose any persons, and to give to them all or any of the powers and authorities hereby given to our Commissioners as they shall think fit, for managing and conducting all or any of the matters and things hereby authorized to be done by Our Commissioners, and which may be necessary for conducting, or in any manner relate to or concern the said Exhibition. And We do hereby ordain that it shall be lawful for Our Commissioners from time to time to appoint one or more Secretaries and such other officers as they may think fit, and to remove all persons appointed by them, and to appoint others or not, as they see fit. And We do hereby ordain that our Commissioners may elect one member of their Corporation to be the Chairman thereof, and from time to time may vary such Chairman as they think fit; and also that Our Commissioners may elect such other person or persons as they may think fit to be Commissioners in lieu of any one or more of them who may die or desire to be discharged from or become incapable to act in the execution of the office of Commissioner before the duties of such office shall be fully performed. And We will and ordain that such appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners shall be made by a resolution to be passed at a meeting specially to be called for that purpose, but no appointment shall be effectual and valid unless and until the person or persons appointed shall be approved by Us, such approval to be testified by a minute in writing, to be signed by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and published in the "London Gazette." And We order and direct that Our Commissioners shall meet when and at such place or places as, from time to time, they shall direct or determine, and that all and every the powers hereby given to Our Commissioners may be exercised at any meeting of any two or more of the Commissioners, and that the decision of the majority attending at any meeting shall be binding, and determine any question proposed; and that when the votes shall be equal the Chairman of the Corporation for the time being, if present, shall, in addition to his vote as a member, have the casting vote, and that Our Commissioners shall and may from time to time make and repeal or alter such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws for the management of the business of the undertaking as they may think fit, so as the same be not contrary to the laws of this Our realm, and such rules, orders, regulations, and bye-laws, shall, when made, and till the same shall be repealed or altered, be as effectual as if they were contained in this Our Royal Charter: Provided always, and We will and ordain that in case it shall appear to Our Commissioners, from any cause not now foreseen, expedient to postpone the holding of such Exhibition until some time in the year 1863, it shall be lawful for them, with the consent in writing of any one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to do so, by inserting in the "London Gazette," on or before the 1st day of March 1862, notice that the said

Exhibition is to be so postponed, and in that case they shall and may hold such Exhibition accordingly in the year 1863, and in case after making any contracts or engagements for the holding of such Exhibition, they shall from like cause see fit to abandon it altogether, they may, with the like consent so do, giving like notice thereof, upon and subject to their making compensation to persons with whom they may have entered into any contracts in relation to the holding thereof, or incident thereto, which in such case We require and authorize them to make. And We do will and ordain, that so soon as conveniently may be after the closing or abandonment of the Exhibition, Our Commissioners shall sell, dispose of, and convert into money, all property and effects belonging to them which can be so sold and converted, particularly all the buildings erected by them for the purposes of the undertaking, save and except "The Permanent Buildings." And We will and ordain that immediately after such sale and conversion into money, Our Commissioners shall, out of the monies to arise by such sale and conversion, or of which they shall be otherwise possessed, proceed, after payment of all costs, charges, and expenses incident to the undertaking to pay and discharge, so far as such monies will extend, in such order and priority as the law may require or our Commissioners see fit, all their debts and liabilities, save and except the guaranteed debt of the Corporation; and after payment of all such debts and liabilities, except as aforesaid, and providing and setting apart a reasonable sum for the payment of future expenses incident to the completion of their duties, our Commissioners shall apply the surplus of such monies, if any, in or towards the payment and satisfaction of the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, or in case the guarantors, or any of them, shall have been called upon to pay, and have paid, any monies in respect of the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, then in repaying to them, so far as the monies applicable for such purposes will extend, the amount which the guarantors shall have so paid, in such manner, as far as practicable, as to secure that none of the guarantors shall pay more than his just and fair proportion of the sum which he shall have bound himself to contribute. And We will and ordain that as soon as may be after such sale and conversion as aforesaid, Our Commissioners shall cause a statement of the accounts relating to the undertaking to be made up, and shall submit for examination the vouchers for the receipt and expenditure to the Governor of the Bank of England, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and the Comptroller-General of the National Debt, or such person or persons as such Governor, Deputy Governor, and Comptroller-General, or any two of them, shall appoint to make such examination, and shall submit a duplicate of such statement to the Society of Arts for their information; and Our Commissioners shall then proceed to ascertain whether or not (having reference, if necessary, to the value of the

permanent buildings, and calculating such value according to the amount such buildings are likely to realize if taken down and the materials sold,) there has been a gain or loss attendant upon the undertaking, and shall forthwith certify, under their common seal, whether there shall have been a gain or loss, and, as near as may be, the estimated amount of such gain or loss, having reference to the value of the permanent buildings, and shall cause their certificate to be forthwith published in "The London Gazette." And in case, irrespective of the value of the permanent buildings, there shall have been a loss attending the said undertaking, then if the Society of Arts shall, with a view to obtain a lease of the permanent buildings in accordance with such arrangement as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, be willing out of their corporate funds to bear and sustain that loss, it shall be incumbent upon Our Commissioners, if so required by the Society of Arts, by notice in writing under the hand of their Secretary, to be delivered within one calendar month from the publication of such certificate, to make and enter into such arrangement with the Society as may secure to them the benefits of such lease subject to the Society bearing such loss and undertaking to provide sufficient funds to enable Our Commissioners to pay and satisfy all the remaining debts and liabilities of the said Corporation, including the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, or so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, and the Society undertaking to indemnify the guarantors from all loss and liability in respect thereof, but in default of the said Society serving such notice in due time, or of their duly and effectually performing all acts to carry out such arrangement as provided for by the clause last herein-before contained, then our Commissioners shall forth with or so soon as conveniently may be, sell the permanent buildings, and out of the proceeds thereof, after payment of all cost incident to such sale, or otherwise incident to the undertaking and remaining unpaid, shall discharge all debts and liabilities, if any, attending the undertaking, remaining unpaid, except the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, and shall apply the surplus, if any, in or towards satisfaction of the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, or in case the guarantors, or any of them, shall have been called upon to pay, and have paid, any monies in respect of the guaranteed debt of the Corporation, then in repaying to them, so far as the monies applicable for such purposes will extend, the amount which the guarantors shall have so paid, in such manner, as far as practicable, as to secure that none of the guarantors shall pay more than his just and fair proportion of the sum which he shall have bound himself to contribute; and if any surplus shall remain after all such payments, then such surplus shall be disposed of in manner herein-after directed as to and concerning the ultimate disposable profit of the undertaking in case of there being a gain attending the undertaking. And we will and ordain that in case,

after payment of all the debts and liabilities attending the undertaking, it shall be found that, irrespective of the permanent buildings, there shall have been a gain attending the undertaking, then the permanent buildings shall be left standing for the Society of Arts, in accordance with the aforesaid arrangements, and out of such gain Our Commissioners shall firstly pay to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, if desired by the Society of Arts, as herein-before recited, a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* as a consideration for their reserving a site containing 16 acres or thereabouts for an Exhibition of the Products of Industry and Art, to be held in the year 1872, on the lands belonging to such Commissioners, and shall, secondly, apply in completing the permanent buildings in an architectural manner, and in a manner suitable for the objects for which they are to be empolyed by the Society of Arts, so much of the unexpended portion of the sum herein-before mentioned to be intended to be expended on the permanent buildings not exceeding 50,000*l.*, as in the judgment of Our Commissioners jointly with that of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 may be requisite for that purpose. And We will and ordain that if there shall remain any surplus of such gain arising from the said undertaking after all the payments herein-before provided for, such gain shall be considered as the ultimate disposable profit of the undertaking, and shall be disposed of as herein-after in that behalf provided, viz., We will and ordain that Our Commissioners shall apply the ultimate disposable profit of the undertaking for such purposes connected with the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, as shall be determined by the guarantors at a meeting to be called for the purpose, at such time and place, and in such manner, by advertisement or otherwise, as Our Commissioners shall think fit, and whereof 28 days' notice, at the least, shall be given, at which meeting the question to be determined shall be decided and settled by the votes of guarantors representing the majority in value of the subscriptions of the persons actually present and voting: Provided further, that before proceeding to ascertain the amount of each subscription, for the purpose of such decision, it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the meeting to take a show of hands on any question to be submitted to the meeting, and his decision, if not objected to as to such show of hands, shall be considered conclusive and binding without the actual necessity of ascertaining the exact amount for which each guarantor shall have signed the agreement. And We will and ordain that the services of Our said Commissioners shall be rendered gratuitously: but We direct that Our Commissioners may, out of the corporate funds, allow and pay to their Secretaries and Officers, and other persons who may aid them in the conduct of such Exhibition, such salaries and gratuities or other remuneration as they may think fit; and they may thereout also pay the costs, charges, and expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by the Society of Arts, in pro-

moting the said undertaking, and in getting the requisite instruments made and executed by the guarantors: Provided always, that when and as soon as any sum or sums of money which may have been borrowed by Our said Commissioners under the powers aforesaid, and all interest thereon shall be fully paid, and all other the matters and things entrusted to be done by this Our Charter by the said Commissioners hereby incorporated shall be fully performed, or become incapable of being executed, and when the same shall have been certified under the Corporate Seal to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, then these Presents, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall be absolutely void.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Our Palace, at Westminster, this 14th day of February, in the 24th year of Our Reign.

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## APPENDIX M.

### Deed of Guarantee given to secure an Advance to be made by the Bank of England to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the several persons who have subscribed their names in the first column of the second schedule hereto, and who have affixed their Seals hereto, of the first part; and Sir Alexander Spearman, of the National Debt Office, London, Baronet, Matthew Marshall of the Bank of England, Esquire, and George Earle Gray, of the Bank of England, Esquire, herein-after called the said Trustees, of the second part. Whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, incorporated by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated the fourteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, have applied to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and have requested them to advance the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, to be repaid with interest on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or if the Exhibition should be postponed until the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, then on the 1st day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which the said Governor and Company have consented and agreed to do, on the security of a covenant by the Corporation (to be embodied in a separate deed) and of the covenants herein-after contained. And whereas for

the convenience of execution of this Indenture, by the parties hereto of the first part, the same has been prepared in ten parts. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that each party hereto, of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants with the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, that the covenantor, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at any time, or from time to time when required so to do by the Trustees or Trustee, for the time being of these presents, or any two of the Trustees for the time being (if more than two), at any time after the period when the repayment of the said loan shall become due, pay to the said Trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of the survivor of them, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum set after his or her seal in the third column of the Second Schedule hereto: Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. That when and so soon as the aggregate of the sums expressing the limits of the liability of the persons who shall become Covenantors (by affixing their Seals to any part of these presents), shall amount to two hundred and fifty thousand pounds at least, the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall sign and publish in the "London Gazette" an advertisement in the form contained in the First Schedule hereto, and unless and until an advertisement in such form or to the like effect shall be published, none of the parties hereto of the first part, shall be liable under the covenant herein-before contained.

2. That whenever any sum of money shall be required to be paid under the preceding covenant, a notice, signed by one at least of the Trustees for the time being, of the sum required to be paid, and of the day (not being less than twenty-eight clear days after the date of the notice) at which the same is to be payable, shall be delivered or sent by post to the usual or last known place of abode of the Covenantor, or the executors or administrators of any Covenantor, from whom such payment is required, or to the address mentioned in the fifth column of the Second Schedule for that purpose; and such notice shall also name a bank or banks into which, or one of which, the required payment may be made.

3. That the calls to be made by the Trustees or Trustee for the time being shall, subject to the provisions of the fourth stipulation, be made rateably on each person who shall become a Covenantor hereunder by executing any part of these presents, according to the amounts set opposite to his or her seal in the Second Schedule to the part hereof which he or she shall so execute, the intention of the parties being, that as far as is practicable, and subject to the fourth stipulation, each Covenantor and his estate shall ultimately bear his rateable proportion, and no more than his rateable proportion, of the entire sum to be raised.

4. That the Trustees or Trustee for the time being may abstain or desist from enforcing any requisition for payment against any Covenantor or the estate of any Covenantor, if they or he shall be satisfied that an attempt to enforce it will be useless or unproductive, and may compromise any such requisition against any Covenantor or his estate, on such terms as to reduction of amount, postponement of payment (with or without security), or otherwise as they or he shall think proper, and in determining the amount to be called for may take into consideration the probability that some of the Covenantors may be unable or cannot be compelled to pay their proportion of the sums to be paid.

5. That the monies recovered under these presents shall be applied first in paying all costs and expenses incurred in the execution of the trusts, next in payment to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England of whatever sum may be due to them from the Commissioners, and any costs and expenses incurred by them by reason of the non-payment thereof, and the balance shall be returned by the Trustees or Trustee for the time being, to the persons who have contributed it, in such manner as they or he may think just, and calculated to give effect, as far as practicable, to the principle of rateable contribution between the Covenantors, and that the Trustees or Trustee for the time being may, after full satisfaction of the Commissioners' debt to the said Governor and Company, enforce the preceding covenant against any Covenantor or his estate, for the purpose of setting right any discrepancy between what has been, and what ought according to that principle to have been, contributed by any contributor or contributors, and may apply for that purpose the money raised by so enforcing the covenant.

6. That no person sued under the preceding covenant shall be entitled to resist the claim on the ground that the requisition for payment is improperly made, or unnecessary, or excessive in amount, or that no such notice as is required by the second stipulation has been given.

7. That if the said Commissioners shall keep a banking account with the Bank of England, and while the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or any part thereof, shall be due and owing by the said Commissioners to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, any sum shall be standing or paid to the credit of such banking account, the said Governor and Company shall not be bound or required to retain or apply any such sum as last aforesaid, in or towards payment of what may be due in respect of the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

The FIRST SCHEDULE above referred to.

We hereby certify that the aggregate of the sums, expressing the limits of the liability of the persons who have executed the Deed of

Guarantee for enabling the Commissioners for the Exhibition of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to obtain advances from the Bank of England, amounts to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

*Signatures of the Commissioners, or any two of them.*

The SECOND SCHEDULE above referred to.

| 1st Column. | 2nd Column. | 3rd Column. | 4th Column. | 5th Column. | 6th Column. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The signature of the Guarantor. | The Seal of the Guarantor. | Sum for which the Guarantor renders himself liable. | Christian and Surname (or the usual Name) of the Guarantor to be written in full length by the Witness who attests the Signature at, or immediately after, the time at which the Signature of the Guarantor is affixed. | Address of the Guarantor, to which Address all Notices may be sent, Notices so sent being hereby declared sufficient for all purposes connected with these presents or the intended Exhibition. | Name and Address of the Witness attesting the Signature and sealing of the Agreement by the Guarantor, whose Name is set opposite to that of the Witness in the fourth Column of this Schedule. |
| | | | | | |

## APPEN

Dr. ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HER
From 1st January 1856

| 1856. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | Balance as per last Account (see Appendix C. to the Third Report of the Commissioners. Page 84) - - - | 101,742 | 16 | 10 |
| May 15 | Parliamentary Grant, being the Balance due upon the Vote of 1854–5 - - - | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1859. | | | | |
| Jan. 12 | Loan from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, for the purpose of returning the Parliamentary Grants (see page 12) - | 120,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1860. | | | | |
| April 27 | Loan from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, for purposes connected with the Agreement with the Horticultural Society (see page 22) - - - - - | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Dec. 31 | Rents received to this day - - - | 6,542 | 13 | 4 |
| | | 298,285 | 10 | 2 |

We hereby certify, that we have examined the above Accounts of the Receipts and Payments of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, for the period commencing 1st January 1856, and ending 31st December 1860, and that we have found the same to be correct.

BONAMY DOBREE, Governor of the Bank of England.
ALFRED LATHAM, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

## DIX N.

MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851, to 31st December 1860. CR.

| 1859. | PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 12 | To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for repayment of Parliamentary Grants pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 36, less 60,000*l.*, fixed by their Lordships as the value of the land retained by the Department of Science and Art (see page 12) - - - - | | | | 121,379 | 4 | 2 |
| 1860. | | £ | s. | d. | | | |
| Dec. 31 | For Purchase of Land, Leases, &c. - | 77,954 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| | „ Making Roads and improving Estate - - | 5,895 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| | „ Parliamentary and Law Expenses | 2,910 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | „ Surveyor's Charges - - | 2,529 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | 89,290 | 1 | 7 |
| | „ Interest on Mortgage Loan - | 6,213 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | „ Loss on Sale of Exchequer Bills | 757 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | 6,970 | 15 | 7 |
| | „ Museum Building and Collection of Animal Produce presented to the Government - - | | | | 7,476 | 12 | 0 |
| | „ Printing - - - | 170 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| | „ Office Expenses, Postage, Stamps, and Incidentals - - | 418 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| | „ Salaries and Wages for Labour | 4,088 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 4,677 | 3 | 1 |
| | „ Repairs to Houses on the Estate | 323 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| | „ Taxes on do. do. | 1,417 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,741 | 12 | 11 |
| | „ Outlay on Arcades on account of Contracts - | | | | 24,300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 255,835 | 9 | 4 |
| | By Balance, Cash, and Securities, viz.— | | | | | | |
| | Cash at Bank of England - | 318 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | Petty Cash - - - | 5 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| | Cost of 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities - - - | 31,496 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| | Cost of 5 per cent. New South Wales Bonds and East India Railway Company's Stock - | 10,629 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 42,450 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | | £ | 298,285 | 10 | 2 |

13th March 1861. H. R. WILLIAMS, Financial Officer.

We certify, that the above Balance of 42,450*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, stated to be in the hands of the Commissioners on 31st December 1860, is correct, viz., 318*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* deposited at the Western Branch of the Bank of England, 5*l.* 16*s.* in the hands of the Financial Officer, 31,496*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* invested in 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, and 10,629*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* invested in New South Wales Bonds and East India Railway Company's Stock.

GRANVILLE, Chairman of Finance Committee.
THOMAS FIELD GIBSON, C. WENTWORTH DILKE, } Commissioners.
EDGAR A. BOWRING, Secretary.

LONDON
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# FOURTH REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

# EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., &c. &c.
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

OF THE

# DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

# PUBLIC RECORDS.

[5 March 1861.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

[*Price 9d.*]

803

# THE

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

# PUBLIC RECORDS.

[5 March 1861.]

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

1768.

2808

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THE

# TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

# THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

PURSUANT to the Statute made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for keeping safely "the Public Records," I, the undersigned Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, do hereby most humbly make my Twenty-second Report to Your Majesty, for the year beginning 1st January 1860, and ending 31st December 1860, up to which last-mentioned date this Report is made: save and except, however, so far as relates to certain particular transactions, herein-after quoted as having occurred subsequently to the 31st December 1860, which it has become needful to notice.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OR REPOSITORIES.

### REPOSITORY, ROLLS CHAPEL, &c.: PUBLIC BUSINESS—COMMON LAW AND EQUITY RECORDS.

(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Sharpe.)

1. *Business of the Division.*—The following Table specifies the Fees received in the Search Office during the year 1860:—

| 1860. | Searches. | — | Inspections. | — | Authenticated Copies. | — | Authentications of Old Office Copies. | — | Attendances. | — | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| January | 108 | 5 8 0 | 326 | 8 7 0 | 81 | 31 7 0 | - | - - - | 1 | 1 1 0 | 46 3 0 |
| February | 107 | 5 7 0 | 313 | 8 3 0 | 135 | 60 16 3 | 5 | 0 14 6 | 4 | 4 4 0 | 79 4 9 |
| March | 154 | 7 14 0 | 376 | 10 2 0 | 130 | 60 13 6 | 2 | 0 12 6 | 16 | 26 5 0 | 105 7 0 |
| April | 114 | 5 14 0 | 498 | 7 15 0 | 126 | 61 6 0 | 1 | 1 17 6 | 4 | 4 4 0 | 80 16 6 |
| May | 140 | 7 0 0 | 419 | 6 18 0 | 121 | 52 4 9 | - | - - - | 3 | 3 3 0 | 69 5 9 |
| June | 118 | 5 18 0 | 391 | 8 15 0 | 145 | 71 19 9 | 2 | 0 4 0 | 11 | 16 18 0 | 103 14 9 |
| July | 146 | 7 6 0 | 364 | 7 12 0 | 139 | 81 13 6 | 2 | 1 17 0 | 7 | 7 7 0 | 105 15 6 |
| August | 107 | 5 7 0 | 185 | 4 2 0 | 78 | 49 10 9 | - | - - - | 1 | 2 2 0 | 61 1 9 |
| September | 67 | 3 7 0 | 83 | 3 2 0 | 19 | 12 19 3 | - | - - - | - | - - - | 19 8 3 |
| October | 121 | 6 1 0 | 98 | 4 18 0 | 77 | 33 7 6 | - | - - - | 1 | 2 2 0 | 46 8 6 |
| November | 119 | 5 19 0 | 355 | 7 18 0 | 82 | 49 10 6 | 1 | 0 6 0 | 17 | 18 18 0 | 82 11 6 |
| December | 90 | 4 10 0 | 286 | 4 9 0 | 76 | 40 9 9 | - | - - - | 8 | 9 9 0 | 58 17 9 |
| Total | 1,391 | 69 11 0 | 3,694 | 82 1 0 | 1,209 | 605 18 6 | 13 | 5 11 6 | 73 | 95 13 0 | 858 15 0 |

Mr. Sharpe's time is occupied in attending to searchers; he has also managed the greater part of the business arising out of the copying and authentication of office copies, and calendared 27 parts of the Close Rolls of 1834 (completing the year), and 35 parts of the Close Rolls of 1836.

2. *Transmissions and Removals.*—The following Records have been received into this Division :—

| | Rolls. | Bundles. | Volumes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Accruing Records.** | | | |
| Patent Rolls, 6 Vict., consisting of | 27 | | |
| Privy Seals „ „ (from the Petty Bag Office) | | 27 | |
| Parliament Rolls, 21 & 22 Vict., and 22 Vict. (from the House of Lords) | | 27 | |
| Decrees, and Docquets | 87 | 87 | |
| **Non-Accruing Records.** | | | |
| Close Rolls, 1845 to 1857 (inclusive) | 2,009 | | |
| Memorials of Annuities, 1845 to 1854 (inclusive) (brought from the Enrolment Office under Consolidated General Orders of the Court of Chancery, Order 1, Rule 41, July 3, 1676, and June 9, 1686) | | 116 | |
| Duplicate Dispatches, &c., (received from the Colonial Office, in conformity to Letter dated 18 January 1860) | | | 706 |
| Duplicate Minutes and Proceedings of Legislative Assemblies (received from the Colonial Office, in conformity to Letter dated 20 February 1860) | | | 706 |
| Decrees, and Docquets (brought from the Enrolment Office, in pursuance of the Master of the Rolls' Order of Court, dated 16 March 1859) | 111 | 111 | |
| Orders and Decrees, 36 Hen. VIII. to 1700 (Brought in under the Master of the Rolls' Warrant, dated 19 December 1859) | | | 296 |
| Calendars to Orders and Decrees | | | 290 |
| Reports, 1544 to 1700 | | | 270 |
| Calendars to Reports | | | 98 |

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, to whom the public are already indebted for his liberal Donation (March 1859) to this Department of two Volumes of Royal Household Books of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Edw. VI., has again manifested his public spirit by depositing in the custody of the Master of the Rolls two more Household Books, one extending from 20 to 23 Hen. VIII., and another from 37 Hen. VIII. to 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, which he has reason to suppose had reposed in the Charter Chest of the Family nearly from the time when they were written.

The following operations have been performed in connexion with the reception of Records into this Division :—The Patent Rolls, 6 Victoria, have been checked and examined, a serial number affixed to each Roll, and the Records deposited in the Presses in Room B. 21 of the Repository. They have also been entered in the Press List kept in the Public Search Office. The Close Rolls, from 1845 to 1857, and the Memorials of Annuities, from 1845 to 1854, have been treated in the same way, and placed in Rooms B 18 and B 21. The Parliament Rolls, 21 & 22, and 22 Vict., have been checked, tied up in bundles, and placed in the Record Room over the Rolls Chapel. The Decrees and Docquets, as brought in, have been made up into Rolls. The Duplicate Dispatches, Minutes, &c., transmitted from the Colonial Office, have been sorted according to Colonies, a serial number affixed to each Volume, and a Press Catalogue made (*see* App. Nos. 4*a*. and 4*b*). The Orders and Decrees brought from the Clerks of Records and Writs, under the Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, have been examined, sorted, and arranged under years, and the Calendars compared with the Orders; a serial number has been affixed to each Volume, and the whole have been placed in Room C 8 of the Repository. A Press List of them has been made (*see* Appendix No. 2). The Reports also brought in from the Clerks of Records and Writs have been treated in the same way, and placed in the chambers formerly the Office of the Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, No. 2, Rolls Yard.

3. *Calendars and Indexes.*—Mr. Cole has examined and compared with Mr. Illingworth's MS. Inventory and the printed Rolls of Parliament, 5,136 Petitions to the King and his Council in Parliament (Twenty-first Report, § 3). He has also identified those Petitions which occur in the printed Rolls of Parliament, and arranged them in such a manner that they can be easily and conveniently consulted. Mr. Kingston, who acts as Care-taker of the Record premises, has been very much employed. The nature of his work may be sufficiently understood by the denomination of his functions, and Mr. Hardy reports very favourably of the assistance thus rendered. Nor has he intermitted his desk work: he has continued the Calendar, Inventory, Sortation, &c., of the Rolls Chapel Miscellaneous Records, and has calendered 1,247 of these documents; also, the Calendar of the Patent Rolls during

the 4th, 5th, and part of the 6th years of Victoria, and has calendared and indexed 75 Rolls, containing 1,289 Instruments. He has also continued the Calendar of Decrees; and has calendared 8 Rolls, containing 153 Decrees. Mr. Haydon, since the 20th of April 1860, has been employed in checking the State Paper Calendars with the original Documents transferred to the Repository from that Branch Office, and also, during the above-mentioned period, commenced a *précis* of the French and Italian Papers. Mr. Kentish has copied 3,542 Folios, examined 1,956 Folios, and continued the Alphabetical List of the Close Rolls, exhibiting the names of parties to, and description of, each Deed, and 177 Rolls, containing 2,868 Instruments, have been indexed. Mr. Hohler has been principally employed in making and examining Office copies; 2,427 Folios have been copied by him, and 1,627 examined. He has also numbered 98 parts of the Close Rolls for 1843, and indexed 1,611 Instruments recorded on those Rolls.

4. *Repairs*, &c.—The following is a summary of the work performed in this Division during the year 1860 by the Workmen:—

1,386 State Papers repaired.
743 Membranes of Close Rolls, repaired, sewed, &c.
1,149 Membranes of Patent Rolls, repaired, sewed, &c.
2,730 Patent and other Rolls removed for consultation, &c., and replaced.
771 Inquisitions do. do.
90 Memorials do. do.
10 Bundles of Privy Seals and Signed Bills got out and replaced.
27 Portfolios of Royal Letters do. do.
1 Portfolio of County Placita do. do.
134 Bills and Answers do. do.
4,674 Files of Chancery Proceedings checked and numbered.
2,276 Causes,—Papers or Documents relating thereto—have been dusted, folded, pressed, and deposited in Portfolios.
537 Bundles of Warrants of Attorney in the Cursitor's Office have been examined, dusted, and sorted into Counties and Reigns.
987 Close Rolls have been re-ticketed.
435 Inquisitions have been stamped.
An Inventory to 2,009 Close Rolls and 116 Memorials of Annuities has been made.

5. *Welsh Records and Ruthin Court Rolls.*— Mr. Roberts, notwithstanding the duties he has to perform as Secretary, has continued his superintendence of these Documents, as noticed in the Twenty-first Report (§ 7); Mr. Turner, acting under his directions, has been employed on the following mentioned Welsh Records and Ruthin Court Rolls, and, considering the nature and condition of the Records, the result attained has been highly satisfactory.

*Welsh Records.*—Amongst the Miscellaneous Records of each County were found a very large number of loose membranes of Plea Rolls, for the most part undated; those for the County Palatine of Chester have been carefully examined, and, when possible, each membrane has been assigned to its proper Roll. In the cases where this reduction into order could not be effected, a ticket has been annexed to every membrane, stating the nearest approximate date that could be discovered, with the names of the chief parties occurring thereon; and a list of these names having been prepared, a reference to any enrolment is rendered easy. Considerable progress has been made in flattening, sorting, and packing in chronological order various classes of unarranged Records; of these particularly, about 10,000 Suits in Equity, containing upwards of 133,000 membranes, have been sorted into reigns, and are in course of being sub-sorted into years; thus, these Documents, hitherto in the utmost confusion and practically inaccessible to the public, will be rendered in a great measure consultable.

*Secondly, the Ruthin Court Rolls.*—At the date of Mr. Roberts' Report for 1859, Mr. Turner was engaged on a list of the Ruthin Court Rolls, the receipt of which and other matters relating to them, were noticed in the Twenty-first Report (§ 7). In February 1860, however, a second large box or lot, containing Rolls and Paper Proceedings, was received from Ruthin, in number far exceeding those first transmitted, though only extending over the same period, and in very bad condition. They were found to comprise, besides entire Rolls, numerous portions of Rolls and single membranes, belonging to the first lot, by which many Rolls have been made up and others perfected. The work occupied much time and was difficult, as the dirty and

decayed condition of the Documents rendered a very close and careful examination of their dates and internal matter necessary, in order to assign their proper places. The miscellaneous Documents thus brought together constitute a series nearly continuous (commencing in the 22nd year of Edward I., 1294, and ending in the 6th year of the Commonwealth, 1654), which will be of much value to any future historian of the district to which they appertain. All the Rolls have been repaired and covered, and an Inventory of them is compiled and annexed to this Report (App. No. 3), giving such information as may be useful to any one desiring to consult them.

The class of "Paper Proceedings," stated in the Twenty-first Report (§ 7), to have consisted of 172 files, is now enlarged to 270 files. In addition there are the following miscellaneous documents:—A Roll of the 17th Edward III., 1342 and 1343, being a Register of the Tenants of the Lordship of Ruthin.—A Book, endorsed, "a Survey of "Ruthin, 6 James I."—A Book, containing a Rental of the Lordship of Ruthin, being a copy of an Inquisition of the 9th James I., returned on a Commission addressed to John Thelwall, Steward of the Lordship, and others, empowering them to make a survey and exact rental of the whole Lordship. It also contains Memoranda, touching the payment of Heriots and the several divisions of the Lordship, with the charges made upon each.—A Book, endorsed in a modern hand, "Particular of Sale of the Lordship "of Ruthin to Sir Francis Crane, in 1634, with a Report as to advantages and dis-"advantages." Preceding the "Particular," is a Rental of the Lordship and Memoranda of matters relating to it.—A Roll of the 21st Charles I., 1645, endorsed "Roll of the "Names of all the Burgesses of the Town and Liberty of Ruthin, and of all the "Freeholders of the whole Lordship of Ruthin and Diffrencloid."

REPOSITORY; and STONE TOWER, WESTMINSTER HALL. (Assistant Keepers, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Redington.)

*Mr. Hunter's Division.*

6. *Business of the Division.*—Although Mr. Hunter has been much impeded in his operations by very severe indisposition, yet he has continued his useful labours. The principal work of the gentlemen under his directions has been the completion of the Calendars. In performing this task, the dates of many of the ancient documents have been ascertained, and the entries, when needed, have been perfected, and much other miscellaneous work has been performed upon them; so that many thousand documents were submitted to the recensions which such a mass necessarily required, and additions and corrections were made. At the same time occasional historical notes were added, such as might assist the searchers who resort to use the Calendars, and might render them more fit for the general convenience of persons engaged in inquiries, whether of a professional or literary character. It is not practicable to ascertain the exact number of documents which have sustained these processes. The number that has undergone the final revision, is very large, extending through the following departments:—

1. The Miscellaneous documents not falling under any of the principal heads to the end of Henry VIII. This portion was the most difficult to be accomplished, consisting for the most part of single independent documents, containing much anecdotical matter which will be found useful to literary or antiquarian inquirers, especially to those who are in search of minute historical information. 2. Documents relating to the possessions of the English Crown in the realm of France. 3. The Accounts from the Office of the Pincerna Regis. 4. The Equitium Regis. 5. The Sheriffs' Documents for the Counties of Bedford and Cornwall as far as 28 Edward III. 6. The Hanaper Rolls. 7. Accounts of various Wardrobes and Households.

Besides this principal labour, Mr. Hunter and his officers have in the course of the year collected and arranged a large number of Royal Proclamations; and removed and arranged documents. Mr. Hunter points out the very valuable assistance he has received from his officers, particularly from Mr. Nelson and Mr. Redington.

The following Escheators' Documents have been stamped, viz.,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Escheators' Inquisitions - - | 31,169. |
| „ Accounts - - | 58,396. |

*Mr. Bond's Division.*

7. *Business of the Division.*—Mr. Bond's time has been employed, as in former years, with the superintendence of the work in his Division, and in receiving the

Accruing Records, the lists of which he has endeavoured to render more useful to the public than those furnished by him and printed in former Reports, by adding a short descriptive account of each class, instead of confining himself to the mere title. His time has also been occupied with the preliminary work necessary for a Report required by the Master of the Rolls upon the nature and use of the Records in his charge; and considerable progress has been made in the examination of some miscellaneous Rolls of various dates between the reigns of Richard the First and James the First.

8. *Removals.*—The Accruing Records for 1839, &c., consisting of 3,208 packages and 814 volumes, have been received from the various Common Law Courts and other offices under authority of six warrants issued by the Master of the Rolls, dated 27th February 1860, and have been arranged in continuation of their respective classes, as will be seen by the lists annexed to this Report (App. No. 1), viz.—

List of Records of the Queen's Bench, Crown Side.
" " Queen's Bench, Plea Side.
" " Common Pleas.
" " Exchequer of Pleas.
" " Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Office.
" " Exchequer, First Fruits and Tenths.

9. *Common Pleas.—Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series*).—The following statement will show the extent of the Calendar which has been executed by Mr. Fenwick during such portion of his time as has not been employed in making and examining office copies: From Hil. 20 Geo. II., to Hil. 26 Geo. II., 17,328 documents have been identified with the King's Silver Books, and numbered. A new Index, corresponding in form with the volumes of other years, has also been made, there being no old Index in existence for the period with which the documents could be compared.

10. *Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer.—Affidavits, General,* 1833.—An Index to these documents has been commenced, and 661 documents have been examined and entered.

11. *Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer.—Depositions taken by Commission.*—The Calendar of these documents has been continued, as follows: No. 17 Mich. 18 James I., to No. 5 Trin. 19 James I., 57 suits. Index to the same, 452 entries, and the tickets of 117 suits, previously calendared, have been filled in.

12. *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office.—Miscellaneous Rolls.*—When not occupied on the business of the Search Office, Mr. Hunt has made a descriptive list of these Rolls, beginning with the reign of Ric. I., and extending to James I., 581 Rolls have been so far disposed of, and almost all fill up gaps in classes already arranged; this preliminary work is very useful, as the ambiguous title of "Nomina Villarum," given to part of this miscellaneous collection, has for many years caused some very valuable Rolls to escape notice. This work of describing the Miscellaneous Rolls was considered by Mr. Bond to be necessary, before the first and last date of each class could be given, and the above-mentioned Report (§ 7) required by the Master of the Rolls could be satisfactorily made.

*Workmen's Work.*

13. *Queen's Bench, Crown Side.—Curia Regis* and *Coram Rege Rolls,* Edward I. and II.—96 parchment tickets have been attached to the Rolls in place of the temporary paper tickets.

14. *Common Pleas.—Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series*).—George II., 18,135 documents have been stamped and numbered, sorted into counties, and tickets attached to 1,141 parcels of counties, and the whole finally packed. Also, Charles I., 10,235 documents, contained in eight packages, have been sorted into counties, and made up into 460 parcels ready for stamping.

15. *Exchequer, Augmentation Office.—Ministers' Accounts,* Hen. VIII.—417 Rolls have been ticketed.

16. *Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer.—Depositions taken by Commission,* James I.—308 files or suits have been ticketed.

17. *Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer.—Special Commissions*, Elizabeth to George III. —7,059 files have had tickets attached, ready for descriptive account being given.

18. *Exchequer, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office.—Miscellaneous Rolls*, Ric. I. to James I.—6,931 files or Rolls have had tickets attached, ready for descriptive account being given.

19. *Accruing Records.*—These have been treated in various ways necessary for their preservation, and to render them fit for public inspection, as well as to make them correspond in form with those which had been previously received, and arranged as follows:—

Common Pleas, 1839 to 1849,—2,567 parcels, put into 1,170 packages, and 722 volumes ticketed.
Queen's Bench, Crown Side, 1839,—36 parcels, put into 15 packages.
Queen's Bench, Plea Side, 1839,—243 parcels put into 151 packages, and 42 volumes ticketed.
Exchequer of Pleas, 1839,—285 parcels put into 103 packages, and 18 volumes ticketed.
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, 1839,—27 parcels put into 27 packages, and 32 volumes ticketed.
Exchequer, First Fruits and Tenths, 1839,—50 parcels put into 26 packages.

20. *Other Repairs.—Exchequer* :—
Miscellaneous Deeds.—561 documents flattened; 30 documents mended.
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Memoranda Rolls, Henry III.—33 Rolls have been put into a good state of preservation, and have had fly leaves, new covers, and strings attached; 860 membranes flattened, 483 mended, 720 guarded, and 66 sewed.
Memoranda Repertories, Edward III. to Edward IV.—6 Rolls have been put into a good state of preservation; 291 membranes flattened, 202 mended, 214 guarded.

21. *Stamping.*—The work of stamping the Records has been carried on systematically by the workmen whose duty it is to produce to searchers the Records in Mr. Bond's charge, and 74,553 denoting stamps of "*Public Record Office*" have been impressed upon documents taken out for public inspection, or for the purpose of being repaired.

22. *Binding.*—In the binders' room, 137 volumes have been bound, and 93 volumes repaired, for the various departments, besides a great deal of work of a miscellaneous nature.

## Repository; and Chapter House.

(Assistant Keeper, Mr. Burtt.)

23. *Business of the Division.*—Mr. Burtt has been principally engaged in continuing and completing the transfers directed by his Honour (save and except as to the Common Law Writs, which still remain in the Chapter House) of the Records from their original place of deposit, and in preparing for a complete re-arrangement of the collection; and upon several special matters arising out of the custody thereof.

Mr. Burtt has also directed the formation of a Calendar of the Proceedings of the Court of Requests (temp. Elizabeth) which is in progress. The Books of the Court of Requests abound with information of great value. The Court acted, *e.g.*, occasionally, as a Court of Reconciliation in cases of family or matrimonial quarrels. Mr. Knight has been chiefly engaged in arranging the mixed judicial proceedings previous to their being calendared. He has also made office copies to the extent of 1,520 folios, and assisted in the examination of office copies. Mr. Atkins has been chiefly engaged upon the Calendar of the Proceedings of the Court of Requests, already referred to, of which he has made 800 entries. He has also made 2,291 folios of office copies, and assisted in examinations. Mr. Burtt has, in his Annual Report, discussed the subject of the re-arrangement of the collection at some length. This re-arrangement is particularly required now that the contents of the different Exchequer Offices have been brought into the Repository. In referring to the early history of

the collection, and the additions which have been made to it from time to time, Mr. Burtt dwells upon its importance as containing the evidences of the property and personal engagements of the Sovereign. In the early Calendars and Catalogues which still exist, an imperfect classification of the documents was made according to their subject matter,—the reason of their being in the Royal collection,—or the Public Offices from whose operations they arose; but by the introduction of a system of "County Bags," which was commenced (as it is supposed) in the time of Mr. Caley, many discrepant classes of documents were consolidated, and the principles of arrangement best adapted to such a collection were often lost sight of. Mr. Burtt has traced the progress of dealing with the large mass of documents which remained unsorted after the partial arrangement of the collection at the commencement of this century, and has shown that the existing means of reference to those documents are not sufficiently detailed and particular, but of the most vague character, little regard being had to the class of Records so described and entered. Nearly all these means of reference are also very imperfect, many of them being mere lists or slips made simply for the purposes of identification or search, and not as calendars, though they are obliged to be used as such. Much confusion, uncertainty, and delay are produced by this state of things. Mr. Burtt proposes to bring together all the Records of their respective classes, due regard being had to the circumstances under which they became part and parcel of the collection, and then fully to describe and calendar them, and suggests that certain out-lying portions of the collection should be previously brought together.

## Rolls House, Repository, and Houses in Chancery Lane and Rolls Yard.

### (Assistant Keeper, Mr. Lascelles.)

24. *Business of the Division.*—The greater part (if not the whole) of the documents in this Division having been transmitted from Government Departments, the business possesses a very peculiar character. The Record Officers are mainly employed for Government purposes, rendering all the services in their power to Your Majesty's Public Departments as well as to the officers therein, a service rendered most gladly by them, but absorbing almost the whole of their official time, and thereby preventing them giving the attention needed to arrangement and indexing. Yet some advance has been made in these branches, which, in consequence of the pressure, have only been imperfectly performed.

The total number of inspections, searches, issues, and returns of documents, for Government Departments and the Public Search Office, including literary applicants, for the year 1860 in this Division has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| War Office - - - - | 3,050 |
| Admiralty - - - - | 294 |
| Exchequer - - - | 91 |
| Treasury - - - - | 2 |
| Treasury Solicitor - - | 18 |
| Audit Office - - - - | 2 |
| Offices of Works and Woods - - | 18 |
| Search Office, Repository, &c. - - | 343 |
| | 3,818 |

Many of the above searches, especially those which have been prosecuted by the Record Officers, have occupied considerable periods; some have extended over several weeks.

In consequence of the inconvenience of the rooms assigned to this Division in the Rolls House, the Master of the Rolls granted permission for the removal of the Division to the house No. 6 Chancery Lane, to which, the house having previously been put in order by the Board of Works, the Officers, Documents, furniture, &c., of the Division were removed in August and September 1860.

25. *Transmissions and Removals.*—Much labour has been employed in effecting removals from various Administrative Departments of the Government to the Public Record Office, as follow:—

*War Office.*—The Secretary of State for War, by his letter of 14th Sept. 1860, requested the Master of the Rolls to receive into his custody certain accruing War Office Documents. Mr. Lascelles accordingly took possession of the same on the 6th October following, and deposited them with analogous War Office Papers in the Repositories Nos. 5 and 8 Rolls Yard. The Documents so received were as follows:—

| | No. of Bundles. |
|---|---|
| D Papers - - - - | 219 |
| A „ - - - - | 47 |
| B „ - - - - | 11 |
| E „ - - - - | 27 |
| K „ - - - - | 32 |
| L „ - - - - | 14 |
| N „ - - - - | 19 |

*Monthly Returns (Militia) from 1853 to February 1860.
*Quarterly Returns (Militia) from 1853 to January 1860.
Nurses' Testimonials, 1 Bundle.

On the 17th May 1860 an application was made from the War Office to the Master of the Rolls to receive into his custody the Discharge Documents of such men as had been discharged from Your Majesty's forces during 1858. Accordingly, Mr. Lascelles attended at the War Office on 15th June following, and brought away 25 large bundles, which contained the whole of the Discharges alluded to for 1858. Again, on the 29th October 1860, another application of a similar kind was made by the War Office with respect to the Discharge Documents for 1859, which Mr. Lascelles removed on the 3rd November following, consisting of 24 large bundles.

*Audit Office.*—In the Twenty-first Report (§ 25) it is stated that the removals of Records from the Audit Office had been nearly brought to a completion, except as to certain dispersed and miscellaneous Documents, of which the collection was very tedious, and certain boxes which, having lain for years in the damp cellars of Somerset House, required time to dry. The latter process was more thoroughly and expeditiously prosecuted over the hot-air flues at the Audit Office than could be effected in the Public Record Department. Accordingly, on the 5th and 6th September 1860, a further transfer of papers was made, some of such papers being loose and tied up in bundles, and some bound in volumes. The rackwork needed for their accommodation in No. 7 Rolls Yard was completed in the autumn, and the task of unpacking the various bundles removed on former occasions, and sorting out the contents on the shelves, was commenced as after-mentioned (§ 31.) Until this unpacking, the Audit Office Records had remained stacked in bulk.

*Admiralty.*—On the 29th October 1860 a letter was addressed by Sir R. M. Bromley, Accountant-General of the Navy, to the Master of the Rolls, setting forth that the repositories of his Department were becoming rapidly filled with Books, in consequence of the great increase of the Navy; and requesting to be informed, whether his Honour could find accommodation in the Public Record Office for about 12,000 volumes, viz., about 1,000 Pay Books, from 1773 to 1783; about 8,000 Muster Books, from 1807 to 1830; and about 3,000 Log Books, from 1818 to 1840. On the 17th November, Mr. Lascelles, pursuant to instructions from the Deputy Keeper, attended at the Admiralty at Somerset House, and examined the books in question, to ascertain whether space could be found for their accommodation in the house No. 7 Chancery Lane, which had been suggested as a proper place of deposit for the same, and reported to the effect that space could be found therein.

In further execution of the warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 28th March 1859 (Twenty-first Report, § 25), 21 more bundles of Navy Board Correspondence were removed from this Division, 27th April 1860, to the State Paper Branch Record Office.

*Admiralty Court.*—On the 2nd November 1860 the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury addressed a letter to the Master of the Rolls, stating that the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty had suggested that it would be desirable, with the view of increasing the

* These two series were very imperfect and in much disorder.

accommodation at his office, to remove some of the older papers belonging to his department to the Public Record Office. In accordance with this letter, on the 15th November Mr. Lascelles received instructions from the Deputy Keeper to attend at the office in question, in Godliman Street, Doctors Commons, to examine the papers in question, and to report upon their bulk. On the 22nd Mr. Lascelles made the survey, and on the 23rd reported that the documents in question would require for their accommodation about 1,650 cubical feet, or a superficies of about 1,300 feet. They consist of a fine series of bound volumes of Delegates' Processes from the early part of the seventeenth century; Prize Interlocutories; Instance Papers; Papers relating to the Spanish War, from 1779; Original Papers in Delegate Cases; Prize Appeal Cases; Prize Papers; Returns from Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad; Slave Prize Papers; Bills of Costs; Navy Agents' Accounts, touching Prizes; Proctors' Appearances; American Commissioners' Accounts connected with Prizes; Returns to High Court of Admiralty; Papers of Commissioners for regulating Vice-Admiralty Courts; and Papers unascertained. As sufficient space could not be found for them in the house, No. 9 Rolls Yard, it was suggested that part of the house No. 7 Chancery Lane might be appropriated for their accommodation if possession of it could be obtained from the Board of Works, and possession thereof has since been obtained (§ 35).

*Office of Woods, &c.*—On the 23rd October 1860, the Hon. James Howard, one of the Commissioners of Your Majesty's Board of Woods, applied, with the sanction of the Treasury, for all documents relating to the Land Revenues of the Crown, among the Treasury Solicitors' Papers deposited in the Public Record Office, in order that the same might be transferred to the Office of Woods, for the purpose of being deposited in the Office of Land Revenue Records and Enrolments. In consequence thereof, 24 cases which appeared to have reference to the Land Revenues of the Crown were transferred to the Solicitor of Your Majesty's Office of Woods on the 7th December 1860.

26. *Exchequer of Receipt.*—The operations on the Exchequer Records have required much labour, skilled and unskilled. The principal branch of this labour was the task of interpolating or consolidating among the Liberate Rolls, and the Receipt and Issue Rolls of the Pells, 265 Rolls formerly deposited in the Chapter House Branch Record Office, and recently removed from that building to the Repository. The dates of these Rolls had to be ascertained before they could be entered in their proper places in the List. The other operations on the Exchequer Records consisted in rough sortation, tieing up in brown paper, and making memoranda of certain classes remaining unarranged, such as Writs of Great Seal, Writs of Privy Seal, Tellers' Bills, Blood-Money Certificates, &c.

27. *War Office.*—The War Office Documents brought into the Division during the year (§ 25) have been arranged and ticketed, tied up in small parcels, and rough lists of the bundles made.

503 Volumes of Regimental Pay Lists, transferred from the Horse Guards and Pall Mall in 1859 (Twenty-first Report, § 26), have been ticketed.

206 Bundles of Commissariat Letters, removed from Pall Mall in 1859, have been likewise ticketed.

28. *Treasury.*—The bundles of Treasury Registered Papers have been tied up in paper as far as the year 1810, in order to secure the Papers from dirt and preserve them from destruction, the paper on which they are written becoming rotten when too long exposed to the air.

29. *Treasury Solicitors' Papers.*—The arrangement of these (Twenty-first Report, § 27), has been continued by Mr. Hart, and, during the year 1860, 1,224 parcels, containing 1,075 distinct cases, suits, or prosecutions, have been made up; there are, therefore, completed, 3,775 parcels, containing 2,886 cases; assuming that there are 25 documents in every parcel, the total number operated upon from the commencement of the series to the end of the year 1860 would amount to about 94,350. Many of the documents have also been stamped.

30. *Admiralty.*—The ticketing of 2,900 Ships' Muster Books, transferred in June and July 1857, has been completed, as well as very nearly of half the Treasurer's Pay Books brought in during February and March 1859.

31. *Audit Office.*—The principal arrangement required and carried out with respect to the Records of this Office has been the primary sortation of various classes. Since proper racks have been erected for their reception in No. 7, Rolls Yard, which were finished in October 1860, many bundles have been unpacked, and the contents distributed on the shelves.

32. *Examination of Government Documents.*—In the Twenty-first Report (§ 29) the operations of the officers representing the Treasury and the War Office have been noticed. As regarded the War Office Papers, the weeding which, in that Report, was stated to be in progress, was continued until the 3rd April 1860, when the War Officers having finished the labours assigned to them, were withdrawn. It is hoped that the final completion of selecting and destroying the useless Papers of the War Office, as recommended by the Committee, will be effected in 1861. The Report of the Committee on the Admiralty Records, which was stated in the 21st Report (§ 29) to be not then concluded, was completed and sent to the Treasury and the Master of the Rolls on 20th July 1860. The Master of the Rolls communicated the result to the Treasury and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on 26th July, but no answer has yet been received. The labours of the Committee have caused much extra work to the Division.

33. *Calendars and Inventories.*—Further progress has been made in the compilation of a complete Press Catalogue of the documents in this Division, as follows:—

*War Office.*—Press Lists have been prepared of the papers transferred during the present year (§ 25).

*Audit Office.*—Press Lists are in progress for portions of several Classes.

*Treasury Solicitors' Papers.*—The Calendar of the Treasury Solicitors' Papers has proceeded concurrently with their arrangement (§ 29); an Index has also been completed as far as the Calendar.

### State Paper Branch Record Office.

(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Lemon, and Mr. H. C. Hamilton.)

34. *Business of the Division.*—The amount of Fees will be seen in the Tabular Summary (App. No. 5.) The transmissions of documents from the Departments of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State have been numerous, but do not offer any particular features.

63 volumes of State Papers have been bound. The binders have also been engaged in mending and inserting in bound volumes additional Papers. The Papers in 602 volumes have been stamped.

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### *General Observations.*

35. *Houses in Chancery Lane.*—In consequence of the application of the Master of the Rolls, the house No. 7, Chancery Lane has been given up to the Master of the Rolls for the purpose of the reception of Papers and Records. As far as the transaction extends, it facilitates the stowage of Records, but the buildings are insecure, and the arrangement only temporary. Further remarks upon this subject will be found below (§ 36). At present the following premises are used as portions of the Public Record Office, many of which are exposed to great risks from fire and the insecurity of the buildings:—

The Rolls House; the Public Record Repository; the Rolls Chapel; the Rolls Chapel Office; Offices, No. 2, Rolls Yard, heretofore occupied by the Secretary to the Master of the Rolls; the late Cursitor's Office, No. 3, Rolls Yard; the First Floor of the House No. 4, Rolls Yard, late the Chancery Subpœna Office; the Premises No. 5, Rolls Yard, late the Repository of the Registrar-General of Births, &c.; the Loft over the Engine House, Rolls Yard; the following Houses in Chancery Lane,—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 20; the State Paper Branch Record Office, No. 12, Duke Street, Westminster; the Chapter House, late Branch Record Office, Poet's Corner, Westminster; and the Stone Tower, North-west Angle of Westminster Hall.

On the erection of another block of the Public Record Repository most of the above places of temporary deposit could be given up to Your Majesty's Government, and appropriated to other purposes.

36. *New Block of Public Record Repository.*—The present system, according to which Your Majesty's Public Records are managed, is coeval with Your Majesty's reign, in the first and second year of which the "Act for keeping safely the Public Records" was passed. The preamble shows how inconveniently and unsafely they were dispersed, but not fully, and under the powers given thereby the classes mentioned in the Twentieth Report (§ 52) have been brought into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and subjected to a uniform management.

For the purpose, moreover, of convenience and security, it was enacted that the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury "shall provide such suitable and proper "or additional building or buildings as may be required for the reception and safe "custody of all the Public Records."

Considerable delay, however, ensued before Your Majesty's Lords of the Treasury thought fit to adopt any of the needful measures for erecting such new building. At length the first (and only partially completed) block (the Clock Turret being wanting) was raised in the years 1851 to 1856, and is now filled, save and except the space required for the Accruing Legal Records. The Documents which have been received from Your Majesty's Administrative or Government Departments are placed in the houses Nos. 6 to 20 Chancery Lane, as stated in this and previous Reports, but for the purpose of convenience, the references are herein repeated (Nineteenth Report, § 40; Twentieth Report, § 53; Twenty-first Report, § 36), and for the same reason of convenient reference the number of Literary Inquirers for the last nine years is repeated also (§ 37). The Master of the Rolls has very earnestly called the attention of the proper Departments to the subject of the erection of another block of building, but no result has been obtained.

37. *Literary Inquirers.*—The extent to which literature has profited by the facility of access to the Records can be estimated in a certain degree by repeating the Table given in the Twenty-first Report (§ 37), with the addition of the last current year, *i.e.* 1860. The total number of Literary and Historical Searchers during the years 1852–1860 affords a satisfactory proof of the stimulus given to these studies by the facilities which the Inquirers now enjoy. The following statement will show to what extent the Regulations adopted by the Master of the Rolls in December 1851 (Thirteenth Report, III. § 2; Twentieth Report, § 50), have been rendered available, but this conspectus only conveys an imperfect idea of the labours imposed on the Officers, inasmuch as the Literary Applicant generally remains for a longer period, and occupies more of the time and attention of the Officers, than the Business Applicant:—

LITERARY INQUIRERS since the Regulations permitting free Access.

| Year. | Number of Literary Inquirers. | Number of Attendances. | Estimated number of Documents consulted or inspected by Literary Inquirers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1852 | 45 | 408 | 7,800 |
| 1853 | 46 | 505 | 2,425 |
| 1854 | 45 | 446 | 8,860 |
| 1855 | 90 | 1,153 | 11,411* |
| 1856 | 112 | 1,415 | 10,001 |
| 1857 | 142 | 1,743 | 7,749 |
| 1858 | 147 | 1,873 | 5,373 |
| 1859 | 154 | 1,867 | 25,564 |
| 1860 | 158 | 2,199 | 13,128 |
| | 939 | 11,609 | 92,311 (exclusive of Calendars and Indexes). |

Combined with the Regulations under which Searches are made by Literary Inquirers, noticed also in previous Reports, and which should be carefully borne in mind by the Public (Thirteenth Report, III. § 2; Twentieth Report, § 50), a body of historical

* In this year the State Paper Branch Record Office is first included.

matter, whether in Church or State, of the highest importance, which formerly was virtually inaccessible to the public at large, is now freely opened to every individual interested in the religious, political, or social, biographical, or æsthetical history of Your Majesty's realm or the dependencies thereof, without the searchers being subject to any other superintendence or restrictions except what are needed for the safe custody and preservation of documents possessing such inestimable value; and in various recent topographical and historical works sufficient evidence may be found that the Records are not inadequately appreciated.

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All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

Dated this Fifth day of March 1861.

(Signed) FRANCIS PALGRAVE,
*The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.*

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.

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# APPENDIX

TO

# THE TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

# THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

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No. 1.—List of Records of the Courts of Common Law, &c., removed from various Offices to the Public Record Repository, pursuant to Six Warrants of the Master of the Rolls, dated 27th February 1860; showing their Places of Deposit on the 31st December 1860.

(*In continuation of Lists annexed to the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Reports.*)

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No. 1*a*.—List of Records of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Crown Side.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affidavits upon general matters, made for the information of the Court concerning *Indictments, Informations, Quo Warranto, Mandamus, Certiorari, &c.* | 1839 | 13 Bundles in 3 Bags | 1839 | 65 (*part*)<br>66<br>67 | B | 2 | 5 | D | 6<br>6<br>7 |
| Bails or Recognizances upon Writs of Certiorari,—Records of. (Bonds to secure Costs) | 1838 to 1839 | 2 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1838 to 1839 | 13 | B | 1 | 2 | J | 4 |
| Bails or Recognizances taken in Court,—Records of. (Bonds to secure the Payment of certain Sums of Money to the Crown upon non-appearance in Court, &c., &c.) | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Bundle in 1 Bag | 1838 to 1839 | 28 (*part*) | B | 1 | 2 | K | 2 |
| Controlment Rolls, with Special Writ Rolls and Bag Rolls. Entries of all the principal proceedings in Crown Causes and of Judgments signed, with numerical references to the Crown Rolls (to which these *Controlment Rolls* serve as aids). Also Enrolments of such Writs as are by the practice of the Court denominated "*Special Writs*," and the returns to Writs of Mandamus. Also Entries of the *venire* to answer upon each Indictment and Information, &c., with numerical references to the Judgment | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Roll in 1 Package | 1838 to 1839 | 72 (*part*) | B | 2 | 4 | H | 4 |
| Crown Rolls, Enrolments of the Proceedings, Pleadings, and Judgments at full length, being the Records in the Causes | 1839 | 4 Rolls | 1839 | 6 to 9 | B | 4 | 3 | L | 6 |
| Indictments, *London and Middlesex*, being original Indictments and Presentments found by the Grand Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench. Informations exhibited on the Crown side of the Court, and Indictments, Presentments, and Convictions removed by *Certiorari* or Writs of Error | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1839 | 78 (*part*) | B | 2 | 4 | J | 1 |

No. 1*a*.—List of Records of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Crown Side—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indictments, *Out-Counties*, being Indictments, Writs of Error, Presentments, and Convictions removed from other Counties than London and Middlesex, and Informations exhibited in Court for Offences committed in the said Counties - | 1839 - - | 4 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1839 - - | 123 (*part*) | B | 2 | 3 | I | 2 |
| Inquisitions taken upon Prisoners who have died in the Queen's Bench Prison - - - - | 1839 - - | 1 Parcel in 1 Bag - | 1839 - - | 2 (*part*) | B | 1 | 2 | M | 2 |
| Jury Lists (Grand), being Panels of Grand Juries returned by the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, to serve for the said County in the Court of Queen's Bench - - - | 1839 - - | 4 Bundles in 1 Package | 1889 - - | 6 (*part*) | A | 1 | 2 | L | 3 |
| Orders, Records of, and Writs, Records of, and Returns thereto, being Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Orders, Convictions, and other Proceedings of inferior Courts, for the purpose of inquiring into their sufficiency or insufficiency. Also all other Writs issued on the Crown Side of the Court, with their Returns, and Writs issued out of the Court of Chancery for the Trial of Issues of Fact in this Court, and returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, and called "*Records of Writs*." - | 1838 to 1839 | 2 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1838 to 1839 - | 35 - | B | 1 | 2 | E | 1 |

No. 1*b*.—List of Records of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Plea Side.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affidavits of Debt; to warrant Arrests under certain Statutes. *See* "Affidavits, General." | | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Duty paid on Articles of Clerkship. *See* "Articles of Clerkship, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Execution of Articles of Clerkship, Series A. *See* "Articles of Clerkship, Affidavits, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Execution of Articles of Clerkship, Series B. *See* "Articles of Clerkship, Affidavits, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits, General; used on Motions in Court for the Purpose of verifying the Statements of Parties - | 1839 - | 13 Bundles | 1839 - - | 827 to 838<br>839 - | A | 2 | 2 | B | 2<br>3 |
| Affidavits, General, *Index* - - | 1839, &c. - | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Increased Costs (called Masters' Affidavits) - - | 1839 - | 5 Bundles | 1839 - - | 82 to 86 | A | 3 | 2 | L | 6 |
| Affidavits of Increase, *Index* - - | 1839, &c. - | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Service of Writs (Common Bail) - - - - | Jan. 1839 to Jan. 1840 | 11 Bundles | 1839 - -<br>1839 to 1840 | 275 to 279<br>280 to 285<br>286 - | A | 3 | 3 | G<br>H | 7<br>1<br>2 |
| Affidavits of Service of Writs, *Index* | Aug. 1838 to Jan. 1840 | 3 Vols. - | 1838 to 1840 - | 12 - | A | 3 | 3 | F | 4 |
| Affidavits at Judges' Chambers - | 1839 - | 10 Bundles | 1839 - - | 9 to 15<br>16 to 18 | A | 3 | 4 | L<br>M | 7<br>3 |
| Affidavits at Judges' Chambers, *Index* - | 1839, &c. - | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Alphabet Book (*Index to Writs*) *See* "Writs, Index." | | | | | | | | | |
| Appearance Books, Town and Country, *Index* - - - - | Hil. 1828 to Hil. 1840 | 4 Vols. - | 1828 to 1840 - | 25 to 28 | A | 3 | 3 | F | 4 |
| Appearances. *See* "Bails, Entries of, &c," and "Bails, Common." | | | | | | | | | |
| Articles of Clerkship, with Affidavits of affixing Notices for Admission - | 1839 - | 7 Bundles in 3 Bags | 1839 - - | 4 -<br>5 to 6 | A | 3 | 4 | C | 5<br>6 |
| Articles of Clerkship, Affidavits of Execution of - - - | 1839 - | 8 Bundles | 1839 - - | 6 - | A | 3 | 4 | C | 2 |
| Articles of Clerkship, Enrolments of. *See* "Attornies' Register of Articles, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| "Attornies' Admissions;" Books so-called, being Registers or Enrolment Books of Articles of Clerkship. *See* "Attornies' Registers of Articles, &c." | | | | | | | | | |

No. 15.—List of Records of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Plea Side—*continued.*

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attornies' Register of Articles of Clerkship, *England and Wales*, "A." Pursuant to Statute 34 Geo. 3. c.14., Articles of Clerkship were to be registered or enrolled within six months of the date of the Indentures and Affidavits of due execution filed | After 1837, &c. | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Register of Articles of Clerkship, *England and Wales*, *Index* | 1749 to 1845 | 6 Vols. | 1749 to 1845 | 1 to 6 | A | 3 | 3 | M | 7 |
| | After 1845 | *List annexed to 21st Report.* In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Oath Rolls, *England and Wales*, "B." The Roll which was signed by Persons upon their admission as Attornies; alphabetical arrangement of names in the Book entitled "Attornies' Book or Roll 'B'" | Hil. 1821 to Mich. 1840 | 1 Roll | 1821 to 1840 | 3 | A | 3 | 3 | M | 5 |
| Attornies' Book or Roll (*Public*), called "Roll of Attornies," *England and Wales*, "B." Entries of the names which appear on the Oath Roll of Attornies; *arranged alphabetically* | After 1838 | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Book or Roll (*Private*); showing the Residence, and being apparently the original Book from which the "Attornies' Books or Rolls" (*Public*) were made up | After 1834 | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Admission Rolls, or "Rolls of Attornies," *England and Wales*, "C"; being the Roll which was signed pursuant to 1 & 2 Vict. 1838, c. 45, by Attornies who had been admitted in one of the other Courts | 1838, &c. | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Book or Roll, *England and Wales*, "C." Entries of the names which appear on the Rolls of Attornies, signed pursuant to 1 & 2 Vict. 1838, c. 45, being Attornies who had been admitted in one of the other Courts | 1838, &c. | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Admissions, or Judges' Fiats to admit Attornies | *See* "Articles of Clerkship. Affidavits of "Execution." | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Certificate Books, showing the names of those Persons who annually took out their Certificates | 1843, &c. | At the Office of the Incorporated Law Society. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Certificate Books of Residence, called "Residence Books" | After 1828 | In use at the Queen's Bench Office. | | | | | | | |
| Bails, Common, or Appearances in Ejectment | 1839 to 1840 | 4 Parcels in 1 Bag | 1839 to 1840 | 1 | A | 3 | 4 | F | 6 |
| Cause Books, 4to. | 1839 | 1 Vol. in 1 Parcel | 1839 | 3*b* (*part*) | A | 3 | 4 | M | 5 |
| "*Cognovit actionem*," Documents so endorsed; being the Confession of the Action. | *See* "Warrants "of Attorney, &c." | | | | | | | | |
| Declarations; being detailed Statements of the nature of the Complaints made by the Plaintiffs | 1839 | 34 Parcels | 1839 | - - - | B | Corridor. | | 66 | 7 |
| | | | | - - - | | | | 67 | 1 |
| | | | | - - - | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | - - - | | | | | 3 |
| Declarations in Ejectment | 1839 | 14 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1839 | 102 | A | 4 | 5 | L | 1 |
| Declaration Books | 1839 | 8 Vols. in 1 Parcel | 1839 | 23 | A | 3 | 6 | I | 3 |
| Doggett Books of Outlawries | 1816 to 1840 | 1 Vol. | 1816 to 1840 | 3 | A | 4 | 3 | L | 2 |
| Ejectments. *See* "Declarations in Ejectment." | | | | | | | | | |
| "Extracts," Documents so called; being apparently Accounts of Expenses of Witnesses, &c., at Trials | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1839 | 4 | A | 4 | 6 | J | 2 |
| Judgment Rolls or Plea Rolls | 1839 | 7 Rolls | 1839 | 13 | A | 4 | 2 | I | 3 |
| | | | | 14 to 16 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 17 to 19 | | | | | 5 |
| Latitats, Entries of | 1839 | 4 Vols. | 1839 | 62 to 65 | A | 6 | 3 | P | 3 |
| Oath Rolls. *See* "Attornies' Oath Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Outlawry Writs. *See* "Writs, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Outlawry Books. *See* "Doggett Books of Outlawry." | | | | | | | | | |
| Plea Rolls. *See* "Judgment Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |

No. 1*b*.—List of Records of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Plea Side—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Præcipes for the Issue of Writs | 1839 | 46 Parcels in 4 Packages | 1839 | 160 to 163 | A | 4 | 5 | A | 2 |
| Rules to show Cause | 1839 | 8 Vols. | 1839 | 300 to 307 | A | 3 | 5 | F | 4 |
| Rules, Consent, in Country Ejectments | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 2 Packages | 1839 | 16 (*part*) | A | 3 | 5 | J | 3 |
| | | | | 17 | | | | | 4 |
| Rules, Consent, Vacation, and other Orders | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 1 Package | 1839 | 26 (*part*) | A | 3 | 5 | K | 6 |
| Rules determined | 1839 | 8 Vols. | 1839 | 261 to 268 | A | 3 | 5 | M | 5 |
| Rules, Entry Books of, entitled "Short" | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Vol. | 1838 to 1839 | 253 | A | 3 | 6 | G | 6 |
| Rules to Plead | 1839 | 3 Vols. | 1839 | 262 to 264 | A | 3 | 6 | B | 5 |
| Satisfactions | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 1 Package | 1839 | 8 (*part*) | A | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment, and Documents endorsed "*Cognovit actionem*." The Warrant of Attorney being the Authority of the Defendant given to the Attorney to confess an Action, or to suffer Judgment by "*nil dicit*," and the Document endorsed "*Cognovit*" being the Confession of an Action | 1839 | 107 Bundles in 55 Packages | 1 Jan. 1839 to 28 June 1839 | 1083 to 1091 | B | 2 | 1 | L | 4 |
| | | | | 1092 to 1100 | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | 1101 to 1109 | | | | | 9 |
| | | | 29 June 1839 to 31 Dec. 1839 | 1110 to 1118 | B | 2 | 1 | M | 1 |
| | | | | 1119 to 1127 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 1128 to 1136 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 1137 | | | | | 4 |
| Writs, Judicial, *Series* I. | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 2 Bags | 1839 | 82 (*part*) | B | 2 | 5 | K | 1 |
| | | | | 83 | | | | | 2 |
| Writs, Special Original, *Series* II. | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 141 (*part*) | B | 3 | 1 | F | 1 |
| Writs, *Index*, called Alphabet Books | 1839 | 1 Vol. | 1839 | 72 | A | 3 | 4 | I | 4 |
| Writs of Outlawry | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 4 (*part*) | A | 2 | 6 | H | 7 |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admissions. *See* "Attornies' Admissions." | | | | | | | | | |
| Admissions to prosecute and defend by Guardians, showing the names of the parties to the actions as well as of those who, being Guardians, have been admitted in the place of the persons under age | 1837 to 1850 | 1 Parcel | 1837 to 1850 | 1 | A | 7 | 2 | H | 1 |
| Admissions to prosecute and defend by Guardians, enrolment of | Before 1834. *See* "Remembrance Rolls for Recoveries," &c. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1834 to 1850 *See* "Remembrance Rolls." | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits, General, used on Motions in Court for the purpose of verifying the statements of parties | 1839 to 1849 | 251 Bundles | Hil. 1839 to East. 1840 | 104 to 113 | A | 6 | 2 | D | 1 |
| | | | | 114 to 141 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | Trin. 1840 to East. 1844 | 142 to 155 | A | 7 | 1 | A | 1 |
| | | | | 156 to 168 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 169 to 180 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 181 to 192 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 193 to 206 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 207 to 218 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 219 to 230 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | East. 1844 to Mich. 1849. | 231 to 249 | A | 7 | 1 | B | 1 |
| | | | | 250 to 268 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 269 to 286 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 287 to 306 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 307 to 328 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 329 to 347 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 348 to 358 | | | | | 7 |
| Affidavits of Debt, to warrant Arrests under certain Statutes | 1838, &c. *See* "Affidavits, General." | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits of Debt, *Index* | 1838, &c. *See* "Affidavits, General," *Index*. | | | | | | | | |
| Affidavits, General, *Index*, showing the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, and numbers of the Affidavits, alphabetical arrangement of the Plaintiffs' names in each Term | 1838 to 1847 | 2 Vols. | 1838 to 1847 | 1 to 2 | A | 7 | 6 | P | 2 |
| Affidavits of Increase, made for the purpose of showing the necessity for the increase of Costs | 1838, &c. *See* "Affidavits, General." | | | | | | | | |

No. 1c.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued.*

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affidavits of Service of Process to compel Appearances - - | 1825 to 1837 | 18 Files in 8 Bags, *Supplementary*, and | 1825 to 1837 - | 1 to 8 | A | 6 | 1 | E | 7 |
| | 1839 to 1849 | 116 Bundles | Jan. 1839 to June 1846 | 43 to 60 | A | 6 | 1 | H | 1 |
| | | | | 61 to 79 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 80 to 97 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 98 to 115 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 116 to 136 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 137 to 158 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 159 to 176 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | July 1846 to Dec. 1849 | 177 to 185 | A | 6 | 1 | I | 1 |
| Appeals from or in respect of Decisions of Revising Barristers concerning persons claiming the right to vote, pursuant to Stat. 6 Vict. c. 18. s. 60. | 1843 to 1849 | 7 Bundles - | 1843 to 1849 - | 1 to 7 | A | 7 | 4 | L | 5 |
| Appearance Books (Writs of Summons, Subpœna, &c.), *London and Middlesex*, being Entry Books of the Documents entitled "*Capias*" or "*Præcipe*," showing the Plaintiffs', Defendants', and Attornies' names entered day by day - - - | 1839 to 1849 | 11 Vols. - | 1839 to 1849 - | 30 to 40 | A | 7 | 4 | E | 6 |
| Appearance Books (Writs of Summons, Subpœna, &c.), *London and Middlesex*, *Index*, showing Defendants' names under their respective Alphabets, with references to the pages of the Entry Books - - - | 1839 to 1849 | 13 Vols. - | 1839 to 1849 - | 30 -<br>31 to 42 | A | 7 | 4 | L<br>E | 4<br>7 |
| Appearance Books (Writs of Summons, Subpœna, &c.), *Country*, being Entry Book of the Documents entitled "*Capias*" or "*Præcipe*," showing the Counties, names of the Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Attornies, entered day by day - - - | 1839 to 1849 | 11 Vols. - | 1839 to 1849 - | 102 to 112 | A | 7 | 3 | M | 3 |
| Appearances, Original Documents, showing the Plaintiffs', Defendants', and Attornies' names, with references to the pages of the Entry Book of Appearances - - | 1839 to 1849 | 121 Bundles in 23 Bags. | Jan. 1839 to Nov. 1841 | 13 to 19 | A | 6 | 2 | E | 6 |
| | | | | 20 to 23 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | Dec. 1841 to Dec. 1849 | 24 to 27 | A | 6 | 2 | F | 1 |
| | | | | 28 to 31 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 32 to 35 | | | | | 3 |
| Appearances, Entry Books of, showing the names of Defendants, Plaintiffs, and Attornies, the Defendants' names being entered under their respective alphabets - - | 1838 to 1849 | 48 Vols. - | Jan. 1839 to Dec. 1849 | 1 to 9 | A | 7 | 4 | M | 1 |
| | | | | 10 to 16 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 17 to 24 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 25 to 35 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 36 to 48 | | | | | 5 |
| Appointments of Officers of the Court. | *See* "Recovery Rolls," and "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Register of Articles of Clerkship, *England and Wales*, "A." Pursuant to Statute 34 Geo. 3. c. 14., Articles of Clerkship were to be registered or Enrolled within six months of the date of the Indentures and Affidavits of due Execution filed - - | 1785, &c. In use at the Common Pleas Office. | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Oath Rolls, *England and Wales*, "B." The Roll which was signed by persons upon their admission as Attornies; alphabetical arrangement of names in the Book entitled "Attornies' Book" or Roll, "B." *See* "Oath Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Admissions, "B." Books so called, being the original Books from which the "Rolls or Books of Attornies" were made up - - | 1815, &c. In use at the Common Pleas Office. | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Book or Roll, called "Roll of Attornies," *England and Wales*, "B." Entries of the names which appear on the Oath Rolls - - | 1780 to 1819<br>1820, &c. In use at the Common Pleas Office. | 1 Vol. - | 1780 to 1819 - | 1 - | A | 9 | 1 | I | 3 |
| Attornies' Admission Rolls, or "Rolls of Attornies," *England and Wales*, "C.," being the Rolls which were signed pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Vict. 1838, c. 45., by Attornies who had been admitted in one of the other Courts - - | 1838 to 1849 | 3 Rolls - | 1838 to 1849 - | 1 to 3 | A | 9 | 2 | M | 9 |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attornies' Roll or Book, *England and Wales*, "C." Entries of the names which appear on the Rolls of Attornies, signed pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Vict. 1838, c. 45., being Attornies who had been admitted in one of the other Courts | 1838 to 1843 | 1 Vol. | 1838 to 1843 | 1 | A | 9 | 1 | I | 3 |
| Attornies' Roll or Book, *Wales*, "D." Entries of the names of Attornies who had been previously admitted in any Court of Sessions, or other inferior Court, and allowed to practise pursuant to Statute 1 Wm. IV., 1830, c. 70, when the jurisdiction of the Counties Palatine and Principality of Wales ceased | 1830, &c. | In use at the Common Pleas Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Papers. *See* "Clerks' Articles" in former Reports. | | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Admissions, or Judges' Fiats to admit Attornies | 1820 to 1844 | 4 Packages | 1820 to 1844 | 2 to 5 | A | 9 | 3 | L | 1 |
| Attornies' Certificate Books, showing the names of those persons who annually took out their Certificates | 1839 to 1843 | 4 Vols. | 1839 to 1843 | 56 to 59 | A | 9 | 1 | I | 2 |
| NOTE.—After the year 1843 the Books are kept at the Office of the "Incorporated Law Society." | | | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Certificate Books of Residence, called "Residence Books" | In use at the Common Pleas Office. | | | | | | | | |
| Bail Book (Special), Entry Books, containing Copies of Special Bails, with Alphabetical Index at the Commencement of the Book | 1839 to 1848 | 1 Vol. | 1839 to 1848 | 61 | A | 9 | 1 | A | 4 |
| Bails, Special (Original Documents), having references to the pages of the Entry Books, and showing the nature of the "Bail," with full particulars | 1839 to 1849 | 11 Bundles in 1 Package | 1839 to 1849 | 42 | A | 6 | 2 | H | 3 |
| Bills of Costs of Attornies (which have been duly taxed) | 1839 to 1849 | 129 Bundles | 11 Jan. 1839 to 5 Dec. 1839 | 109 to 110 | A | 9 | 4 | H | 6 |
| | | | | 111 to 119 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | 6 Dec. 1839 to 27 June 1844 | 120 to 127 | A | 9 | 4 | I | 1 |
| | | | | 128 to 136 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 137 to 144 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 145 to 151 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 152 to 162 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 163 to 174 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | 28 June 1844 to 16 May 1849 | 175 to 182 | A | 9 | 4 | J | 2 |
| | | | | 183 to 190 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 191 to 198 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 199 to 206 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 207 to 214 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 215 to 222 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | | 223 to 230 | | | | | 8 |
| | | | 17 May to 31 Dec. 1849 | 231 to 237 | A | 9 | 4 | K | 1 |
| Bonds for securing Costs in certain cases | 1797 to 1849 | 1 Parcel | 1797 to 1849 | 1 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 1 |
| Capias, (Præcipes for Writs of Capias), being small paper documents, showing the names of the Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Attornies, arranged in Counties; copies of the documents appear in the Books entitled "Appearance Books" (Writs of Summons, &c.) | 1839 to 1849 | 811 Bundles in 219 Packages | 1 Jan. 1839 to 31 Dec. 1840 | 95 to 100 | A | 9 | 3 | E | 5 |
| | | | | 101 to 113 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 114 to 128 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | 1 Jan. 1841 to 1 July 1846 | 129 to 147 | A | 9 | 3 | F | 1 |
| | | | | 148 to 165 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 166 to 174 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 175 to 191 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 192 to 207 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 208 to 223 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 224 to 246 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | 1 July 1846 to 31 Dec. 1849 | 247 to 257 | A | 9 | 3 | G | 1 |
| | | | | 258 to 267 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 268 to 277 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 278 to 285 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 286 to 294 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 295 to 303 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 304 to 313 | | | | | 7 |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caret Papers, showing the Nos. of the Plea Rolls which are wanting in each Term, copied from the "Caret Book" | 1818 to 1849 | 1 Bundle | 1818 to 1849 | 1 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 1 |
| Certificate Book of Attornies. *See* "Attornies, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks' Articles, Documents so entitled, but being only Affidavits of due execution of Articles filed pursuant to the Statute | 1800 to 1838 | formerly in now incorporated with the general series. | | | A | 9 | 3 | L | 2 |
| "*Cognovit actionem*," documents so endorsed being the confession of the action. *See* "Warrants of Attorney, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Commissions, with Interrogatories and Depositions taken by Commission, and filed for evidence in certain Causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas | 1834 to 1856 | 1 Portfolio | 1834 to 1856 | 1 | A | 6 | 1 | K | 7 |
| Common Rolls or Judgment Rolls and Pleas of Land, being Enrolments of Proceedings with Judgments and Satisfactions; also Enrolments of Deeds, and Conveyances and Awards of Commissioners appointed under certain Acts for enclosing Lands | 1839 to 1849 | 45 Bundles in 44 Packages | Hil. 1839 to Mich. 1848 | 6 to 9 | A | 9 | 2 | K | 1 |
| | | | | 10 to 13 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 14 to 17 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 18 to 21 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 22 to 25 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 26 to 29 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 30 to 33 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | | 34 to 36 | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | 37 to 39 | | | | | 9 |
| | | | | 40 to 43 | | | | | 10 |
| | | | Hil. to Mich. 1849 | 44 to 47 | A | 9 | 2 | L | 1 |
| | | | | 48 to 49 | | | | | 2 |
| Consent Rules. *See* "Rules, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Crown Debts, Delivery Tickets or Counterparts of Receipts for Memoranda or Minutes | 1839 to 1842 | *See* "Judgments, &c., Delivery Tickets." | | | | | | | |
| | 1843 to 1849 | 65 Vols. | 1843 to 1849 | 1 to 37 | A | 9 | 5 | G | 1 |
| | | | | 38 to 65 | | | | | 2 |
| Crown Debts, Memoranda or Minutes of Crown Debts left for registration pursuant to 2 Vict. c. 11. | 1839 to 1850 | 36 Bundles | 1839 to 1850 A. to S. | 1 to 7 | A | 9 | 5 | H | 1 |
| | | | | 8 to 14 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 15 to 24 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 25 to 30 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | T. to W. | 31 to 36 | A | 9 | 5 | I | 1 |
| Crown Debts, Satisfactions, Delivery Tickets, or Counterparts of Receipts | 1839 to 1854 | 56 Vols. | 1839 to 1854 | 1 to 56 | A | 9 | 5 | G | 6 |
| Crown Debts, Re-entries of, pursuant to 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35. s. 22 | 1860, &c., at the Registry. | | | | | | | | |
| Crown Debts, Registered. *See* "Registers of Crown Debts," entitled "The Index to Debtors and Accountants to the Crown." | | | | | | | | | |
| Crown Debts, Registered, *Lexicographical Index* | 1839 to 1850 | 11 Vols. | 4 June 1839 to 31 Dec. 1850 | 1 to 11 | A | 8 | 2 | M | 3 |
| *Note.*—The Crown Debts which have been satisfied since 1851, have been marked in these volumes only. | | | | | | | | | |
| For "Satisfactions" before and during the year 1851, *see* "Register of Crown Debts." | | | | | | | | | |
| Crown Debts, Day Books. *See* "Day Books of Judgments, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Day Book of Memoranda or Minutes of *Judgments, &c.*, left at the Registry, kept pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110., and of Memoranda of *Crown Debts*, pursuant to Statute 2 Vict. c. 11 | 1838 to 1849 | 7 Vols. | 1 Oct. 1838 to 16 Jan. 1849 | 1 to 7 | A | 8 | 1 | A | 7 |
| Debtors and Accountants to the Crown, *Index*. *See* "Registers of Crown Debts." | | | | | | | | | |
| Declarations, being detailed statements of the nature of the complaints made by the Plaintiffs. These are paper documents, and are arranged according to dates, and numbered consecutively; they are readily found by means of "numbers" obtained from the Index, in which the Plaintiffs' names appear under their respective alphabets | 1838 to 1849 | 88 Bundles | Jan. 1838 to Aug. 1843 | 1 to 7 | B corridor. | | 69 | | 1 |
| | | | | 8 to 14 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 15 to 21 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 22 to 28 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 29 to 35 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 36 to 42 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | Oct. 1843 to Dec. 1849 | 43 to 49 | B corridor. | | 70 | | 1 |
| | | | | 50 to 56 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 57 to 63 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 64 to 70 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 71 to 77 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 78 to 84 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 85 to 88 | | | | | 7 |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Declarations, *Index*, containing Entries of the Plaintiffs' names under their respective alphabets, and showing the numbers and dates of the documents, and the names of the Solicitors | 1838 to 1849 | 48 Vols. | 1838 to 1849 | 1 to 48 | A | 7 | 6 | P | 3 |
| Declarations in Ejectment, with Affidavits of Service of same annexed; paper documents numbered to correspond with the entry in the Index | 1838 to 1842, with "Affidavits, General." | | | | | | | | |
| Declarations in Ejectment, *Index*, containing Entries, showing the numbers of the documents, the counties, and the names of the Plaintiffs, Lessors, Defendants, and Attornies or Agents. Separate numbers for each Term | 1815 to 1837 | 1 Vol. | 1815 to 1837 | 1 | A | 9 | 4 | K | 2 |
| | 1838, &c. *See* "Index to Affidavits, General." | | | | | | | | |
| Deeds, Enrolled, consisting of Indentures of bargain and sale, and various other Deeds and Conveyances; also, Awards of Commissioners appointed under certain Acts for enclosing Lands | Before East. 25 Eliz. *See* "Common Rolls." | | | | | | | | |
| | East. 25 Eliz. to Hil. 1834. *See* "Recovery Rolls and Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | |
| | East. 1834 to Mich. 1837. *See* "Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | |
| | Hil. 1838 to Mich. 1849. *See* "Common Rolls." | | | | | | | | |
| Deeds, Enrolled, *Index* | 1837, &c., in use at the Common Pleas Office. | | | | | | | | |
| Doggett Book of Judgments, pursuant to Statute 2 Vict. c. 11. (4 June 1839). Judgments were not to be docketed after the date of the Act of Parliament, but by Statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. Judgments were to be registered | East. & Trin. 1839 | 1 Vol. | East. & Trin. 1839 | 198 | A | 8 | 2 | E | 3 |
| | 1838, &c. *See* "Registers of Judgments, &c." | | | | | | | | |
| Doggett Rolls (*Indexes* or *Repertories* to Judgment Rolls) | 1839 to 1849 | 16 Rolls | 1839 to 1849 | 1162 to 1177 | A | 7 | 6 | B | 1 |
| Ejectments, Declarations in. *See* "Declarations in Ejectment." | | | | | | | | | |
| Ejectments, Issues, and Judgments. *See* "Doggett Rolls" and "Common Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Error Proceedings, Transcripts of | 1835 to 1852 | 10 Bundles in 4 Packages | 1835 to 1852 | 1 to 2<br>3 to 4 | A | 8 | 4 | G | 1<br>2 |
| Examinations of Witnesses pursuant to Statute 1 Will. 4. c. 22., "An Act to enable Courts of Law to order the Examination of Witnesses upon Interrogatories and otherwise" | 1831 to 1845 | 4 Bundles | 1831 to 1845 | 1 to 4 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 4 |
| Fiats of Judges to admit Attornies. *See* "Attornies' Admissions." | | | | | | | | | |
| Inquisitions, with Verdicts of Juries annexed, respecting the Amount of Damages to be adjudged to the Plaintiff. *See* "Writs of Inquiry." | | | | | | | | | |
| Judgments, Day Books of (*merely rough Account Books*) | 1800 to 1850 | 42 Vols. | East. 1800 to Hil. 1850 | 1 to 27<br>28 to 42 | A | 7 | 6 | H | 5<br>6 |
| Judgments, Entries of (*Account Books*) | 1839 to 1850 | 9 Vols. | 1839 to 1850 | 2 to 10 | A | 9 | 4 | K | 2 |
| Judgments, Day Books, *alphabetical arrangement*. These Books will serve, to a certain extent, in place of the Doggett Books (discontinued in 1839), but give no reference to the Judgment Roll, for which the *Doggett Roll* must be searched | 1839 to 1849 | 11 Vols. | 1839 to 1849 | 2 to 12 | A | 7 | 6 | P | 1 |
| Judgment or Plea Rolls, being Enrolments of Pleadings from the commencement to the termination of the Suit, when the "Decision" or "Judgment" of the Court was given; also Enrolments of Deeds, &c. *See* "Common Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Judgment Rolls, *Indexes*, kept pursuant to the Statute of Frauds, 29 Chas. 2. c. 3. s. 13 | 29 Chas. 2. to 4 Wm. and Mary, 1691 | *See* "Doggett Books." | | | | | | | |
| Judgment Rolls, *Alphabetical Indexes*. Pursuant to Stat. 4 & 5 Will. and Mary, c. 20., 1692, Judgments were to be entered in an Index or Doggett alphabetically by Defendant's names; and in the Statute 2 Vict. c. 11. (4 June 1839) it is stated that "no Judgment shall hereafter be docketed under the Provisions of an Act passed in the 4th & 5th Will. and Mary, c. 20, but that all Dockets shall be finally closed immediately after the passing of this Act, &c." (*i.e.* 4 June 1839) | 1692 to 1839 (4 June) | *See* "Doggett Books." | | | | | | | |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judgment Rolls, *Index Rolls*, or *Repertories* | 1509 to 1849. *See* "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | |
| Judgments, &c., and Crown Debts, Day Books of Memoranda or Minutes left for Registration. *See* "Day Books of Memoranda," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Judgments, &c., and Crown Debts, Delivery Tickets, Books of Memoranda or Minutes (Counterparts of Receipts) | 1838 to 1842 | 112 Vols. | 1838 to 1842 | 1 to 66 | A | 9 | 5 | F | 1 |
| | | | | 67 to 112 | | | | | 2 |
| Judgments, &c., Delivery Ticket Books of Memoranda or Minutes (Counterparts of Receipts) | 1843 to 1848 | 107 Vols. | 1843 to 1848 | 113 to 130 | A | 9 | 5 | F | 2 |
| | | | | 131 to 202 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 203 to 219 | | | | | 4 |
| Judgments, Registers of. *See* "Registers of Judgments," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Judgments, Registered, Memoranda or Minutes of same left at the Registry pursuant to Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 | 1 Oct. 1838 to 31 Dec. 1849 | 438 Bundles in 78 Packages | 1838 to 1843 | 1 to 10 | A | 9 | 5 | A | 1 |
| | | | | 11 to 20 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 21 to 30 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 31 to 40 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | 1844 to 1849 | 41 to 50 | A | 9 | 5 | B | 1 |
| | | | | 51 to 60 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 61 to 70 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 71 to 78 | | | | | 4 |
| Judgments, Re-registered, Memoranda or Minutes of same left at the Registry pursuant to Stat. 2 Vict. c. 11 s. 4 | 1843 to 1849 | 23 Bundles in 4 Packages | 1843 to 1849 | 1 to 4 | A | 9 | 5 | E | 1 |
| Judgments, Satisfactions of | 1838 to 1855 | At the Registry. | | | | | | | |
| Judgments, Satisfactions, Entries of. *See* "Registers of Judgments," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| "*Justicies*." (Writs directed to the Sheriff in Special Cases) | 1828 to 1833 | 1 Package | 1828 to 1833 | 1 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 2 |
| Memoranda or Minutes of Crown Debts left at the Registry, pursuant to Stat. 2 Vict. c. 11. *See* "Crown Debts, Registered, Memoranda," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Memoranda or Minutes of Judgments, &c., left at the Registry, pursuant to Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. *See* "Judgments, Registered, Memoranda," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Memoranda or Minutes of Judgments, &c., left at the Registry, pursuant to Stat. 2 Vict. c. 11. for Re-registration. *See* "Judgments, Re-registered, Memoranda," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Oath Rolls of Attornies, *England and Wales*, "B," being the Roll signed by parties upon their admission as Attornies. An alphabetical arrangement of the names will be seen in the Book entitled "Attornies' Book or Roll, 'B'" | 1837 to 1843 | 1 Roll | 1837 to 1843 | 18 | A | 7 | 3 | L | 1 |
| Oath Rolls of Attornies (Catholics) | 1829 to 1836 | 1 Roll | 1829 to 1836 | 3 | A | 7 | 3 | L | 1 |
| Ditto ditto (Quakers) | 1835 | 1 Roll | 1835 | 1 | A | 7 | 3 | L | 1 |
| Oath Rolls (Qualifications). The Roll which was signed by the parties taking the oath upon their appointment to certain Offices | 1830 to 1847 | 4 Rolls | 1830 to 1837 | 7 to 10 | A | 7 | 3 | L | 1 |
| Orders, &c., Registered. *See* "Registers of Judgment," &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Orders of Judges | 1828 to 1849 | 13 Bundles in 1 Bag | 1828 to 1849 | 1 (*part*) | A | 6 | 2 | L | 7 |
| Outlawry Reversals | 1839 to 1849 | 1 Bundle | 1839 to 1849 | 4 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 1 |
| Outlawry Writs | 1820 to 1838 | 3 Parcels | 1820 to 1838 | 1 to 3 | A | 7 | 4 | F | 2 |
| Pleas of Land (Real Actions) | Before East. 25 Eliz. *See* "Common Rolls," "Recovery Rolls," &c. | | | | | | | | |
| | East. 25 Eliz. to Hil. 1834. *See* "Recovery Rolls and Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | |
| | East. 1834 to Mich. 1837. *See* "Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | |
| | Hil. 1838 to Mich. 1849. *See* "Common Rolls" (Pleas of Land). | | | | | | | | |
| Pleas of Land (Real Actions), *Index*. *See* "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| "Postea" files, consisting of documents showing the pleadings which would appear upon the Issue Rolls, but having the Judgment or Decisions written upon the back, and commencing with the words "*Postea*" (before Easter, 1733, when the Records were written in Latin), and from and after Easter, 1733, with the word "Afterwards," &c. (when the proceedings were written in English) | 1839 to 1852 | 112 Bundles in 26 Portfolios. | Hil. 1839 to Trin. 1841 | 20 to 21 | A | 5 | 4 | G | 4 |
| | | | | 22 to 24 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | Mich. 1841 to Mich. 1848 | 25 to 26 | A | 5 | 4 | L | 2 |
| | | | | 27 to 29 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 30 to 32 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 33 to 35 | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 36 to 38 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | Hil. 1849 to Mich. 1852 | 39 to 40 | A | 5 | 4 | O | 5 |
| | | | | 41 to 43 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 44 to 45 | | | | | 7 |
| Præcipes for Writs of *sci. fa.*, *Index*. *See* "Appearances, Entry Books of." | | | | | | | | | |
| Præcipes. *See* "Capias." | | | | | | | | | |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Quare impedit*, Trials upon Writs of - | Before 1838. *See* "Recovery Rolls and Pleas of Land." After 1838. *See* "Common Rolls" (Pleas of Land). | | | | | | | | |
| *Quare impedit*, Trials upon Writs of, *Index*. *See* "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Actions, Proceedings in. *See* "Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Actions, Proceedings in, *Index*. *See* "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |
| Receipts or Delivery Tickets of Memoranda or Minutes left for Registration of Crown Debts. *See* "Crown Debts, Delivery Tickets." | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto of Judgments, &c. *See* "Judgments, &c., Delivery Tickets." | | | | | | | | | |
| Record Books (merely Account Books) - - - - - | Before 1838. *See* Books, entitled "*Nisi prius* Records." 1838 to 1852 | 3 Vols. - | 1838 to 1852 - | 1 to 3 | A | 8 | 1 | I | 4 |
| Registers of Crown Debts, entitled "The Index to Debtors and Accountants to the Crown." | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTE.—In these Books Satisfactions have been entered up to 1851 only, afterwards they have been entered in the Books entitled "*Lexicographical Index to Crown Debts*." *See* "Crown Debts." | | | | | | | | | |
| Registers of Judgments, &c., Decrees, Orders, &c. The Books in which Entries have been made for the purpose of showing the several Sums of Money which have become legally due from one person to another by Decisions or Judgments given in various Courts of Law, and which Judgments or Decisions have been registered pursuant to 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110., and 2 Vict. c. 11. - - | 1838 to 1841 | 8 Vols. (1st set) | 1 Oct. 1838 to 31 Dec. 1841 - | 1 to 8 | A | 8 | 2 | E | 4 |
| | 1842 to 1845 | 8 Vols. (2nd set). | 1 Jan. 1842 to 31 Dec. 1845 - | 1 to 8 | | | | | 4 |
| | 1846 to 1849 | 8 Vols. (3rd set) | 1 Jan. 1846 to 31 Dec. 1849 - | 1 to 8 | A | 8 | 2 | F | 1 |
| | 1846 to 1849 | 8 Vols. - | *Duplicates* - | 1 to 8 | | | | | 1 |
| NOTE.—*Entries known as Satisfactions, showing that the Debts have been satisfied, are made by the Officers of the Court when the proper authority is produced.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Registers of Judgments, Decrees, Orders, &c., *Index* - - - - | 1 Jan. 1849 to 31 Dec. 1859 | In use at the Registry. | | | | | | | |
| NOTE.—*The Index and Register are together under one Alphabet from and after* - - - - | 1 Jan. 1860 | In use at the Registry. | | | | | | | |
| Remembrance Books, called "Masters' "Remembrance Books," being Entries of Rules formerly called "Se- "condaries' Remembrances." - | 1839 to 1849 | 11 Vols. - | 1839 to 1849 - | 40 to 41 | A | 7 | 2 | I | 2 |
| | | | | 42 to 50 | | | | | 3 |
| Remembrance Rolls, formerly kept by the Prothonotaries for Recoveries, &c., being Enrolments of "Admis- "sions to prosecute and defend by "Guardians" - - - | 1838 to 1850 | 1 Roll - | 1838 to 1850 - | 88 (*part*) - | A | 7 | 2 | H | 1 |
| Residence Books. *See* "Attornies, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Rules, &c., Registered. *See* "Registers of Judgments, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Rules (Consent) - - - - - | 1838 to 1852 | 17 Bundles in 1 Box | 1838 to 1852 - | 1 - - | A | 9 | 1 | I | 5 |
| Rules, Entries of, called Ejectments and Landlord's Rules - - | 1833 to 1837 | 1 Vol. - | 1833 to 1837 - | 1 - | A | 9 | 4 | K | 2 |
| Rules to Plead, being merely the Entries of Plaintiffs' and Defendants' names set down day by day for hearing - - - - | 1811 to 1852 | 95 Vols. - | 1811 to 1852 - | 1 to 84 | A | 7 | 6 | H | 3 |
| | | | | 85 to 95 | | | | | 4 |
| Satisfactions of Crown Debts, Delivery Tickets of. *See* "Crown Debts, Satisfactions, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactions of Crown Debts, Entries of - - - - - - | 1839 to 1851 | *See* "Registers of Crown Debts." | | | | | | | |
| | 1851, &c. | *See* "Lexicographical Index." | | | | | | | |
| Satisfaction Pieces - - - | 1844 to 1849 | 1 Bundle in 1 Box | 1844 to 1849 - | 1 (*part*) - | A | 6 | 2 | L | 7 |
| Special Jury Lists - - - | 1839 to 1849 | 33 Bundles in 8 Packages | 1839 to 1849 - | 8 (*part*) - | A | 7 | 4 | F | 5 |
| | | | | 9 - - | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | 10 to 15 | | | | | 6 |
| Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgments, and Documents endorsed "*Cognovit actionem*." The Warrant of Attorney being the authority of the Defendants given to the Attorney to confess an Action, or to suffer Judgment by "*nil dicit*," and the Document endorsed "*Cognovit*," being the confession of an Action - | 1839 to 1849 | 21 Bundles in 4 Packages | 1839 to 1849 - | 69 (*part*) | A | 8 | 2 | K | 2 |
| | | | | 70 to 72 | | | | | 2 |

No. 1*c*.—List of Records of the Court of Common Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warrants of Attorney to enter Satisfaction; given by the Plaintiff or his representative when the Satisfaction was required to be entered on the Judgment Roll | 1839 to 1843 | 5 Bundles | 1839 to 1843 | 11 to 15 | A | 6 | 2 | J | 2 |
| Writ Books (Writs of Summons, &c.), *See* "Appearance Books." | | | | | | | | | |
| Writ Books (Account Books) | 1839 to 1849 | 7 Vols. | 1839 to 1849 | 17 to 23 | A | 9 | 4 | J | 1 |
| Writs, Filed | 1839 to 1849 | 100 Files in 12 Bags | 1839 to 1849 | 89 to 92 | A | 7 | 1 | J | 1 |
| | | | | 93 to 96 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 97 to 100 | | | | | 3 |
| Writs, Filed, *Index* | 1838 to 1845 | 1 Vol. | 1838 to 1845 | 1 | A | 7 | 2 | M | 2 |
| Writs of Covenant, the Writs which were sued out previous to Fines being levied for the Conveyance of Title of Lands, &c., from one person to another | 1 Edw. 3 to 1835 | 64 Bags | Formerly in A. 9.5. | 1 to 11 | B corridor. | | | 76 | 3 to 7 |
| | | | | 12 to 24 | | | | 77 | 1 to 6 |
| | | | | 25 to 38 | | | | 78 | 1 to 7 |
| | | | | 39 to 52 | | | | 79 | 1 to 6 |
| | | | | 53 to 64 | | | | 80 | 1 to 6 |
| Writs of Inquiry, with Inquisitions and Verdicts of Juries annexed, concerning the Damages sustained by the Plaintiff in any Suit, showing the Amount assessed | 1839 to 1854 | 57 Bundles in 3 Packages | Hil. 1839 to East. 1854 | 220 (*part*) | A | 8 | 2 | L | 2 |
| | | | | 221 to 222 | | | | | 2 |
| Writs (Miscellaneous). *See* "Special Bails, &c." | | | | | | | | | |
| Writs of Right, Trials upon. *See* "Pleas of Land." | | | | | | | | | |
| Writs of Right, Trials upon, *Index*. *See* "Doggett Rolls." | | | | | | | | | |

No. 1*d*.—List of Records of the Court of Exchequer of Pleas.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affidavits of Increase made for the purpose of showing the necessity for Increase of Costs | 1839 | 17 Bundles in 2 Bags | 1839 | 14 | A | 17 | 3 | A | 5 |
| | | | | 15 | | | | | 6 |
| Affidavits, General, used on motions in Court to verify the statements of parties | 1839 | 77 Bundles in 11 Bags | 1839 | 37 to 42 | A | 17 | 2 | A | 7 |
| | | | | 43 to 47 | | | | | 8 |
| Attornies' Admissions, "A." A Book so called, being a Register or Enrolment Book of Articles of Clerkship. Pursuant to Stat. 34 Geo. 3. c. 14., Articles of Clerkship were to be registered or enrolled within Six Months of the date of the Indentures and Affidavits of due Execution filed. *Note.—In consequence of the Exchequer of Pleas being a closed Court, there could not be any Book until the Court was thrown open in the year* 1830. | 1830 to present time | In use at the Exchequer Office. | | | | | | | |
| Attornies' Oath Roll, "B," *England and Wales;* the Roll which was signed by persons upon their admission as Attornies. Alphabetical arrangement of names in the Book entitled "Attornies' Book or Roll, B." *Protestants and Separatists* | 1830 to 1842 | 3 Rolls | 1830 to 1842 | 1 to 3 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 5 |
| Attornies' Oath Roll, "B," (Catholics) | 1831 to 1837 | 1 Roll | 1831 to 1837 | 1 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 5 |
| Attornies' Oath Roll, "B," (Quakers) | 1831 to 1835 | 1 Roll | 1831 to 1835 | | A | 16 | 3 | G | 5 |

No. 1*d*.—List of Records of the Court of Exchequer of Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attornies' Book or Roll, called "Roll of Attornies," *England and Wales*, "B." Entries of the names which appear on the Oath Rolls. *Arranged alphabetically* | 1830 to 1836 | 1 Vol. | 1830 to 1836 | 1 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 4 |
| Attornies' Roll, or Roll of Attornies, "C," *England and Wales;* the Roll which was signed pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 45, by Attornies who had been admitted in one of the other Courts. (Alphabetical arrangement of names in the Book entitled "Attornies Book or Roll "B.") | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Roll | 1838 to 1839 | 1 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 6 |
| Attornies' Roll, or Book of Attornies, "D," *Wales*. Entries of the Names of Attornies in any of the Courts of Sessions or Great Sessions in the County Palatine of Chester, or in Wales, respectively allowed to practise pursuant to Stat. 1 Will. 4. 1830, c. 70., when the Jurisdiction of the Counties Palatine and Principality of Wales ceased. *Alphabetical arrangement* | 1830 to 1844 | 1 Vol. | 1830 to 1844 | 1 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 4 |
| Bills of Costs of Attornies, (which have been duly taxed) | 1847 to 1848 | 160 Parcels in 62 Packages | Hil. 1847 | 405 to 407 | A | 17 | 2 | J | 7 |
| | | | Hil. 1847 to Mich. 1848 | 408 to 421 | A | 17 | 2 | K | 1 |
| | | | | 422 to 434 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | 435 to 448 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | 449 to 463 | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 464 to 466 | | | | | 5 |
| "*Cognovit actionem*," Documents so endorsed. being the confession of the Action. *See* "Warrants of "Attorney." | | | | | | | | | |
| Declarations in Ejectment, with Affidavits annexed | 1839 | 4 Bundles in 1 Package | 1839 | 8 (*part*) | A | 16 | 3 | L | 4 |
| Doggett Books of Judgments. pursuant to Statute 2 Vict. c. 11. (4 June 1839.) Judgments were not to be docketed after date of the Act of Parliament, but by Statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. Judgments were to be registered | 1839 | 1 Vol. | Ending Trin. 1839 | 51 | A | 17 | 4 | A | 4 |
| | 1838, &c. | *See* "Common Pleas, Registers of Judgments, &c." | | | | | | | |
| Ejectments. *See* "Declarations in Ejectment." | | | | | | | | | |
| Error, Judgments of the Exchequer Chamber Court, being Transcripts of Proceedings in certain Causes when Appeals were made to the Judges of the Court superior to that in which the Judgment had been given | 40 Geo. 3. to 6 Geo. 4. | 1 Parcel | 40 Geo. 3. to 6 Geo. 4. | - | A | 16 | 3 | M | 1 |
| Judgment Books, entitled "Judgments "Interlocutory and Final, Entries of "Satisfactions and Process, &c., and "Enrolments of Deeds," being the continuation of the Day Books from which the Docket Books were formerly made up | 1839 | 4 Vols. | 1839 | 33 to 34 | A | 16 | 2 | M | 2 |
| | | | | 35 to 36 | | | | | 4 |
| Judgment Books, *Index*. An Alphabetical arrangement of Defendants' names for speedy reference to the Judgment Book | 1839 | 2 Vols. | 1839 | 13 to 14 | A | 16 | 3 | G | 3 |
| Judgment or Plea Rolls, Enrolments of Proceedings, with Judgments and Satisfactions, also Enrolments of Deeds and Awards of Commissioners appointed under certain Acts of Parliament for enclosing Lands | 1839 | 4 Rolls | 1839 | 1321 to 1323 | A | 16 | 2 | K | 1 |
| | | | | 1324 | | | | | |
| Orders, &c., Registered, and Rules, &c., Registered | 1838 to 1849 | *See* "Common Pleas, Registers of Judgments, "&c." | | | | | | | |

No. 1*d*.—List of Records of the Court of Exchequer of Pleas—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rules to plead, being Entries of merely the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants set down day by day for hearing | 1839 | 4 Vols. | 1839 | 23 to 26 | A | 17 | 4 | I | 3 |
| Rules, Memoranda, and Judges' Orders for Rules, entitled "Term Papers" | 1839 | 4 Bundles | 1839 | 4 to 6 | A | 17 | 3 | D | 4 |
| Rules, Records of, being Entries of all Interlocutory Orders or Rules by the Court allowed | 1839 | 1 Vol. | 1839 | 29 | A | 17 | 4 | F | 3 |
| Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment, and Documents endorsed "*Cognovit actionem*," the Warrant of Attorney being the authority of the Defendant given to the Attorney to confess the Action or to suffer Judgment by "*nil dicit*," and the Documents endorsed "*Cognovit*" being the confession of certain Actions | 1839 | 12 Bundles | 1839 | 112 to 114<br>115 to 123 | A | 16 | 6 | M<br>N | 7<br>1 |
| Writ Books (Præcipes), entitled "Capias and Summons," being Entries of Præcipes for Writs entered day by day under their respective Counties | 1839 | 4 Vols. | 1839 | 82 to 85 | A | 16 | 3 | L | 2 |

No. 1*e*.—List of Records received from the Exchequer.—Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts, Public Enrolments of | 1839 | 1 Package | 1839 | 192 | B | 12 | 4 | H | 7 |
| Affidavits of Clerks of Sewers, of no fines | 1837 to 1839 | 1 Package | 1837 to 1838 | 1 (*part*) | B | 12 | 2 | G | 5 |
| Affidavits of Under-Sheriffs as to sums received for Deodands, Felons' Goods, &c. | 1838 to 1840 | 1 Package | 1838 to 1840 | 1 (*part*) | B | 12 | 2 | G | 6 |
| Affidavits, Original, upon general matters to verify the statements of parties | 1838 to 1840 | 5 Packages | 1838 to 1840 | 194<br>195 to 197<br>198 | A | 18 | 4 | G | 6<br>7<br>8 |
| Agenda Books | Before 1805. | *See* List of Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office. | | | | | | | |
| | 1805 to 1833 | 2 Vols. | 1805 to 1833 | 8 to 9 | B | 10 | 9 | A | 6 |
| | 1839 | 1 Parcel | 1839 | 3 | B | 14 | 4 | K | 4 |
| Appraisement, Indentures of | 1839 to 1841 | 3 Vols. | 1839 to 1841 | 70 to 72 | B | 12 | 3 | H | 2 |
| Decrees, Original<br>*Note.*—In the year 1841 the Equity business of the Court of Exchequer being transferred to Chancery, all Decrees after that date are Chancery Decrees. | 1832 to 1841 | 1 Vol. | 1832 to 1841 | 13 | B | 14 | 6 | O | 3 |
| Decrees, *Index* | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 6 | B | 12 | 4 | G | 3 |
| Estreats of Deodands, and Affidavits of no Deodands | Before 1838. | *See* List of Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office. | | | | | | | |
| Estreats and Affidavits | 1838 to 1839 | 5 Bundles | 1838 to 1839 | 6 to 10 | B | 12 | 2 | G | 1 |
| | 1839 to 1840 | 1 Bundle | 1839 to 1840 | 9 | B | 14 | 6 | M | 6 |
| Excise Accounts, General | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1838 to 1839 | 7 | B | 12 | 1 | G | 5 |
| Informations, various | 1833 to 1839 | 1 Parcel | 1833 to 1839 | 1 (*part*) | B | 12 | 1 | M | 4 |
| Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Proceedings as to Appearances in the Court of Exchequer on the 9th of Nov. | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Roll | 1838 to 1839 | 12 | B | 14 | 4 | G | 10 |
| Memoranda Roll | 1839 to 1841 | 11 Vols. | Hil. 1839 to Trin. 1840 | 128 to 135 | B | 12 | 3 | K | 8 |
| | | | Mich. 1840 to Trin. 1841. | 136 to 138 | | | | L | 1 |
| Orders, Original<br>*Note.*—In the year 1841 the Equity business of the Court of Exchequer being transferred to the Court of Chancery, all Orders after that date are Chancery Orders. | 1839 to 1841 | 1 Vol. | 1839 to 1841 | 25 | B | 14 | 6 | O | 8 |
| Orders, *Index* | | | | | | | | | |

No. 1*e*.—List of Records received from the Exchequer.—Queen's Remembrancer's Office—*continued*.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Dates in each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orders, Entry Books of | 1839 | 2 Vols. | Hil. & East. 1839 | 80 | B | 14 | 5 | G | 4 |
| | | | Trin. & Mich. 1839 | 81 | | | | H | 1 |
| Ordnance Bonds, &c. | 1806 to 1838 | 1 Parcel in 1 Pkg. | 1806 to 1838 | 3 (*part*) | B | 14 | 4 | K | 1 |
| Originalia Roll | Before 1838. *See* List of Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office. | | | | | | | | |
| " | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Roll | 1838 to 1839 | 2 | B | 11 | 3 | E | 5 |
| Originalia *Repertory* | Before 1834. *See* List of Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe Office. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1834 to 1839 | 1 Roll in No. 6 Case | 1834 to 1839 | 6 (*part*) | B | 10 | 5 | B | 6 |
| Process (Old Schedule withdrawn from) | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 1 | B | 12 | 1 | M | 3 |
| Reports of Masters, and Certificates of Bank Stock purchased | 1839 to 1841 | 11 Vols. | 1839 | 16 | B | 14 | 5 | J | 6 |
| | | | 1839 to 1841 | 17 to 24 | | | | | 7 |
| | | | 1841 | 25 to 26 | | | | K | 1 |
| Reports of Masters, and Certificates of Bank Stock purchased, *Index* | 1834 to 1841 | 1 Vol. | 1834 to 1841 | 5 | B | 14 | 5 | G | 2 |
| Sheriffs' Accounts, (Counties, Cities, and Cinque Ports) | 1838 to 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1838 to 1839 | 8 | B | 12 | 4 | G | 4 |
| Taxes, Certificates of Inspectors of | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 2 | A | 18 | 2 | H | 9 |
| Writs and *Postea* Files, Excise Extents and Inquisitions | 1839 | 1 Bundle in 1 Portfolio | 1839 Nos. 901 to 1020 | (21 *part*) | B | 12 | 5 | K | 5 |
| Writs, Returnable, called "Long Writs" | 1839 | 1 Bundle | 1839 | 7 | B | 12 | 4 | G | 1 |

No. 1*f*.—List of Records of the Exchequer.—First Fruits and Tenths.

| Classes of Documents. | Dates. | Packages. | Contents of each Division. | Numbers of Packages. | Floor. | Room. | Press. | Division. | Shelf. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishops' Certificates of Institutions to Livings, called Bishops' Returns | April 1839 to April 1840 | 50 Files. | | | | | | | |
| St. Asaph | | | April 1838 to April 1839 | 1 (*part*) | A | 17 | 5 | A | 1 |
| Bangor | | | " " | 2 " | | | | | 2 |
| Bath and Wells | | | " " | 4 " | | | | | 4 |
| Bristol. *See* Gloucester. | | | | | | | | | |
| Canterbury | | | " " | 6 " | | | | | 6 |
| Carlisle | | | " " | 7 " | | | | | 7 |
| Chester | | | " " | 8 " | | | | | 8 |
| Chichester | | | " " | 9 " | | | | | 9 |
| Coventry and Lichfield | | | " " | 10 " | | | | | 10 |
| St. David's | | | " " | 11 " | A | 17 | 5 | B | 1 |
| Durham | | | " " | 12 " | | | | | 2 |
| Ely | | | " " | 13 " | | | | | 3 |
| Exeter | | | " " | 15 " | | | | | 5 |
| Gloucester and Bristol | | | " " | 16 " | | | | | 6 |
| Hereford | | | " " | 17 " | | | | | 7 |
| Lincoln | | | " " | 19 " | | | | | 9 |
| Llandaff | | | " " | 20 " | | | | | 10 |
| London | | | " " | 21 " | A | 17 | 5 | C | 1 |
| Norwich | | | " " | 24 " | | | | | 4 |
| Oxford | | | " " | 25 " | | | | | 5 |
| Peterborough | | | " " | 26*a* " | | | | | 6 |
| Ripon | | | " " | 26*b* " | | | | | 6 |
| Rochester | | | " " | 27 " | | | | | 7 |
| Salisbury | | | " " | 28 " | | | | | 8 |
| Winchester | | | " " | 30 " | | | | | 10 |
| Worcester | | | " " | 31 " | A | 17 | 5 | D | 1 |
| York | | | " " | 33 " | | | | | 3 |

(Signed) JOHN JAMES BOND.

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records, removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs to the Public Record Repository, pursuant to a Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated 19th December 1859, showing their Places of Deposit on the 31st December 1860.

Repository, Room C. 6.—Upper Division.—Press 1.

*Orders and Decrees, Books* A.

| | | Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 1. No. | 1 | 36 & 37 Hen. VIII. |
| „ | 2 | 37 & 38 „ VIII. |
| „ | 3 | 1 & 2 Edw. VI. |
| „ | 4 | 3 & 4 „ VI. |
| „ | 5 | 5 & 6 „ VI. & 1 Mary. |
| „ | 6 | 1 & 2 Mary. |
| „ | 7 | 1, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ | 8 | 2, 3, 4 & 5 „ |
| „ | 9 | 4 & 5 „ |
| „ | 10 | Edw. 6, and 6 & 7 Mary. |
| „ | 11 | 5 Phil. & Mary, and 1 & 2 Eliz. 1558 |
| „ | 12 | 2 & 3 Eliz. 1559. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 2. No. | 13 | 3 „ 1560. |
| „ | 14 | 3 & 4 „ 1561. |
| „ | 15 | 4 & 5 „ 1562. |
| „ | 16 | 5 & 6 „ 1563. |
| „ | 17 | 7 & 8 „ 1564. |
| „ | 18 | 8 & 9 „ 1565. |
| „ | 19 | 9 & 10 „ 1566–7. |
| „ | 20 | 10 & 11 „ 1568. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 3. No. | 21 | 11 & 12 „ 1569. |
| „ | 22 | 12 & 13 „ 1570. |
| „ | 23 | 13 & 14 „ 1571. |
| „ | 24 | Missing. |
| „ | 25 | 15 & 16 „ 1573. |
| „ | 26 | 16 & 17 „ 1574. |
| „ | 27 | 17 & 18 „ 1575. |
| „ | 28 | 18 & 19 „ 1576. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 4. No. | 29 | 19 & 20 „ 1577. |
| „ | 30 | 20 & 21 „ 1578. |
| „ | 31 | Missing. |
| „ | 32 | 22 & 23 „ 1580. |
| „ | 33 | 23 & 24 „ 1581. |
| „ | 34 | 24 & 25 „ 1582. |
| „ | 35 | 25 & 26 „ 1583. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 5. No. | 36 | 26 & 27 „ 1584. |
| „ | 37 | 27 & 28 „ 1585. |
| „ | 38 | 28 & 29 „ 1586. |
| „ | 39 | 29 & 30 „ 1587. |
| „ | 40 | 30 & 31 „ 1588. |
| „ | 41 | 31 & 32 „ 1589. |
| „ | 42 | 32 & 33 „ 1590. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. No. | 43 | 33 & 34 „ 1591. |
| „ | 44 | 35 & 36 „ 1592–3. |
| „ | 45 | 36 & 37 „ 1594. |
| „ | 46 | 37 & 38 „ 1595. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. No. | 47 | 38 & 39 „ 1596. |
| „ | 48 | 39 & 40 „ 1597. |
| „ | 49 | 40 & 41 „ 1598. |
| „ | 50 | 41 & 42 „ 1599. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 3. No. | 51 | 42 & 43 „ 1600. |
| „ | 52 | 43 & 44 „ 1601. |
| „ | 53 | 44 & 45 „ 1602. |
| „ | 54 | 1603. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 4. No. | 55 | 1604. |
| „ | 56 | 1605. |
| „ | 57 | 1606. |
| „ | 58 | 1607. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 5. No. | 59 | 1608. |
| „ | 60 | 1609. |
| „ | 61 | 1610. |
| „ | 62 | 1611. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 1. No. | 63 | 1612. |
| „ | 64 | 1613. |
| „ | 65 | 1614. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. No. | 66 | 1615. |
| „ | 67 | 1616. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 3. No. | 68 | 1617. |
| „ | 69 | 1618. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 4. No. | 70 | 1619. |
| „ | 71 | 1620. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 5. No. | 72 | 1621. |
| „ | 73 | 1622. |
| „ | 74 | 1623. |
| „ | 75 | 1624. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 1. No. | 76 | 1625. |
| „ | 77 | 1626. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 2. No. | 78 | 1627. |
| „ | 79 | 1628. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 3. No. | 80 | 1629. |
| „ | 81 | 1630. |
| „ | 82 | 1631. |
| „ | 83 | 1632. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 4. No. | 84 | 1633. |
| „ | 85 | 1634. |
| „ | 86 | 1635. |
| „ | 87 | 1636. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 5. No. | 88 | 1637. |
| „ | 89 | 1638. |
| „ | 90 | 1639. |
| „ | 91 | 1640. |
| „ | 92 | 1641. |
| „ | 93 | 1642–3–4. |
| „ | 94 | 1645. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 1. No. | 95 | 1646. |
| „ | 96 | 1647. |
| „ | 97 | 1648. |
| „ | 98 | 1649. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 2. No. | 99 | 1650. |
| „ | 100 | 1651. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 3. No. | 101 | 1652. |
| „ | 102 | 1653. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 4. No. | 103 | 1654. |
| „ | 104 | 1655. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 5. No. | 105 | 1656. |
| „ | 106 | 1657. |
| „ | 107 | 1658. |
| „ | 108 | 1659. |
| „ | 109 | 1660. |
| „ | 110 | 1661. |
| „ | 111 | 1662. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 1. No. | 112 | 1663. |
| „ | 113 | 1664. |
| „ | 114 | 1665. |
| „ | 115 | 1666. |
| „ | 116 | 1667. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 2. No. | 117 | 1668. |
| „ | 118 | 1669. |
| „ | 119 | 1670. |
| „ | 120 | 1671. |
| „ | 121 | 1672. |

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 6. Shelf 3. No. 122 | 1673. |
| „ 123 | 1674. |
| „ 124 | 1675. |
| „ 125 | 1676. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 4. No. 126 | 1677. |
| „ 127 | 1678. |
| „ 128 | 1679. |
| „ 129 | 1680. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 5. No. 130 | 1681. |
| „ 131 | 1682. |
| „ 132 | 1683. |
| „ 133 | 1684. |
| „ 134 | 1685. |
| „ 135 | 1686. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 1. No. 136 | 1687. |
| „ 137 | 1688. |
| „ 138 | 1689. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 2. No. 139 | 1690. |
| „ 140 | 1691. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 3. No. 141 | 1692. |
| „ 142 | 1693. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 4. No. 143 | 1694. |
| „ 144 | 1695. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 5. No. 145 | 1696. |
| „ 146 | 1697. |
| „ 147 | 1698. |
| „ 148 | 1699. |
| „ 149 | 1700. |

*Books* B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Div. 8. Shelf 1. No. 150 | 1 & 2 Edw. VI. |
| „ 151 | 3 & 4 „ VI. |
| „ 152 | 5 & 6 „ VI. and 1 Mary. |
| „ 153 | 6 & 7 „ VI. „ |
| „ 154 | 1, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ 155 | 1 & 2 Mary. |
| „ 156 | 2, 3, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ 157 | 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ 158 | 5 Phil. & Mary and 1 Eliz. 1558. |
| „ 159 | 2 Eliz. 1559. |
| „ 160 | 3 „ 1560. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 2. No. 161 | 3 & 4 „ 1561. |
| „ 162 | 4 & 5 „ 1562. |
| „ 163 | 5 & 6 „ 1563. |
| „ 164 | 7 & 8 „ 1564. |
| „ 165 | 8 & 9 „ 1565. |
| „ 166 | 9 & 10 „ 1566–7. |
| „ 167 | 10 & 11 „ 1568. |
| „ 168 | 11 & 12 „ 1569. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 3. No. 169 | 12 & 13 „ 1570. |
| „ 170 | 13 & 14 „ 1571. |
| „ 171 | 14 & 15 „ 1572. |
| „ 172 | 15 & 16 „ 1573. |
| „ 173 | 16 & 17 „ 1574. |
| „ 174 | 17 & 18 „ 1575. |
| „ 175 | Missing (1576). |
| „ 176 | 19 & 20 „ 1577. |
| „ 177 | 21 „ 1578. |
| „ 178 | 21 & 22 „ 1579. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 4. No. 179 | Missing (1580). |
| „ 180 | 23 & 24 „ 1581. |
| „ 181 | 24 & 25 „ 1582. |
| „ 182 | 25 & 26 „ 1583. |
| „ 183 | 26 & 27 „ 1584. |
| „ 184 | 27 & 28 „ 1585. |

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 8. Shelf 5. No. 185 | 28 & 29 Eliz. 1586. |
| „ 186 | 29 & 30 „ 1587. |
| „ 187 | 30 & 31 „ 1588. |
| „ 188 | 31 & 32 „ 1589. |
| „ 189 | 32 & 33 „ 1590. |
| „ 190 | 33 & 34 „ 1591. |
| „ 191 | 35 & 36 „ 1592–3. |

Lower Division. Press 1. Div. 1. Shelf 1.

*Books* B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 1. No. 192 | 36 & 37 Eliz. 1594. |
| „ 193 | 37 & 38 „ 1595. |
| „ 194 | 38 & 39 „ 1596. |
| „ 195 | 39 & 40 „ 1597. |
| „ 196 | 40 & 41 „ 1598. |
| „ 197 | 41 & 42 „ 1599. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 2. No. 198 | 42 & 43 „ 1600. |
| „ 199 | 43 & 44 „ 1601. |
| „ 200 | 44 & 45 „ 1602. |
| „ 201 | 1603. |
| „ 202 | 1604. |
| „ 203 | 1605. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 3. No. 204 | 1606. |
| „ 205 | 1607. |
| „ 206 | 1608. |
| „ 207 | 1609. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. No. 208 | 1610. |
| „ 209 | 1611. |
| „ 210 | 1612. |
| „ 211 | 1613. |
| „ 212 | 1614. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 2. No. 213 | 1615. |
| „ 214 | 1616. |
| „ 215 | 1617. |
| „ 216 | 1618. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 3. No. 217 | 1619. |
| „ 218 | 1620. |
| „ 219 | 1621. |
| „ 220 | 1622. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 1. No. 221 | 1623. |
| „ 222 | 1624. |
| „ 223 | 1625. |
| „ 224 | 1626. |
| „ 225 | 1627. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. No. 226 | 1628. |
| „ 227 | 1629. |
| „ 228 | 1630. |
| „ 229 | 1631. |
| „ 230 | 1632. |
| „ 231 | 1633. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 3. No. 232 | 1634. |
| „ 233 | 1635. |
| „ 234 | 1636. |
| „ 235 | 1637. |
| „ 236 | 1638. |
| „ 237 | 1639. |
| „ 238 | 1640. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 1. No. 239 | 1641. |
| „ 240 | 1642–3–4. |
| „ 241 | 1645. |
| „ 242 | 1646. |
| „ 243 | 1647. |
| „ 244 | 1648. |
| „ 245 | 1649. |
| Div. 4. Shelf 2. No. 246 | 1650. |
| „ 247 | 1651. |
| „ 248 | 1652. |
| „ 249 | 1653. |

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 4. Shelf 3. No. 250 | 1654. |
| „ 251 | 1655. |
| „ 252 | 1656. |
| „ 253 | 1657. |
| „ 254 | 1658. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 1. No. 255 | 1659. |
| „ 256 | 1660. |
| „ 257 | 1661. |
| „ 258 | 1662. |
| „ 259 | 1663. |
| „ 260 | 1664. |
| „ 261 | 1665. |
| „ 262 | 1666. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 2. No. 263 | 1667. |
| „ 264 | 1668. |
| „ 265 | 1669. |
| „ 266 | 1670. |
| „ 267 | 1671. |
| „ 268 | 1672. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 3. No. 269 | 1673. |
| „ 270 | 1674. |
| „ 271 | 1675. |
| „ 272 | 1676. |
| „ 273 | 1677. |
| Div. 5. Shelf 3. No. 274 | 1678. |
| „ 275 | 1679. |
| „ 276 | 1680. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 1. No. 277 | 1681. |
| „ 278 | 1682. |
| „ 279 | 1683. |
| „ 280 | 1684. |
| „ 281 | 1685. |
| „ 282 | 1686. |
| „ 283 | 1687. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 2. No. 284 | 1688. |
| „ 285 | 1689. |
| „ 286 | 1690. |
| „ 287 | 1691. |
| „ 288 | 1692. |
| „ 289 | 1693. |
| „ 290 | 1694. |
| Div. 6. Shelf 3. No. 291 | 1695. |
| „ 292 | 1699. |
| „ 293 | 1697. |
| „ 294 | 1698. |
| „ 295 | 1699. |
| „ 296 | 1700. |

Room C. 6.—Lower Division.—Press 1.

*Calendars of Books* A.

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 7. Shelf 1. No. 1 | 2, 3 & 4 Edw. VI. |
| „ 2 | 5 & 6 „ VI. |
| „ 3 | 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ 4 | 1, 2 & 3 „ |
| „ 5 | 2, 3, 4 & 5 „ |
| „ 6 | 4 & 5 „ |
| „ 7 | 1558–9. |
| „ 8 | 1560. |
| „ 9 | 1561. |
| „ 10 | 1562. |
| „ 11 | 1563. |
| „ 12 | 1564. |
| „ 13 | 1565. |
| „ 14 | 1566–7. |
| „ 15 | 1568. |
| „ 16 | 1569. |
| „ 17 | 1570. |
| „ 18 | 1571. |
| „ 19 | 1572. |
| „ 20 | 1573. |
| „ 21 | 1574. |
| „ 22 | 1575. |
| „ 23 | 1576. |
| „ 24 | 1577. |
| „ 25 | 1578. |
| „ 26 | 1579. |
| „ 27 | 1580. |
| „ 28 | 1581. |
| „ 29 | 1582. |
| „ 30 | 1583. |
| „ 31 | 1584. |
| „ 32 | 1585. |
| „ 33 | 1586. |
| „ 34 | 1587. |
| „ 35 | 1588. |
| „ 36 | 1589. |
| „ 37 | 1590. |
| „ 38 | 1591. |
| „ 39 | 1592–3. |
| „ 40 | 1594. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 2. No. 41 | 1595. |
| „ 42 | 1596. |
| „ 43 | 1597. |
| „ 44 | 1598. |
| „ 45 | 1599. |
| „ 46 | 1600. |
| „ 47 | 1601. |
| „ 48 | 1602. |
| „ 49 | 1603. |
| „ 50 | 1604. |
| „ 51 | 1605. |
| „ 52 | 1606. |
| „ 53 | 1607. |
| „ 54 | 1608. |
| „ 55 | 1609. |
| „ 56 | 1610. |
| „ 57 | 1611. |
| „ 58 | 1612. |
| „ 59 | 1613. |
| „ 60 | 1614. |
| „ 61 | 1615. |
| „ 62 | 1616. |
| „ 63 | 1617. |
| „ 64 | 1618. |
| „ 65 | 1619. |
| „ 66 | 1620. |
| „ 67 | 1621. |
| „ 68 | 1622. |
| „ 69 | 1623. |
| „ 70 | 1624. |
| „ 71 | 1625. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 3. No. 72 | 1626. |
| „ 73 | 1627. |
| „ 74 | 1628. |
| „ 75 | 1629. |
| „ 76 | 1630. |
| „ 77 | 1631. |
| „ 78 | 1632. |
| „ 79 | 1633. |
| „ 80 | 1634. |

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 7. Shelf 3. No. 81 | 1635. |
| „ 82 | 1636. |
| „ 83 | 1637. |
| „ 84 | 1638. |
| „ 85 | 1639. |
| „ 86 | 1640. |
| „ 87 | 1641. |
| „ 88 | 1642–3–4. |
| „ 89 | 1645. |
| „ 90 | 1646. |
| „ 91 | 1647. |
| „ 92 | 1648. |
| „ 93 | 1649. |
| „ 94 | 1650. |
| „ 95 | 1651. |
| „ 96 | 1652. |
| „ 97 | 1653. |
| „ 98 | 1654. |
| „ 99 | 1655. |
| „ 100 | 1656. |
| „ 101 | 1657. |
| „ 102 | 1658. |
| „ 103 | 1659. |
| „ 104 | 1660. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 4. No. 105 | 1661. |
| „ 106 | 1662. |
| „ 107 | 1663 Duplicate. |
| „ 108 | 1663. |
| „ 109 | 1664. |
| „ 110 | 1665. |
| „ 111 | 1666. |
| „ 112 | 1667. |
| „ 113 | 1668. |
| „ 114 | 1669. |
| „ 115 | 1670. |
| „ 116 | 1671. |
| „ 117 | 1672. |
| „ 118 | 1673. |
| „ 119 | 1674. |
| „ 120 | 1675. |
| „ 121 | 1676. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 5. No. 122 | 1677. |
| „ 123 | 1678. |
| „ 124 | 1679. |
| „ 125 | 1680. |
| „ 126 | 1681. |
| „ 127 | 1682. |
| „ 128 | 1683. |
| „ 129 | 1684. |
| „ 130 | 1685. |
| „ 131 | 1686. |
| „ 132 | 1687. |
| „ 133 | 1688. |
| „ 134 | 1689. |
| „ 135 | 1690. |
| „ 136 | 1691. |
| „ 137 | 1692. |
| „ 138 | 1693. |
| „ 139 | 1694. |
| Div. 7. Shelf 6. No. 140 | 1695. |
| „ 141 | 1696. |
| „ 142 | 1697. |
| „ 143 | 1698. |
| „ 144 | 1699. |
| „ 145 | 1700. |

*Calendars of Books* B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Div. 7. Shelf 6. No. 146 | 38 Hen. VIII. and 1 & 2 Edw. VI. |
| „ 147 | 3, 4, 5 & 6 Edw. VI. and 1 Mary. |
| „ 148 | 1, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary. |

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 7. Shelf 6. No. 149 | 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary. |
| „ 150 | 2, 3 & 4 „ |
| „ 151 | 4 & 5 „ |
| „ 152 | 1559. |
| „ 153 | 1560. |
| „ 154 | 1561. |
| „ 155 | 1562. |
| „ 156 | 1563. |
| „ 157 | 1564. |
| „ 158 | 1565. |
| „ 159 | 1566–7. |
| „ 160 | 1568. |
| „ 161 | 1569. |
| „ 162 | 1570. |
| „ 163 | 1571. |
| „ 164 | 1572. |
| „ 165 | 1573. |
| „ 166 | 1574. |
| „ 167 | 1575. |
| „ 168 | 1576. |
| „ 169 | 1577. |
| „ 170 | 1578. |
| „ 171 | 1579. |
| „ 172 | 1580. |
| „ 173 | 1581. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 1. No. 174 | 1582. |
| „ 175 | 1583. |
| „ 177 | 1584. |
| „ 177 | 1585. |
| „ 178 | 1586. |
| „ 179 | 1587. |
| „ 180 | 1588. |
| „ 181 | 1589. |
| „ 182 | 1590. |
| „ 183 | 1591. |
| „ 184 | 1592–3. |
| „ 185 | 1594. |
| „ 186 | 1595. |
| „ 187 | 1596. |
| „ 188 | 1597. |
| „ 189 | 1598. |
| „ 190 | 1599. |
| „ 191 | 1600. |
| „ 192 | 1601. |
| „ 193 | 1602. |
| „ 194 | 1603. |
| „ 195 | 1604. |
| „ 196 | 1605. |
| „ 197 | 1606. |
| „ 198 | 1607. |
| „ 199 | 1608. |
| „ 200 | 1609. |
| „ 201 | 1610. |
| „ 202 | 1611. |
| „ 203 | 1612. |
| „ 204 | 1613. |
| „ 205 | 1614. |
| „ 206 | 1615. |
| „ 207 | 1616. |
| „ 208 | 1617. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 2. No. 209 | 1618. |
| „ 210 | 1619. |
| „ 211 | 1620. |
| „ 212 | 1621. |
| „ 213 | 1622. |
| „ 214 | 1623. |
| „ 215 | 1624. |
| „ 216 | 1625. |
| „ 217 | 1626. |
| „ 218 | 1626. |
| „ 219 | 1628. |
| „ 220 | 1629. |
| „ 221 | 1630. |
| „ 222 | 1631. |
| „ 223 | 1632. |

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 8. Shelf 2. No. 224 | 1633. |
| „ 225 | 1634. |
| „ 226 | 1635. |
| „ 227 | 1636. |
| „ 228 | 1637. |
| „ 229 | 1638. |
| „ 230 | 1639. |
| „ 231 | 1640. |
| „ 232 | 1641. |
| „ 233 | 1642–3–4. |
| „ 234 | 1645. |
| „ 235 | 1646. |
| „ 236 | 1647. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 3. No. 237 | 1648. |
| „ 238 | 1649. |
| „ 239 | 1650. |
| „ 240 | 1651. |
| „ 241 | 1652. |
| „ 242 | 1653. |
| „ 243 | 1654. |
| „ 244 | 1655. |
| „ 245 | 1656. |
| „ 246 | 1657. |
| „ 247 | 1658. |
| „ 248 | 1659. |
| „ 249 | 1660. |
| „ 250 | 1661. |
| „ 251 | 1662. |
| „ 252 | 1663. |
| „ 253 | 1663 Duplicate. |
| „ 254 | 1664. |
| „ 255 | 1665 |
| „ 256 | 1666. |
| „ 257 | 1667. |

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 8. Shelf 4. No. 258 | 1668. |
| „ 259 | 1669. |
| „ 260 | 1670. |
| „ 261 | 1671. |
| „ 262 | 1672. |
| „ 263 | 1673. |
| „ 264 | 1674. |
| „ 265 | 1675. |
| „ 266 | 1676. |
| „ 267 | 1677. |
| „ 268 | 1678. |
| „ 269 | 1679. |
| „ 270 | 1680. |
| „ 271 | 1681. |
| „ 272 | 1682. |
| „ 273 | 1683. |
| „ 274 | 1684. |
| Div. 8. Shelf 5. No. 275 | 1685. |
| „ 276 | 1686. |
| „ 277 | 1687. |
| „ 278 | 1688. |
| „ 279 | 1689. |
| „ 280 | 1690. |
| „ 281 | 1691. |
| „ 282 | 1692. |
| „ 283 | 1693. |
| „ 284 | 1694. |
| „ 285 | 1695. |
| „ 286 | 1696. |
| „ 287 | 1697. |
| „ 288 | 1698. |
| „ 289 | 1699. |
| „ 290 | 1700. |

*Reports :*

Temporarily deposited in the Old Office of the Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, No. 2, Rolls Yard.

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 1. Back. No. 1 | 1544 to 1595. |
| „ 2 | 1596, 7, 8. |
| „ 3 | 1599 & 1600. |
| „ 4 | *1603, A to Y, & 1604 |
| „ 5 | 1605, A „ Y. |
| „ 6 | 1606, A „ G. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 1. Centre. No. 7 | 1606, H „ Y. |
| „ 8 | 1607, A „ I. |
| „ 9 | 1607, K „ W. |
| „ 10 | 1608, A „ K. |
| „ 11 | 1608, L „ Z. |
| „ 12 | 1609, A „ G. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 1. Front. No. 13 | 1609, H „ Y. |
| „ 14 | 1610, B „ K. |
| „ 15 | 1610, L „ Y. |
| „ 16 | 1611, A „ W. |
| „ 17 | 1612, A „ W. |
| „ 18 | 1613, B „ Y. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 2. Back. No. 19 | 1614, B „ H. |
| „ 20 | 1614, I „ Y. |
| „ 21 | 1615, A „ J. |
| „ 22 | 1615, L „ Y. |
| „ 23 | 1616, A „ E. |
| „ 24 | 1616, F „ N. |

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 2. Centre. No. 25 | 1616, O to Y. |
| „ 26 | 1617, A „ G. |
| „ 27 | 1617, H „ O. |
| „ 28 | 1617, P „ W. |
| „ 29 | 1618, A „ D. |
| „ 30 | 1618, E „ H. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 2. Front. No. 31 | 1618, I „ R. |
| „ 32 | 1618, S „ Y. |
| „ 33 | 1619, A „ C. |
| „ 34 | 1619, D „ H. |
| „ 35 | 1619, K „ P. |
| „ 36 | 1619, O „ Y. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 3. Back. No. 37 | 1620, A „ F. |
| „ 38 | 1620, G „ M. |
| „ 39 | 1620, O „ Z. |
| „ 40 | 1621, A „ H. |
| „ 41 | 1621, I „ Y. |
| „ 42 | 1622, A „ G. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 3. Centre. No. 43 | 1622, H „ Y. |
| „ 44 | 1623, A „ F. |
| „ 45 | 1623, G „ N. |
| „ 46 | 1623, O „ Z. |
| „ 47 | 1624, A „ F. |

* There are none for the years 1601 and 1602

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 3. Front. No. 48 | 1624, G to P. |
| „ 49 | 1624, Q „ Z. |
| „ 50 | 1625, A „ H. |
| „ 51 | 1625, I „ W. |
| „ 52 | 1626, A „ L. |
| „ 53 | 1626, M „ Z. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 4. Back. No. 54 | 1627,*A „ B. |
| „ 55 | 1627, C „ F. |
| „ 56 | 1627, G „ K. |
| „ 57 | 1627, L „ Q. |
| „ 58 | 1627, S „ W. |
| „ 59 | 1628, A „ F. |
| „ 60 | 1628, G „ O |
| Div. 1. Shelf 4. Centre. No. 61 | 1628, P „ Y. |
| „ 62 | 1629, A } * |
| „ 63 | 1629, Z } |
| „ 64 | 1630, B „ C. |
| „ 65 | 1630, D „ Y. |
| „ 66 | 1631, A „ C. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 4. Front. No. 67 | 1631, D „ K. |
| „ 68 | 1631, L „ R. |
| „ 69 | 1631, S „ Y. |
| „ 70 | 1632, A „ C. |
| „ 71 | 1632, D „ K. |
| „ 72 | 1632, L „ R. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 5. Back. No. 73 | 1632, S „ Y. |
| „ 74 | 1633, A „ G. |
| „ 75 | 1633, H „ O. |
| „ 76 | 1633, P „ Y. |
| „ 77 | 1634, A „ C. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 5. Centre. No. 78 | 1634, D „ K. |
| „ 79 | 1634, L „ R. |
| „ 80 | 1634, S „ Z. |
| „ 81 | 1635, A „ D. |
| „ 82 | 1635, E „ M. |
| „ 83 | 1635, N „ Y. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 5. Front. No. 84 | 1636, A „ Y. |
| „ 85 | 1637, A „ E. |
| „ 86 | 1637, F „ M. |
| „ 87 | 1637, N „ Y. |
| „ 88 | 1638, B „ Y. |
| „ 89 | 1639, A „ F. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 6. Back. No. 90 | 1639, G „ M. |
| „ 91 | 1639, N „ Y. |
| „ 92 | 1640, A „ K. |
| „ 93 | 1640, L „ F. |
| „ 94 | 1641, A „ D. |
| „ 95 | 1641, E „ O. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 6. Centre. No. 96 | 1641, P „ Y. |
| „ 97 | 1642, A „ I. |
| „ 98 | 1642, K „ Z. |
| „ 99 | 1643. |
| „ 100 | 1644, A „ Y. |
| „ 101 | 1645, A „ Z. |
| „ 102 | 1646, A „ Y. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 6. Front. No. 103 | 1647, A „ I. |
| „ 104 | 1647, K „ Z. |
| „ 105 | 1648, A „ H. |
| „ 106 | 1648, I „ Y. |
| „ 107 | 1649, B „ F. |
| „ 108 | 1649, G „ O. |

* In Bundles.

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 1. Shelf 7. Back. No. 109 | 1649, P to Z. |
| „ (110 | 1650, A „ E.†) |
| „ 111 | 1650, F „ O. |
| „ 112 | 1650, P „ Y. |
| „ 113 | 1651, A „ G. |
| Div. 1. Shelf 7. Front. No. 114 | 1651, H „ O. |
| „ 115 | 1651, P „ Y. |
| „ 116 | 1652, A „ F. |
| „ 117 | 1652, G „ O. |
| „ 118 | 1652, P „ Y. |
| „ 119 | 1653, A „ G. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. Back. No. 120 | 1653, H „ O. |
| „ 121 | 1653, P „ Y. |
| „ 122 | 1654, A „ F. |
| „ 123 | 1654, G „ N. |
| „ 124 | 1654, O „ Y. |
| „ 125 | 1655, A „ K. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. Centre. No. 126 | 1655, L „ Y. |
| „ (127 | 1656, A „ F.†) |
| „ 128 | 1656, G. „ O. |
| „ 129 | 1656, P. „ Y. |
| „ 130 | 1657, A. „ F. |
| „ 131 | 1657, G. „ M. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 1. Front. No. 132 | 1657, N „ Y. |
| „ (*133 | 1658, A „ G.) |
| „ 134 | 1658, H „ Y. |
| „ 135 | 1659, A „ H. |
| „ 136 | 1659, I „ Y. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 2. Back. No. 137 | 1660, A „ G. |
| „ 138 | 1660, H „ Y. |
| „ 139 | 1661, A „ F. |
| „ 140 | 1661, G „ O. |
| „ 141 | 1661, P „ Y. |
| „ 142 | 1662, A „ G. |
| „ 143 | 1662, H „ O. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 2. Centre. No. 144 | 1662, P „ Y. |
| „ 145 | 1663, A „ C. |
| „ 146 | 1663, D „ H. |
| „ 147 | 1663, I „ O. |
| „ 148 | 1663, R „ Y. |
| „ 149 | 1664, A „ C. |
| „ 150 | 1664, D „ H. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 2. Front. No. 151 | 1664, I „ R. |
| „ 152 | 1664, S „ Y. |
| „ 153 | 1665, A „ H. |
| „ 154 | 1665, I „ Y. |
| „ 155 | 1666, A „ F. |
| „ 156 | 1666, G „ O. |
| „ 157 | 1666, P „ Y. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 3. Back. No. 158 | 1667, A „ F. |
| „ 159 | 1667, G „ N. |
| „ 160 | 1667, O „ Z. |
| „ 161 | 1668, A „ C. |
| „ 162 | 1668, D „ I. |
| „ 163 | 1668, K „ R. |
| „ 164 | 1668, S „ Z. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 3. Centre. No. 165 | 1669, A „ C. |
| „ 166 | 1669, D „ I. |
| „ 167 | 1669, K „ Q. |
| „ 168 | 1669, R „ Y. |
| „ 169 | 1670, A „ C. |
| „ 170 | 1670, D „ H. |

† Missing.

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 2. Shelf 3. Front. No. 171 | 1670, I to R. |
| " 172 | 1670, S " Y. |
| " 173 | 1671, A " C. |
| " 174 | 1671, D " H. |
| " 175 | 1671, I " P. |
| " 176 | 1671, R " Y. |
| " 177 | 1672, A " E. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 4. Back. No. 178 | 1672, F " J. |
| " 179 | 1672, K " R. |
| " 180 | 1672, S " Y. |
| " 181 | 1673, A " C. |
| " 182 | 1673, D " J. |
| " 183 | 1673, K " Q. |
| " 184 | 1673, R " Y. |
| " 185 | 1674, A " C. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 4. Centre. No. 186 | 1674, D " H. |
| " 187 | 1674, I " P. |
| " 188 | 1674, R " Y. |
| " 189 | 1675, A " F. |
| " 190 | 1675, G " O. |
| " 191 | 1675, P " Y. |
| " 192 | 1676, A " E. |
| " 193 | 1676, F " M. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 4. Front. No. 194 | 1676, N " Z. |
| " 195 | 1677, A " E. |
| " 196 | 1677, F " O. |
| " 197 | 1677, P " W. |
| " 198 | 1678, A " F. |
| " 199 | 1678, G " M. |
| " 200 | 1678, N " Z. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 5. Back. No. 201 | 1679, A " E. |
| " 202 | 1679, F " N. |
| " 203 | 1679, O " Z. |
| " 204 | 1680, A " E. |
| " 205 | 1680, F " M. |
| " 206 | 1680, N " Y. |
| " 207 | 1681, A " F. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 5. Centre. No. 208 | 1681, G " M. |
| " 209 | 1681, N " Z. |
| " 210 | 1682, A " E. |
| " 211 | 1682, F " O. |
| " 212 | 1682, P " Z. |
| " 213 | 1683, A " G. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 5. Front. No. 214 | 1683, H " O. |
| " 215 | 1683, P " Z. |
| " 216 | 1684, A " D. |
| " 217 | 1684, E " M. |
| " 218 | 1684, M " Z. |
| " 219 | 1685, A " F. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 6. Back. No. 220 | 1685, G to O. |
| " 221 | 1685, P " Z. |
| " 222 | 1686, A " D. |
| " 223 | 1686, E " M. |
| " 224 | 1686, N " Z. |
| " 225 | 1687, A " C. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 6. Centre. No. 226 | 1687, D " H. |
| " 227 | 1687, I " Q. |
| " 228 | 1687, R " Y. |
| " 229 | 1688, A " E. |
| " 230 | 1688, F " N. |
| " 231 | 1688, O " Z. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 6. Front. No. 232 | 1689, A " F. |
| " 233 | 1689, G " P. |
| " 234 | 1689, R " Y. |
| " 235 | 1690, A " D. |
| " 236 | 1690, E " M. |
| " 237 | 1690, N " Y. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 7. Back. No. 238 | 1691, A " D. |
| " 239 | 1691, E " M. |
| " 240 | 1691, N " Y. |
| " 241 | 1692, A " D. |
| " 242 | 1692, E " L. |
| Div. 2. Shelf 7. Front. No. 243 | 1692, M " Y. |
| " 244 | 1693, A " D. |
| " 245 | 1693, E " M. |
| " 246 | 1693, N " Z. |
| " 247 | 1694, A " E. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 1. Back. No. 248 | 1694, F " O. |
| " 249 | 1694, P " Z. |
| " 250 | 1695, A " D. |
| " 251 | 1695, E " O. |
| " 252 | 1695, P " Y. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 1. Centre. No. 253 | 1696, A " D. |
| " 254 | 1696, E " N. |
| " 255 | 1696, O " Y. |
| " 256 | 1697, A " F. |
| " 257 | 1697, G " P. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 1. Front. No. 258 | 1697, R " Y. |
| " 259 | 1698, A " E. |
| " 260 | 1698, F " O. |
| " 261 | 1698, P " Y. |
| " 262 | 1699, A " C. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. Back. No. 263 | 1699, D " H. |
| " 264 | 1699, I " R. |
| " 265 | 1699, S " Y. |
| " 266 | 1700, A " C. |
| " 267 | 1700, D " J. |
| " 268 | 1700, K " R. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. Centre. No. 269 | 1700, S " Y. |
| " 270 | Miscellaneous.* |

* In Bundles.

No. 2.—List of Chancery Records removed from the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs, &c.—*cont.*

*Calendars to the Reports.*

| | Year. |
|---|---|
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. Centre. No. 1 | 1606 & 1607. |
| „ 2 | 1607. |
| „ 3 | 1607 & 1608. |
| „ 4 | 1608 & 1609. |
| „ 5 | 1609. |
| „ 6 | 1610. |
| „ 7 | 1610. |
| „ 8 | 1611 & 1612. |
| „ 9 | 1613. |
| „ 10 | 1613. |
| „ 11 | 1614. |
| „ 12 | 1614. |
| „ 13 | 1615. |
| „ 14 | 1616. |
| „ 15 | 1617. |
| „ 16 | 1618. |
| „ 17 | 1619. |
| „ 18 | 1620. |
| „ 19 | 1621. |
| „ 20 | 1621 Affidavits. |
| „ 21 | 1622. |
| „ 22 | 1623. |
| „ 23 | 1624. |
| „ 24 | 1624 Affidavits. |
| „ 25 | 1625. |
| „ 26 | 1626. |
| „ 27 | 1627. |
| „ 28 | 1628. |
| „ 29 | 1629. |
| „ 30 | 1630. |
| „ 31 | 1631. |
| „ 32 | 1632. |
| „ 33 | 1633. |
| „ 34 | 1634. |
| „ 35 | 1635. |
| „ 36 | 1636. |
| „ 37 | 1637. |
| „ 38 | 1638. |
| „ 39 | 1639. |
| „ 40 | 1640. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. Front. No. 41 | 1641. |
| „ 42 | 1642 & 1643. |
| „ 43 | 1642–3–4–5. |
| „ 44 | 1644 & 1645. |
| „ 45 | 1646. |
| „ 46 | 1647. |
| „ 47 | 1648. |
| „ 48 | 1649. |
| „ 49 | 1650. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 2. Front. No. 50 | 1651. |
| „ 51 | 1652. |
| „ 52 | 1653. |
| „ 53 | 1654. |
| „ 54 | 1655. |
| „ 55 | 1656 & 1657. |
| „ 56 | 1657–8–9. |
| „ 57 | 1658 & 1659. |
| „ 58 | 1660. |
| „ 59 | 1661. |
| „ 60 | 1662. |
| „ 61 | 1663. |
| „ 62 | 1664. |
| „ 63 | 1665. |
| „ 64 | 1666. |
| „ 65 | 1667. |
| „ 66 | 1668. |
| „ 67 | 1669. |
| „ 68 | 1670. |
| „ 69 | 1671. |
| „ 70 | 1672. |
| „ 71 | 1673. |
| „ 72 | 1674. |
| „ 73 | 1675. |
| „ 74 | 1676. |
| „ 75 | 1677. |
| „ 76 | 1678. |
| „ 77 | 1679. |
| „ 78 | 1680. |
| „ 79 | 1681. |
| „ 80 | 1682. |
| „ 81 | 1683. |
| „ 82 | 1684. |
| „ 83 | 1685. |
| „ 84 | 1686. |
| Div. 3. Shelf 3. Back. No. 85 | 1687. |
| „ 86 | 1688. |
| „ 87 | 1689. |
| „ 88 | 1690. |
| „ 89 | 1691. |
| „ 90 | 1692. |
| „ 91 | 1693. |
| „ 92 | 1694. |
| „ 93 | 1695. |
| „ 94 | 1696. |
| „ 95 | 1697. |
| „ 96 | 1698. |
| „ 97 | 1699. |
| „ 98 | 1700. |

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY.

## Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid (Dyffryn Clwyd.)

The Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid (Dyffryn Clwyd) included the Town of Ruthin and the Commotes of Aberquilar (Aberwheeler), Dogvilin (Dogveilin), Llannergh (Llannerch), Collion, Trevor and Clockeynock (Clocaenog), and Maesmaynan (Maesmynan), each of which had its own Court and a distinct Enrolment of its Proceedings; in addition to these ordinary Courts there were Great Courts or Views of Frank Pledge held once a year, one for the Town of Ruthin and another for the whole of Diffrencloid; at the latter each Commote was represented on the Jury and Inquisitions made of matters relating to the whole Lordship generally.

These Rolls vary considerably in the mode of making up, and also in their contents, some containing the proceedings of the Court of one Commote or Town only, and comprising many years, others having Enrolments of Proceedings which do not appear on every Roll, such as Gaol Delivery, Rolls of the Office of Coroner, &c.; and the information thus afforded is much greater than that generally found on Court Rolls. It has, therefore, been deemed expedient in making an Inventory thereof to give such information as will enable the public to judge of their contents and importance, and to refer to any particular portion with facility.

The Rolls of Gaol Delivery and of the Office of Coroner are curious, especially the latter, as showing the extended jurisdiction of that Officer in early times; the Rolls of Fines are also of interest as illustrating the crimes prevalent at that period and the immunity which the payment of them afforded to the Criminal, and presenting matter descriptive of the power of the Lords of Ruthin, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 & 23 Edw. 1. | 1294 & 1295 | — | Court and Forest Court | Llannergh - - | 3 |
| 23 & 24 Edw. 1. | 1295 & 1296 | James de Wistanton, Constable - - | Great Court and Court | Ruthin - - | 6 |
| 25 Edw. 1. - | 1297 - | — | Court - - - | „ - - | 2 |
| 27 & 28 Edw. 1. | 1298 & 1299 | — | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - | 1 |
| | | | „ - | Llannergh - - | 2 |
| | | | „ - | Collion - - | 3 |
| | | | „ - | Dogvilin - - | 4 |
| | | | Court of the English - | „ - - | 5 |
| | | | Great Tourn - - | Diffrencloid - - | 6 |
| | | | Reliefs, &c. - - | „ - - | 7 |
| 29 Edw. 1. - | 1300 & 1301 | — | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| 1 & 2 Edw. 2. | 1307 & 1308 | — | Reliefs and Entries - | Diffrencloid - | 1 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Collion - - | 2 |
| | | | „ - | Dogvilin - - | 3 |
| | | | Great Tourn - - | Diffrencloid - - | 4 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 5 |
| | | | Court - - - | „ - - | 6 |
| 5 & 6 Edw. 2. | 1311 & 1312 | Roger de Paston, Constable - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | William de Deneford and John Amery, Lords of Diffrencloid | „ - | Dogvilin - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | „ - | Llannergh - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | „ - | Collion - - | 11 & 12 |
| | | | Great Tourn and Court | Ruthin - - | 13 & 14 |
| | | | „ - | Diffrencloid - - | 15 |
| | | | Fines - - - | „ - - | 16 & 17 |
| 6 & 7 Edw. 2. | 1312 & 1313 | Roger de Paston, Constable - - | Great Court and Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | „ - | Dogvilin - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | „ - | Llannergh - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | „ - | Collion - - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Great Tourn - - | Diffrencloid - - | 14 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | „ - - | 15 |
| 7 & 8 Edw. 2. | 1313 & 1314 | — | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 2 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - | 8 to 11 |
| | | | „ - | Dogvilin - - | 12 to 15 |
| | | | „ - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | „ - | Collion, Clockeynock, and Trevor | 20 to 23 |
| | | | Great Tourn - - | Diffrencloid - | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court and Tourn | Ruthin - - | 26 & 27 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 & 9 Edw. 2. | 1314 & 1315. | Hugh de Wympton, Constable | Fines, &c. | Diffrencloid | 1 & 3 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 4 & 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar, Clockeynock, and Trevor | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 10 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 11 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 12 |
| | | | Great Tourn | Diffrencloid | 13 & 14 |
| | | | ,, | Ruthin | 15 to 17 |
| | | | Great Court | ,, | 18 |
| 9 & 10 Edw. 2. | 1315 & 1316 | Hugh de Wympton, Constable | Court of the Park of —, held at Maysmanan | - | 1 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 2 to 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar, Clockeynock, and Trevor | 7 & 8 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 9 & 10 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 11 & 12 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 13 & 14 |
| | | | Great Tourn | Diffrencloid | 15 |
| | | | Pleas of the Crown | ,, | 16 |
| | | | Great Tourn for Indictments | ,, | 17 |
| 10 & 11 Edw. 2. | 1316 & 1317 | Hugh de Wympton, Constable | Fines | Diffrencloid | 1 |
| | | | Pleas of the New Park of | Nantwragh | 2 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 3 & 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar, Clockeynock, and Trevor | 5 to 7 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 8 & 9 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 10 & 11 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 14 |
| | | | Great Tourn | Diffrencloid | 15 & 16 |
| 11 & 12 Edw. 2. | 1317 & 1318 | Hugh de Wympton and John de Bekering, Constables | Fines | Diffrencloid | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 3 to 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar, Clockeynock, & Trevor | 7 to 10 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 11 to 13 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 14 to 17 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 18 & 19 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 20 |
| 12 & 13 Edw. 2. | 1318 & 1319 | A. de Saunterdon | Fines | Diffrencloid | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 3 to 9 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 10 to 12 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 13 to 15 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 16 to 18 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 19 to 22 |
| | | | Gaol Delivery | Ruthin | 23 |
| 14 & 15 Edw. 2. | 1320 & 1321 | A. de Saunterdon | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin | 1 to 4 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 5 to 7 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 8 to 11 |
| | | | ,, | Aberquilar | 12 to 14 |
| | | | ,, | Trevor & Clockeynock | 15 to 16 |
| | | | Gaol Delivery | Ruthin | 17 |
| | | | Fines, &c. | Diffrencloid | 18 & 19 |
| | | | Great Court | ,, | 20 & 21 |
| | | | ,, | Ruthin | 22 & 23 |
| | | | Court | ,, | 24 to 31 |
| 16 & 17 Edw. 2. | 1322 & 1323 | A. de Saunterdon | Fines, &c. | Diffrencloid | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 3 to 11 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 12 to 15 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 16 to 18 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 19 to 21 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 & 17 Edw. 2. (*continued.*) | 1322 & 1323 | A. de Saunterdon - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Collion - - | 22 to 25 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 26 & 27 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | " - | Ruthin - - | 30 & 31 |
| | | | Roll of Indictments - | " - | 32 |
| | | | Gaol Delivery - - | " - | 33 |
| | | | Roll of the Office of Coroner - - | " - | 34 |
| 18 & 19 Edw. 2. | 1324 & 1325 | A. de Saunterdon - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | " - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 14 to 17 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 18 to 21 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 22 to 24 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 25 to 27 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - | 30 to 32 |
| | | | Roll of the Office of Coroner - - | " - | 33 |
| 19 & 20 Edw. 2. | 1325 & 1326 | A. de Saunterdon - | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| | | | " - - | Diffrencloid - | 2 & 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 13 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Clockeynock & Trevor | 16 & 17 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - | 18 & 19 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 20 |
| | | | Gaol Delivery - - | " - | 21 |
| | | | Roll of the Office of Coroner - - | | |
| 2 Edw. 3. - | 1327 & 1328 | A. de Saunterdon - Hugh de Croft - Hugh de Wimpton - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 6 |
| 2 & 3 Edw. 3. | 1328 & 1329 | John de Walton - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 8 |
| | | | " - | Clockeynock & Trevor | 9 & 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 11 |
| | | | Fines - - - | " - - | 12 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 13 & 18 |
| | | | Great Court - - | " - - | 19 |
| 3 & 4 Edw. 3. | 1329 & 1330 | John de Walton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 9 to 11 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 12 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 20 to 22 |
| | | | " - | Clockeynock & Trevor | 23 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 24 & 25 |
| | | | " - - | Ruthin - - | 26 & 27 |
| | | | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - - | 28 |
| 4 & 5 Edw. 3. | 1330 & 1331 | John de Walton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 |
| 5 & 6 Edw. 3. | 1331 & 1332 | John de Walton - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 14 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 15 & 16 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 24 to 26 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 27 to 31 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 32 & 33 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 34 & 35 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 & 7 Edw. 3. | 1332 & 1333 | John de Walton - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 3 to 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 14 & 15 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 16 & 17 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 18 to 20 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 21 & 22 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 23 |
| 7 & 8 Edw. 3. | 1333 & 1334 | John de Walton - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 2 to 10 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 20 to 22 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 23 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 24 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 25 |
| 9 & 10 Edw. 3. | 1335 & 1336 | John de Walton, Richard de Wodeford - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 2 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 10 & 11 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 14 & 15 |
| 10 & 11 Edw. 3. | 1336 & 1337 | Richard de Wodeford - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 11 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin, &c. &c. | |
| 11 & 12 Edw. 3. | 1337 & 1338 | Richard de Wodeford - Richard de Bromlegh - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | " - - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | " - - - | Llannergh - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 10 |
| | | | " - - - | Ruthin - - | 11 |
| 12 & 13 Edw. 3. | 1338 & 1339 | Richard de Bromlegh - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 9 |
| | | | " - - - | Dogvilin - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | " - - - | Collion - - | 12 to 14 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 15 |
| | | | " - - - | Ruthin - - | 16 |
| 13 Edw. 3. | 1339 - | Richard de Bromley - | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| 14 & 15 Edw. 3. | 1340 & 1341 | Thomas de Hompton - | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | " - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Collion - - | 5 to 10 |
| | | | Fines - - | Diffrencloid - - | 11 & 12 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Trevor & Clockeynock - - | 13 & 14 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 15 to 18 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 19 to 21 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 22 to 25 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 26 to 33 |
| 15 & 16 Edw. 3. | 1341 & 1342 | Thomas de Hompton - | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | " - - | Ruthin - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Trevor & Clockeynock - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 8 to 13 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 14 to 18 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 19 to 22 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 23 to 27 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 28 to 39 |
| 16 & 17 Edw. 3. | 1342 & 1343 | Thomas de Hompton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 11 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Aberquilar - - | 16 to 18 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 19 to 23 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 24 to 27 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 28 to 30 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 & 17 Edw. 3. (*continued.*) | 1342 & 1343 | Thomas de Hompton - | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 31 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 32 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 33 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | ,, - - | 34 |
| 17 & 18 Edw. 3. | 1343 & 1344 | Thomas de Hompton - | Pleas of the Crown - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 2 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 |
| | | | Pleas of the Crown (Corona) - - | ,, - - | 3*d* |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 11 to 17 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 18 & 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| 18 & 19 Edw. 3. | 1344 & 1345 | Thomas de Hompton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 9 |
| | | Nicholas de la Huse - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 12 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 17 & 18 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 19 to 21 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 22 to 26 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 27 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 30 & 31 |
| 19 & 20 Edw. 3. | 1345 & 1346 | Nicholas de la Huse - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | Robert Barret - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 3 to 13 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 24 to 26 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 27 & 28 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 29 & 30 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 31 & 32 |
| 20 & 21 Edw. 3. | 1346 & 1347 | Robert Barret - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Great Court - - | ,, - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Trevor & Clockeynock - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 9 to 13 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 20 & 21 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 22 to 30 |
| 21 & 22 Edw. 3. | 1347 & 1348 | Robert Barret - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 9 to 11 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 12 to 15 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 26 & 27 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines - - - | ,, - - | 30 & 31 |
| 22 & 23 Edw. 3. | 1348 & 1349 | Robert Barret - | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | Nicholas de Bleithelegh, Receiver - - | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 2 |
| | | William de Otteford - | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 |
| | | — Wodeford - | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 4 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Trevor & Clockeynock - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 to 15 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 20 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 21 to 25 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 26 to 28 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 29 to 37 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 & 24 Edw. 3. | 1349 & 1350 | William de Otteford - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 3 to 11 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 14 to 17 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 18 to 21 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 22 to 25 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 26 & 27 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 30 & 31 |
| 24 & 25 Edw. 3. | 1350 & 1351 | William de Otteford - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | Nicholas de Blecheley - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | Richard de Wodeford - | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 10 to 13 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 14 to 17 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 18 to 20 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 21 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 22 & 23 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 26 & 27 |
| 25 & 26 Edw. 3. | 1351 & 1352 | Nicholas de Blecheley - | Fines, &c. - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 3 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 4 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 5 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Trevor & Clockeynock - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 9 to 11 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 20 to 24 |
| 27 & 28 Edw. 3. | 1353 & 1354 | R. de Everdon - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 10 to 13 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 14 to 17 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 18 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 26 & 27 |
| | | | ,, - | Diffrencloid - - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | ,, - - | 30 & 31 |
| 29 & 30 Edw. 3. | 1355 & 1356 | Thomas de Swynford, Kt. | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 2 to 4 |
| | | | ,, - | Maysmanan - - | 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 9 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 13 to 15 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 16 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 17 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 18 & 19 |
| 31 & 32 Edw. 3. | 1357 & 1358 | Thomas de Swynford, Kt. | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 8 to 11 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 12 to 14 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 15 to 18 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 19 to 22 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 23 & 24 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 25 & 26 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 27 & 28 |
| | | | Fines - - - | ,, - - | 29 & 30 |
| 32 & 33 Edw. 3. | 1358 & 1359 | Thomas de Swynford, Kt. | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 9 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 13 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 17 to 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 20 to 23 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 & 33 Edw. 3. (*continued*). | 1358 & 1359 | Thomas de Swynford, Kt. | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 26 & 27 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines | " | 30 |
| 33 & 34 Edw. 3. | 1359 & 1360 | Thomas de Swynford, Kt. | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 9 to 11 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 12 to 17 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 18 to 22 |
| | | | " | Collion | 22 to 28 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 29 to 31 |
| | | | Great Court | Diffrencloid | 32 |
| | | | " | Ruthin | 33 |
| | | | Fines | Diffrencloid | 34 & 35 |
| | | | Roll of vacant Lands, &c. | " | 36 |
| 34 & 35 Edw. 3. | 1360 & 1361 | — Blechelegh | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 11 to 15 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 16 to 22 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 23 to 29 |
| | | | " | Collion | 30 to 33 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 34 & 35 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 36 & 37 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 38 & 39 |
| | | | Fines, &c. | " | 40 |
| 35 & 36 Edw. 3. | 1361 & 1362 | John Ragon, Kt. | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 8 to 10 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 11 to 15 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 16 to 21 |
| | | | " | Collion | 22 to 26 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 27 & 28 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 29 & 30 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 31 & 32 |
| | | | Roll of Fines | " | 33 |
| | | | Herbage of vacant Lands and Escheats | " | 34 |
| 36 & 37 Edw. 3. | 1362 & 1363 | John Ragon, Kt. | Fines, &c. | Diffrencloid | 1 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 2 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 3 & 4 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 5 to 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 11 to 13 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 14 to 17 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 18 to 22 |
| | | | " | Collion | 23 to 26 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 27 & 28 |
| 37 & 38 Edw. 3. | 1363 & 1364 | John Ragon, Knt. | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 7 |
| | | N. de Blechelegh | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 8 to 10 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 11 to 15 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 16 to 20 |
| | | | " | Collion | 21 to 25 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 26 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 27 & 28 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 29 & 30 |
| | | | Fines | " | 31 & 32 |
| 38 & 39 Edw. 3. | 1364 & 1365 | N. de Blechelegh | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 9 to 11 |
| | | | " | Dogvilin | 12 to 18 |
| | | | " | Llannergh | 19 to 25 |
| | | | " | Collion | 26 to 31 |
| | | | " | Trevor & Clockeynock | 32 to 34 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 35 & 36 |
| | | | " | Diffrencloid | 37 & 38 |
| | | | Fines | " | 39 & 40 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 & 41 Edw. 3. | 1366 & 1367 | N. de Blechelegh - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 9 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 13 to 17 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 18 to 22 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 23 to 28 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 29 to 31 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 32 & 33 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 34 & 35 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | ,, - | 36 |
| 41 & 42 Edw. 3. | 1367 & 1368 | Hugh de Willaston - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 2 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 6 to 13 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 17 to 21 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 22 to 27 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 28 to 32 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 33 & 34 |
| 42 & 43 Edw. 3. | 1368 & 1369 | Hugh de Willaston - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 2 & 3 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 6 to 15 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 16 to 18 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 19 to 22 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 23 to 27 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 28 to 32 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 33 & 34 |
| 44 & 45 Edw. 3. | 1370 & 1371 | Edmund de Burghton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 9 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 13 to 17 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 18 to 22 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 23 to 27 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 28 to 30 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 31 & 32 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 33 & 34 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 35 & 36 |
| 45 & 46 Edw. 3. | 1371 & 1372 | Edmund de Burton - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 9 & 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Aberquilar - - | 11 & 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 13 to 16 |
| 46 & 47 Edw. 3. | 1372 & 1373 | Edmund de Burton - | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | ,, - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 8 to 12 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 13 to 15 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 24 to 26 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 27 & 28 |
| 48 & 49 Edw. 3. | 1374 & 1375 | Edmund de Burton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 11 to 14 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 15 to 18 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 19 to 23 |
| | | | ,, - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 26 & 27 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin - - | 28 & 29 |
| | | | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - - | 30 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 & 50 Edw. 3. | 1375 & 1376 | Edmund de Burton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 8 to 11 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 12 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 20 to 24 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 25 & 26 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 27 & 28 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 29 & 30 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 31 |
| 49 Edw. 3. to 1 Rich. 2. | 1375 to 1377 | Edmund de Burton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 9 to 11 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 12 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 26 |
| | | | " - | Ruthin - - | 27 & 28 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 29 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 30 |
| 3 & 4 Rich. 2. | 1379 & 1380 | Edmund de Burton - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 2 & 3 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 6 to 12 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 13 to 15 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 16 to 19 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 20 to 23 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 24 to 27 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 28 & 29 |
| 5 & 6 Rich. 2. | 1381 & 1382 | Edmund de Burton - | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 2 |
| | | | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 3 to 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 11 |
| 6 & 7 Rich. 2. | 1382 & 1383 | Hugh de Holmes - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 11 to 14 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 15 to 18 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 19 & 20 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 21 & 22 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 23 & 24 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 25 |
| 7 & 8 Rich. 2. | 1383 & 1384 | Hugh de Holmes - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 11 to 14 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 15 to 18 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 19 to 21 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 22 & 23 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 24 & 25 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 26 & 27 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 28 |
| 8 & 9 Rich. 2. | 1384 & 1385 | Hugh de Holmes - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Aberquilar - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | " - | Dogvilin - - | 9 to 12 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 13 to 16 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 17 & 18 |
| | | | " - | Trevor & Clockeynock | 19 & 20 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 21 & 22 |
| | | | " - | Diffrencloid - - | 23 & 24 |
| | | | Fines, &c. - - | " - | 25 |
| 12 & 13 Rich. 2. | 1388 & 1389 | Hugh de Holmes - | Fines, &c. - - | Diffrencloid - - | 1 |
| | | | Great Court - - | " - | 2 & 3 |
| | | | " - | Ruthin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | Court - - - | " - | 6 to 11 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 & 13 Rich. 2. (*continued.*) | 1388 & 1389 | Hugh de Holmes | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 12 & 13 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 14 to 16 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 17 to 19 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 20 to 23 |
| | | | ,, | Trevor & Clockeynock | 24 & 25 |
| 13 & 14 Rich. 2. | 1389 & 1390 | Hugh de Holmes | Fines, &c. | Diffrencloid | 1 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin | 2 |
| | | | ,, | Diffrencloid | 3 |
| | | | ,, | Ruthin | 4 |
| | | | ,, | Diffrencloid | 5 |
| | | | Court | Ruthin | 6 to 13 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Aberquilar | 14 & 15 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 16 to 20 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 21 to 24 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 25 to 27 |
| 14 to 22 Rich. 2. | 1390 to 1398 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 33 |
| 14 to 23 Rich. 2. | 1390 to 1399 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 80 |
| 14 & 17 to 23 Rich. 2. | 1390 & 1393 to 1399 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Llannergh | 1 to 32 |
| 14 to 23 Rich. 2. | 1390 to 1399 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Trevor & Clockeynock | 1 to 13 |
| 14 to 23 Rich. 2. | 1390 to 1399 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Court, Pleas of the Forest, and Gaol Delivery | Collion | 1 to 37 |
| 16 to 22 Rich. 2. | 1392 to 1398 | Henry de Bircheles<br>John de Eulowe | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin | 1 to 29 |
| 1 to 6 Henry 4. | 1399 to 1404 | John de Eulowe<br>John Longford | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Collion | 1 to 23 |
| 1 to 7 Henry 4. | 1399 to 1406 | John de Eulowe<br>John Longford | Court, Court of the Fairs, & Gaol Delivery | Ruthin | 1 to 54 |
| 8 Henry 4. | 1406 & 1407 | John de Helegh | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin & Aberquilar | 9 to 14 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 15 & 16 |
| 10 Henry 4. | 1408 & 1409 | John Longford | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 5 |
| | | | ,, | Dogvilin | 6 to 9 |
| | | | ,, | Llannergh | 10 & 11 |
| | | | ,, | Collion | 12 to 14 |
| | | | Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 15 & 16 |
| | | | Fines | Diffrencloid | 17 |
| 12 to 14 Hen. 4. | 1410 & 1412 | John Longford<br>H. Salesbury | Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 5 |
| 12 Hen. 4 to 10 Hen. 5. | 1410 to 1422 | John Longford<br>Henry Salesbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Llannergh | 1 to 40 |
| 12 Hen. 4 to 10 Hen. 5. | 1410 to 1422 | John Longford<br>Henry Salesbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Collion | 1 to 39 |
| 1 to 10 Hen. 5. | 1413 to 1422 | Henry Salesbury<br>Ric. Longford | Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 18 |
| 1 to 19 Hen. 6. | 1422 to 1440 | Henry Salesbury<br>John Eltonhede<br>Simon Thelwall | Court | Llannergh | 1 to 43 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Hen. 6. | 1430 | Henry Salesbury | Court | Ruthin | 1 |
| 14 Hen. 6. | 1436 | John Eltonhede | Court | Dogvilin & Aberquilar | 1 |
| 16 Hen. 6. | 1437 | John Eltonhede | Court | Dogvilin & Aberquilar | 1 |
| 19 to 29 Hen. 6. | 1440 to 1450 | John Eltonhede<br>Thomas Salbury | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 68 |
| 19 to 29 Hen. 6. | 1440 to 1450 | Simon Thelwall<br>John Eltonhede<br>Thomas Salbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Collion, Trevor, & Clockeynock | 1 to 48 |
| 19 to 29 Hen. 6. | 1440 to 1450 | John Eltonhede<br>Thomas Salbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Llannergh | 1 to 33 |
| 29 to 39 Hen. 6. | 1450 to 1460 | Thomas Salbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Llannergh | 1 to 31 |
| 29 to 39 Hen. 6. | 1450 to 1460 | Thomas Salbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin & Aberquilar | 1 to 35 |
| 29 Hen. 6 to 1 Edw. 4. | 1450 to 1461 | Thomas Salbury | Court | Ruthin | 1 to 49 |
| 29 Hen. 6 to 1 Edw. 4. | 1450 to 1460 | Thomas Salbury | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Collian, Trevor, & Clockeynock | 1 to 28 |
| 49 Hen. 6 & 11 Edw. 4. | 1470 to 1471 | Edward Lucy | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>"<br>"<br>Great Court<br>Roll of Fines | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh<br>Collion<br>Ruthin & Diffrencloid<br>" | 1 to 3<br>4 to 6<br>7 to 9<br>10 & 11<br>12 & 13<br>14 |
| 1 & 2 Edw. 4. | 1461 to 1462 | Thomas Salbury | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>"<br>"<br>Great Court<br>Roll of Fines | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh<br>Collion<br>Ruthin & Diffrencloid<br>Diffrencloid | 1 to 3<br>4 to 6<br>7 & 8<br>9 & 10<br>11 & 12<br>13 |
| 4 & 5 Edw. 4. | 1464 & 1465 | Thomas Salbury | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>"<br>"<br>Great Court<br>Roll of Fines | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh<br>Collion<br>Ruthin & Diffrencloid<br>Diffrencloid | 1 to 4<br>5 & 6<br>7 to 10<br>11 & 12<br>13<br>14 |
| 5 & 6 Edw. 4. | 1465 & 1466 | Thomas Salbury | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>"<br>"<br>Great Court<br>Roll of Fines | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh<br>Collion<br>Ruthin & Diffrencloid<br>Diffrencloid | 1 to 3<br>4 to 6<br>7 & 8<br>9<br>10<br>11 |
| 8 & 9 Edw. 4. | 1468 & 1469 | Edward Lucy | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>"<br>"<br>Great Court<br>Roll of Fines | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh<br>Collion<br>Ruthin & Diffrencloid<br>Diffrencloid | 1 to 3<br>4 to 6<br>7 & 8<br>9 & 10<br>11 & 12<br>13 |
| 9 & 10 Edw. 4. | 1469 & 1470 | Edward Lucy | Court<br>Court and Pleas of the Forest<br>" | Ruthin<br>Dogvilin<br>Llannergh | 1 to 3<br>4 to 6<br>7 to 9 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 & 10 Edw. 4. (*continued.*) | 1469 & 1470 | Edward Lucy - - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Collion - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 13 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - - | 14 |
| 14 & 15 Edw. 4. | 1474 & 1475 | Edward Lucy - - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| " | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 11 & 12 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - | 13 |
| 17 & 18 Edw. 4. | 1477 & 1478 | Edward Lucy - - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - | 14 |
| 18 & 19 Edw. 4. | 1478 & 1479 | Edward Lucy - - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 8 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 9 to 11 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 14 & 15 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | " | 16 |
| 20 & 21 Edw. 4. | 1480 & 1481 | Edward Newenham - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | Peter Stanley, Junior - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 7*d* |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maesmynan - | 7*d* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 12 & 13 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - | 14 |
| 22 Edw. 4 to 1 Ric. 3. | 1482 & 1483 | Peter Stanley, Junior - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 13 & 14 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 15 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maesmynan - - | 16 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - | 17 |
| 1 & 2 Ric. 3. | 1483 & 1484 | Peter Stanley, Junior - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 10 to 13 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 14 to 16 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin and Diffrencloid & Maesmynan | 17 & 18 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | Diffrencloid - | 19 |
| 2 & 3 Ric. 3. | 1484 & 1485 | Peter Stanley, Junior - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 12 to 14 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 15 |
| | | | " - - | Diffrencloid - | 16 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | " - - | 17 |
| 1 & 2 Hen. 7. | 1486 & 1487 | Peter Stanley - - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 10 |
| | | | Great Court - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 11 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 & 7 Hen. 7. | 1490 & 1491 | Robert Salesbury, Deputy of Thomas Salesbury - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Maysmynan - - | 9 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 13 & 14 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 15 |
| 7 & 8 Hen. 7. | 1491 & 1492 | Robert Salesbury, Deputy of Thomas Salesbury - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 14 |
| 9 & 10 Hen. 7. | 1493 & 1494 | Thomas Salesbury, and Robert Salesbury, his Deputy - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 10 |
| 10 & 11 Hen. 7. | 1494 & 1495 | Robert Salesbury, Deputy of Thomas Salesbury - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 13 & 14 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge, with the little Court | Maysmanan - | 15 |
| | | | Fines - - - | Diffrencloid - | 16 |
| 11 & 12 Hen. 7. | 1495 & 1496 | Thomas Salesbury, and Robert Salesbury, his Deputy - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin - - | 13 |
| | | | ,, - - | Diffrencloid & Maysmanan - - | 14 |
| | | | Roll of Fines - - | ,, - - | 15 |
| 14 & 15 Hen. 7. | 1498 & 1499 | Thomas Salesbury, Kt. - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 7 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge, &c. | Maysmanan - | 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 12 to 14 |
| 20 & 21 Hen. 7. | 1504 & 1505 | William Glegg and John Pilston, Deputies of Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 9 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 13 to 16 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Maysmanan - | 16 |
| | | | ,, - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 17 to 20 |
| 1 & 2 Hen. 8. | 1509 & 1510 | John Pylestun, Deputy of Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 5 *d* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 10 & 11 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 & 3 Hen. 8. | 1510 & 1511 | John Pylestun, Deputy of Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 5*d* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 10 |
| 3 & 4 Hen. 8. | 1511 & 1512 | John Pylestun, Deputy of Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 4 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 4*d* & 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 & 9 |
| 4 & 5 Hen. 8. | 1512 & 1513 | John Pylestun & John ap Jevan ap Tuder, Deputies - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5*d*. & 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 13 & 14 |
| 5 & 6 Hen. 8. | 1513 & 1514 | John ap Jevan ap Tuder - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 12 & 13 |
| 10 & 11 Hen. 8. | 1518 & 1519 | John ap Jevan ap Tuder - - | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 1*d* to 3 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 6 & 7 |
| 11 & 12 Hen. 8. | 1519 & 1520 | John ap Jevan ap Tuder - - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 7 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 11 & 12 |
| 13 & 14 Hen. 8. | 1521 & 1522 | Richard Herbert, Kt. - | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 8 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| 14 & 15 Hen. 8. | 1522 & 1523 | Richard Herbert, Kt. - | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 8 & 9 |
| 17 & 18 Hen. 8. | 1525 & 1526 | Richard Herbert, Kt. - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 8 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 8 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 8*d* to 9 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 10 to 12 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 13 to 16 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 & 19 Hen. 8. | 1526 & 1527 | Richard Herbert, Kt. - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 5 & 6 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 10 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 14 to 16 |
| 19 & 20 Hen. 8. | 1527 & 1528 | John Savage, Kt. - | Court - - - | Lannergh - - | 1 |
| | | | " - - | Collion - - | 2 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 3 |
| 20 & 21 Hen. 8. | 1528 & 1529 | Ralph Holford - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 6*d.* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 10 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 14 & 15 |
| 21 & 22 Hen. 8. | 1529 & 1530 | John Calcott, Deputy of Richard Herbert, Kt. | Court - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 5*d.* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 11 to 13 |
| 24 & 25 Hen. 8. | 1532 & 1533 | John Calcott, Deputy - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - | 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 9 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 10 & 11 |
| 25 & 26 Hen. 8. | 1533 & 1534 | Peter Salesbury | Court and Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 5 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 8*d.* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 11 & 12 |
| 26 & 27 Hen. 8. | 1534 & 1535 | Peter Salesbury | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 5*d* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 11 & 12 |
| 29 & 30 Hen. 8. | 1537 & 1538 | Peter Salesbury | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | " - | Llannergh - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | " - | Collion - - | 11 to 13 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Diffrencloid - - | 14 |
| 31 & 32 Hen. 8. | 1539 & 1540 | Robert Salesbury | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Dogvilin - - | 3 to 6 |
| | | | View of Frank-pledge - | Maysmanan - - | 6*d.* |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest - - | Llannergh - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | " - | Collion - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | Great Court - - | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 11 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 Hen. 8. & 1 Edw. 6. | 1546 & 1547 | Robert Salesbury | Court | Ruthin | 1 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin | 2 & 3 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 4 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 5 & 6 |
| 6 & 7 Edw. 6. | 1552 & 1553 | John Lloid, Deputy | Court and Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 4 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvillin | 5 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 6 & 7 |
| 1 & 2 Mary | 1553 & 1554 | David Hollond, Deputy | Court | Ruthin | 1 |
| | | | Court and Pleas of the Forest | Dogvilin | 2 & 3 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 4 & 5 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 6 |
| 1 & 2 Eliz. | 1559 & 1560 | John Lloid, Deputy | Court and Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 & 2 |
| | | | Court | Llannergh | 3 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 3*d* |
| 3 & 4 Eliz. | 1560 & 1561 | John Salesbury, John Lloid, and Gawin Goodman, Deputies of William Herbert, Earl Pembroke, Chief Seneschal | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 |
| | | | Court | Dogvilin | 1*d* & 2 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 3 & 4 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 5 & 6 |
| 4 & 5 Eliz. | 1562 & 1563 | Gawin Goodman, Deputy of William, Earl of Pembroke | Court and Great Court | Ruthin & Diffrencloid | 1 to 6 |
| 5 & 6 Eliz. | 1563 & 1564 | Gawin Goodman and John Salesbury, Deputies of William, Earl of Pembroke | Court and Great Court | Ruthin and Diffrencloid | 1 & 2 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 3 to 5 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 5 to 6*d* |
| | | | „ | Collion | 6*d* to 8 |
| 6 & 7 Eliz. | 1564 & 1565 | John Salesbury | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 3 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 3*d* to 6 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 7 & 8 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 8 & 9 |
| 10 & 11 Eliz. | 1568 & 1569 | Ulfrau ap Robert ap Howell, Deputy of John Salesbury | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 7 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 8 to 11 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 11*d* to 14 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 14*d* to 16 |
| 17 & 18 Eliz. | 1575 & 1576 | Simon Thelwall | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 4 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 4*d* to 7 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 8 to 10 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 10*d* to 13 |
| 18 & 19 Eliz. | 1576 & 1577 | Simon Thelwall | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 6 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 7 to 9 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 10 to 12 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 13 & 14 |
| 19 & 20 Eliz. | 1577 & 1578 | Simon Thelwall | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 4 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 5 to 7 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 8 & 9 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 10 & 11 |
| 20 & 21 Eliz. | 1578 & 1579 | Simon Thelwall | Court and Great Court | Ruthin | 1 to 4 |
| | | | „ | Dogvilin | 5 to 7 |
| | | | „ | Llannergh | 8 to 10 |
| | | | „ | Collion | 11 to 13 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued*.

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 & 22 Eliz. - | 1579 & 1580 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 7 & 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 9 & 10 |
| 22 & 23 Eliz. - | 1580 & 1581 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 6 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 11 & 12 |
| 23 & 24 Eliz. - | 1581 & 1582 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 9 & 10 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 11 & 12 |
| 24 & 25 Eliz. - | 1582 & 1583 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 7 to 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 10 & 11 |
| 25 & 26 Eliz. - | 1583 & 1584 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Diffrencloid and Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 & 9 |
| 27 & 28 Eliz. - | 1585 & 1586 | Simon Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Diffrencloid and Ruthin - - | 1 to 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 7 to 11 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 12 to 14 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 15 to 17 |
| 28 & 29 Eliz. - | 1586 & 1587 | Robert Salesbury and Edward Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Diffrencloid and Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 10 & 11 |
| 32 & 33 Eliz. - | 1590 & 1591 | Richard ap John ap Harry - - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 6*d* to 8 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 8*d* & 9 |
| 33 & 34 Eliz. - | 1591 & 1592 | Richard ap John ap Harry - - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 2 |
| 34 & 35 Eliz. - | 1592 & 1593 | Robert Salesbury and Edward Thelwall - | Court and Great Court | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | ,, - | Dogvilin - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | ,, - | Llannergh - - | 6 & 7 |
| | | | ,, - | Collion - - | 7 & 8 |
| 35 & 36 Eliz. - | 1593 & 1594 | Edward Lloyd - - | Court and Great Court, with view of Frank-pledge of the Lady Anne, Countess of Warwick - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 4 to 7 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 8 to 10 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 10*d* to 13 |
| 36 & 37 Eliz. - | 1594 & 1595 | Edward Lloyd - - | The Court and Great Court, with view of Frank-pledge of Anne, Countess of Warwick | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 3 to 5 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 7 & 8 |
| 37 & 38 Eliz. - | 1595 & 1596 | Edward Lloyd - - | The Court and Great Court, with view of Frank-pledge of Anne, Countess of Warwick | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 5 & 6 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 6 |
| 38 & 39 Eliz. - | 1596 & 1597 | Edward Lloyd - - | The Court and Great Court, with View of Frank-pledge of Anne, Countess of Warwick | Ruthin - - | 1 to 4 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 8 & 9 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 9*d* to 11 |
| 42 & 43 Eliz. - | 1600 & 1601 | Richard Thelwall and Peter Mule - | Court and Great Court, with View of Frank-pledge of Anne, Countess of Warwick - - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 3*d* to 5 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 7 to 8 |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 & 4 James 1. | 1605 & 1606 | John Thelwall - - | The Court and Great Court, with View of Frank-pledge of the Lord King James of his Lordship of Ruthin, &c., held according to the Customs of the Court used and approved of from the time whereof, &c. - - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 5 to 8 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 9 & 10 |
| 4 & 5 James 1. | 1606 & 1607 | John Thelwall - - | Court and Great Court, with View of Frank-pledge of the Lord King James of his Lordship of Ruthin, &c., held according to the Customs of the Court used and approved of from the time whereof, &c. - | Ruthin - - | 1 & 2 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 3 & 4 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 5 to 7 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 8 to 15 |
| 6 & 7 James 1. | 1608 & 1609 | John Thelwall - - | Court and Great Court, with View of Frank-pledge of the Lord King James of his Lordship of Ruthin, &c., held according to the Customs of the Court used and approved of from the time whereof, &c. - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 3 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | 4 & 5 |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | 6 |
| | | | | Collion - - | 7 & 8 |
| 19 & 20 Chas. 1. | 1643 & 1644 | Peter Moyle, Deputy of John Thelwall, Senior, Steward of Richard Crane, Bart. | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frank-pledge of the Lord the King, held by virtue of Letters Patent granted to Francis Crane, Kt., deceased, and Richard Crane, Baronet - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | |
| | | | | Collion - - | |
| 21 & 22 Chas. 1. | 1645 & 1646 | Peter Moyle, Deputy of John Thelwall, Senior | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frank-pledge of the Lord the King, held by virtue of Letters Patent granted to Francis Crane, Kt., deceased, and Richard Crane, Baronet - | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | |
| | | | | Collion - - | |
| 22 & 23 Chas. 1. | 1646 & 1647 | Peter Moyle, Deputy of John Thelwall, Steward of William Crane, and Frances his Wife, and Francis Arundell, Esq., co-heirs of Richard Crane - - - | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frank-pledge of the Lord the King of the Lordship of Ruthin, held by virtue of Letters Patent of the Lord the King, granted to Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, Bart., and their heirs | Ruthin - - | 1 to 8 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | |
| | | | | Collion - - | |
| 23 & 24 Chas. 1. | 1647 & 1648 | Peter Moyle, Deputy of John Thelwall, Senior - - | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frank-pledge of the Lord the King of the Lordship of Ruthin, held by virtue of Letters Patent of the Lord the King, granted to Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, Bart., and their heirs | Ruthin - - | 1 to 7 |
| | | | | Dogvilin - - | |
| | | | | Llannergh - - | |
| | | | | Collion - - | |

Inventory of Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin or Diffrencloid—*continued.*

| Regnal Year. | A.D. | Constable or Steward. | Courts, &c., contained in each Roll. | Lordship, Commote, or Town. | Membranes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth | 1649 & 1650 | Peter Moyle, Deputy of John Thelwall, Senior Steward - | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frankpledge of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, of the Lordship of Ruthin, held by virtue of Letters Patent of the Lord the King granted to Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, Bart., and their heirs - | Ruthin - - Dogvilin - - Llannergh - - Collion - - | 1 to 7 |
| Commonwealth | 1651 & 1652 | Peter Moyle - - | Court and Court Leet, or View of Frankpledge of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, of the Lordship of Ruthin, &c., kept at Ruthin, by virtue of an Ordinance of this instant Parliament, according to the Liberties, &c., granted Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, &c. - - | Ruthin - - Dogvilin - - Llannergh - - Collion - | 1 to 6 |
| Commonwealth | 1652 & 1653 | Peter Moyle - - | Court and Great Court of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, of the Lordship of Ruthin, &c., kept at Ruthin, by virtue of an Ordinance of this instant Parliament, according to the Liberties, &c., granted Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, &c. | Ruthin - - Dogvilin - - Llannergh - - Collion - | 1 to 7 |
| Commonwealth | 1653 & 1654 | Peter Moyle - - | Court and Great Court of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, of the Lordship of Ruthin, &c., kept at Ruthin, by virtue of an Ordinance of this instant Parliament, according to the Liberties, &c., granted Francis Crane, Kt., and Richard Crane, &c. | Ruthin - - Dogvilin - - Llannergh - - Collion - | 1 to 7 |
| 12 Edw. [2 *or* 3] | - - | - - - | Pleas of the Forest and Court - - | Dogvilin - | 1 |
| ? Edw. 2 - | - - | - - - | Pleas of the Forest and Court - - | Aberquilar - - | 1 |
| — Edw. 3. - | - - | John de Walton - | Court - - - | Ruthin - - | 1 |
| — Edw. 3. - | - - | - - - | Court - - - | Ruthin - | 1 |

This Inventory was made by Mr. PETER TURNER,

December 1860. (Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS.

No. 4*a*.—Colonial Documents.

List of Dispatches, &c., transferred from the Colonial Office to the Public Record Office on 13th March 1860.

### Lower Canada.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Journal, House of Assembly | 1809. |
| 2. | „ | 1821–22. |
| 3. | „ | 1823–24. |
| 4. | „ | 1828–29. |
| 5. | „ | „ Appendix, Vol. i. |
| 6. | „ | „ „ Vol. ii. |
| 7. | „ | „ „ DD., Vol. ii. |
| 8. | „ | 1830. |
| 9. | „ | 1830. Appendix. |
| 10. | „ | 1831. |
| 11. | „ | 1831. Appendix. |
| 12. | „ | 1831–32. |
| 13. | „ | „ Appendix. |
| 14. | „ | 1832–33. |
| 15. | „ | „ Appendix, Vol i. |
| 16. | „ | „ „ Vol. ii. |
| 17. | „ | 1834. |
| 18. | „ | „ Appendix. |
| 19. | „ | 1835–36. |
| 20. | „ | 1836. |
| 21. | Journal, Legislative Council | 1831–32. |
| 22. | „ | 1832–33. |
| 23. | „ | 1834. |
| 24. | Riots at Montreal, 1833. | |
| 25. | Official Communications, Montreal, 1833. | |
| 26. | Charges against Judge Kerr, 1833. | |

### Upper Canada.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27. | Journal, House of Assembly | 1830. |
| 28. | „ | 1831. |
| 29. | „ | „ Another Copy. |
| 30. | „ | 1836. |
| 31. | „ | „ Appendix, Vol. i. |
| 32. | „ | „ „ Vol. ii. |
| 33. | „ | „ „ Vol. iii. |
| 34. | „ | „ |
| 35. | „ | „ Appendix, Vol. i. |
| 36. | „ | „ „ Vol. ii. |
| 37. | „ | „ „ Vol. iii. |
| 38. | „ | „ |
| 39. | „ | 1836–37. Appendix. |
| 40. | „ | „ Another Copy. |
| 41. | „ | 1837. |
| 42. | „ | 1837–38. |
| 43. | „ | „ Appendix. |
| 44. | „ | „ |
| 45. | „ | „ Appendix. |
| 46. | „ | 1839. Appendix, Vol. i. |
| 47. | „ | „ „ Vol. ii. |
| 48. | „ | General Index, 1825–40. |
| 49. | „ | „ „ Another Copy. |
| 50. | „ | „ „ „ |
| 51. | „ | 1849. |
| 52. | „ | 1850. |
| 53. | „ | 1851. |
| 54. | „ | 1853. |
| 55. | „ | 1854. |
| 56. | „ | „ Another Copy. |
| 57. | „ | 1855. |
| 58. | „ | 1856. |
| 59. | „ | „ Another Copy. |
| 60. | „ | 1857. |
| 61. | Journal, Legislative Council | 1838. |
| 62. | „ | „ Another Copy. |

### Upper Canada—*continued.*

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 63. | Journal, Legislative Council | 1839. |
| 64. | „ | 1849–50. |
| 65. | „ | 1850. |
| 66. | „ | 1851. |
| 67. | „ | „ Another Copy. |
| 68. | „ | 1852. |
| 69. | „ | 1853. |
| 70. | „ | 1854. |
| 71. | „ | 1857. |

### Canada.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 72. | Journal, Legislative Assembly | 1846. Vol. v. |
| 73. | „ | 1850. Vol. ix. |
| 74. | „ | 1850. Vol. ix., Appendix No. 1. |
| 75. | „ | „ „ „ No. 2. |
| 76. | „ | „ „ „ No. 1. |
| 77. | „ | „ „ „ No. 2. |
| 78. | „ | „ „ „ No. 1. |
| 79. | „ | „ „ „ No. 2. |
| 80. | „ | „ „ „ No. 1. |
| 81. | „ | „ „ „ No. 2. |
| 82. | „ | „ „ „ No. 1. |
| 83. | „ | „ „ „ No. 2. |
| 84. | „ | 1851. Vol. x. |
| 85. | „ | „ „ Appendix 1. |
| 86. | „ | „ „ Appendix 2. |
| 87. | „ | „ „ Appendix No. 3. |
| 88. | „ | „ „ „ No. 4. |
| 89. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 1. |
| 90. | „ | „ „ Appendix AB. |
| 91. | „ | „ „ Part 1. |
| 92. | „ | „ „ Appendix AB. |
| 93. | „ | „ „ Part 1. |
| 94. | „ | „ „ Appendix AB. |
| 95. | „ | „ „ Part 2. |
| 96. | „ | „ „ Appendix B. |
| 97. | „ | „ „ Part 2. |
| 98. | „ | „ „ Appendix B. |
| 99. | „ | „ „ Part 2. |
| 100. | „ | „ „ Appendix B. |
| 101. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 3, Appendix B. |
| 102. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 3, Appendix B. Another Copy. |
| 103. | „ | „ „ |
| 104. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 6, Appendix D. |
| 105. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 6, Appendix D. Another Copy. |
| 106. | „ | „ „ |
| 107. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 7, Appendix E. to I. |
| 108. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 7, Appendix E. to I. Another Copy. |
| 109. | „ | „ „ |
| 110. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 8, Appendix J. to T. |
| 111. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 8, Appendix J. to T. Another Copy. |
| 112. | „ | „ „ |
| 113. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 9, Appendix U. to GG. |
| 114. | „ | 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 9, Appendix U. to GG. Another Copy. |
| 115. | „ | „ „ |

No. 4 *a.*—Colonial Documents—*continued.*

Canada—*continued.*

No.
116. Journal, Legislative Assembly - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 10, Appendix HH to MM.
117. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 10, Appendix HH. to MM. Another Copy.
118. „ - „ „
119. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 11, Appendix NN. to YY.
120. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 11, Appendix NN. to YY. Another Copy.
121. „ - „ „
122. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 12, Appendix ZZ. to AAA.
123. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 12, Appendix ZZ. to AAA. Another Copy.
124. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 13, Appendix BBB. to SSS.
125. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 13, Appendix BBB. to SSS. Another Copy.
126. „ - „ „
127. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 14, Appendix TTT. to FFFF.
128. „ - 1854–55. Vol. xiii., Part 14, Appendix TTT. to FFFF. Another Copy.
129. „ - „ „
130. „ - 1856. Vol. xiv.
131. „ - 1857. Vol. xv.
132. „ - „ „ Appendix 1 to 4.
133. „ - „ 4, 5, 6.
134. „ - „ 6, 7.
135. „ - „ 8 to 21.
136. „ - „ 22 to 30.
137. „ - „ 30 to 40.
138. „ - „ 40 to 45.
139. „ - „ Another Copy.
140. „ - „ 45 to 52.
141. „ - „ Another Copy.
142. „ - „ 52 to 58.
143. „ - „ 58 to 62.
144. „ - „ Another Copy.
145. „ - „ „
146. „ - 1859. Vol. xvii.

New Brunswick.

147. Journal, House of Assembly, 1828.
148. „ 1829.
149. „ 1830.
150. „ 1832.
151. „ 1834.
152. „ 1836.
153. „ „ Another Copy.
154. „ „ „
155. „ „ „
156. „ „ „
157. „ „ „
158. „ 1836–37. 4th Session.
159. „ 1837 5th „
160. „ 1836–37. 4th „
161. „ 1837. 5th „
162. „ 1836–37. 4th „
163. „ 1837. 5th „
164. „ 1836–37. 4th „
165. „ 1837–38. Debates.
166. „ „ Another Copy.
167. „ „ „
168. „ 1838–39.
169. „ 1839. 2nd Session.
170. „ „ 3rd „

New Brunswick—*continued.*

No.
171. Journal, House of Assembly, 1839. 2nd Session.
172. „ „ 3rd „
173. „ „ Another Copy.
174. „ 1840.
175. „ „ „
176. „ „ „
177. „ 1841.
178. „ „ „
179. „ „ „
180. „ 1842.
181. „ „ Another Copy.
182. „ „ „
183. „ „ „
184. „ „ „
185. „ 1843.
186. „ „ Another Copy.
187. „ „ „
188. „ 1844.
189. „ „ Another Copy.
190. „ „ „
191. „ 1845.
192. „ „ Another Copy.
193. „ „ „
194. „ 1846.
195. „ „ Another Copy.
196. „ „ „
197. „ 1847.
198. „ „ Another Copy.
199. „ „ „
200. „ 1848.
201. „ „ Another Copy.
202. „ „ „
203. „ 1849.
204. „ „ Another Copy.
205. „ „ „
206. „ 1850.
207. „ 1852.
208. „ 1853.
209. „ 1854.
210. „ 1855.
211. „ 1856.
212. „ „ Another Copy.
213. „ „ „
214. „ 1856–57.
215. „ 1857–58.
216. „ „ Another Copy.
217. „ „ „
218. „ 1859.
219. „ „ Another Copy.
220. „ „ „
221. „ „ „
222. „ „ „
223. „ „ „
224. Journal, Legislative Council, 1831.
225. „ 1832.
226. „ „ Another Copy.
227. „ 1833.
228. „ „ Another Copy.
229. „ 1836.
230. „ „ Another Copy.
231. „ „ „
232. „ „ „
233. „ „ „
234. „ „ „
235. „ 1836–37.
236. „ 1838.
237. „ 1839.
238. „ 1840.
239. „ „ Another Copy.
240. „ „ „
241. „ 1843.
242. „ „ Another Copy.
243. „ „ „
244. „ 1844.
245. „ „ Another Copy.
246. „ 1847.

No. 4 *a*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

### Nova Scotia.

| No. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 247. | Journal, House of Assembly, | 1839. | |
| 248. | „ | 1841. | |
| 249. | „ | 1842. | |
| 250. | „ | 1846. | |
| 251. | „ | 1847. | |
| 252. | „ | 1848. | |
| 253. | „ | 1849. | |
| 254. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 255. | „ | „ | „ |
| 256. | „ | 1850. | |
| 257. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 258. | „ | „ | „ |
| 259. | „ | 1851. | |
| 260. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 261. | „ | „ | „ |
| 262. | „ | 1852. | |
| 263. | „ | 1853. | |
| 264. | „ | 1854. | |
| 265. | „ | 1856. | |
| 266. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 267. | „ | „ | „ |
| 268. | „ | „ | (Part.) |
| 269. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 270. | „ | „ | „ |
| 271. | „ | 1857. | |
| 272. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 273. | „ | 1859. | |
| 274. | „ | „ | Thin part. |
| 275. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 276. | Journal, Legislative Council, | 1837. | |
| 277. | „ | 1838. | |
| 278. | „ | 1839. | |
| 279. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 280. | „ | 1839–40. | |
| 281. | „ | 1841. | |
| 282. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 283. | „ | „ | „ |
| 284. | „ | 1842. | |
| 285. | „ | 1847. | |
| 286. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 287. | „ | 1848. | |
| 288. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 289. | „ | 1849. | |
| 290. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 291. | „ | „ | „ |
| 292. | „ | 1850. | |
| 293. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 294. | „ | „ | „ |
| 295. | „ | „ | „ |
| 296. | „ | „ | „ |
| 297. | „ | „ | „ |
| 298. | „ | „ | „ |
| 299. | „ | 1851. | Part 1. |
| 300. | „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 301. | „ | „ | „ 1. |
| 302. | „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 303. | „ | „ | „ 1. |
| 304. | „ | 1852. | |
| 305. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 306. | „ | 1853. | |
| 307. | „ | 1854–55. | |
| 308. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 309. | „ | „ | „ |
| 310. | „ | 1857. | |
| 311. | „ | 1858. | |
| 312. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 313. | „ | „ | „ |
| 314. | „ | „ | „ |
| 315. | „ | „ | Thin part. |
| 316. | „ | 1859. | |
| 317. | „ | „ | Thin part. |
| 318. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |

### Newfoundland.

| No. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 319. | Journal, Legislative Council, | 1851. | |
| 320. | „ | 1852. | |
| 321. | „ | 1853. | |

### Prince Edward Island.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 322. | Journal, House of Assembly, | 1832. | |
| 323. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 324. | „ | 1833. | |
| 325. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 326. | „ | 1834. | |
| 327. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 328. | „ | „ | „ |
| 329. | „ | 1834–35. | |
| 330. | „ | 1835. | |
| 331. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 332. | „ | „ | „ |
| 333. | „ | „ | „ |
| 334. | „ | 1837. | |
| 335. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 336. | „ | „ | „ |
| 337. | „ | 1838. | |
| 338. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 339. | „ | 1839. | |
| 340. | „ | 1840. | |
| 341. | „ | 1841. | |
| 342. | „ | 1842. | |
| 343. | „ | 1843. | |
| 344. | „ | 1844. | |
| 345. | „ | 1845. | |
| 346. | „ | 1846. | |
| 347. | „ | 1847. | |
| 348. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 349. | „ | 1848. | |
| 350. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 351. | „ | „ | „ |
| 352. | „ | 1849. | |
| 353. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 354. | „ | „ | „ |
| 355. | „ | 1850. | |
| 356. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 357. | „ | „ | „ |
| 358. | „ | 1851. | |
| 359. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 360. | „ | „ | „ |
| 361. | „ | 1852. | |
| 362. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 363. | „ | „ | „ |
| 364. | „ | 1853. | |
| 365. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 366. | „ | 1854–55. | |
| 367. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 368. | „ | 1856. | |
| 369. | Journal, Legislative Council, | 1829. | |
| 370. | „ | 1833. | |
| 371. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 372. | „ | 1834. | |
| 373. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 374. | „ | „ | „ |
| 375. | „ | 1835. | |
| 376. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 377. | „ | 1837. | |
| 378. | „ | „ | Another Copy |
| 379. | „ | 1838. | |
| 380. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |
| 381. | „ | 1840. | |
| 382. | „ | 1841. | |
| 383. | „ | 1842. | |
| 384. | „ | 1843. | |
| 385. | „ | 1844. | |
| 386. | „ | 1845. | |
| 387. | „ | 1846. | |
| 388. | „ | 1847. | |
| 389. | „ | „ | Another Copy. |

No. 4 *a*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

Prince Edward Island—*continued*.

No.
390. Journal, Legislative Council, 1848.
391. „ „ Another Copy.
392. „ „ „
393. „ 1849.
394. „ „ Another Copy.
395. „ „ „
396. „ 1850.
397. „ „ Another Copy.
398. „ „ „
399. „ 1851.
400. „ „ Another Copy.
401. „ „ „
402. „ 1852.
403. „ „ Another Copy.
404. „ „ „
405. „ 1853.
406. „ „ Another Copy.
407. „ 1854.
408. „ 1855.
409. „ „ Another Copy.
410. „ „ „
411. „ 1856.
412. „ „ Another Copy.
413. „ 1858.
414. „ „ Another Copy.
415. „ „ „
416. „ „ „

Jamaica.

417. Journals of the Assembly } Vol. i. 1663–64 to 1709.
418. „ Vol. ii. 1709–10 to 1730–31.
419. „ „ „ Another Copy.
420. „ Vol. iii. 1731 to 1745.
421. „ „ „ Another Copy.
422. „ Vol. iv. 1745 to 1756.
423. „ „ „ Another Copy.
424. „ Vol. v. 1757 to 1766.
425. „ „ „ Another Copy.
426. „ Vol. vi. 1766 to 1776.
427. „ „ „ Another Copy.
428. „ Vol. vii. 1777 to 1783.
429. „ „ „ Another Copy.
430. „ Vol. viii. 1784 to 1791.
431. „ „ „ Another Copy.
432. „ Vol. ix. 1791 to 1797.
433. „ „ „ Another Copy.
434. „ Vol. x. 1797 to 1802.
435. „ Vol. xi. 1802 to 1807.
436. „ Vol. xii. 1808 to 1815.
437. Votes of the Assembly, 1783.
438. „ 1784.
439. „ 1785.
440. „ 1787.
441. „ 1788.
442. „ 1789.
443. „ 1790.
444. „ 1791–92.
445. „ „ Another Copy.
446. „ 1792.
447. „ 1793.
448. „ 1794.
449. „ 1795.
450. „ 1795–96.
451. „ „ Another Copy.
452. „ 1796.
453. „ „ Another Copy.
454. „ 1797.
455. „ „ Another Copy.
456. „ 1802 to 1804.
457. „ 1805 to 1807.
458. „ 1808 to 1810.
459. „ 1811 to 1815 (1812 missing).
460. „ 1816 to 1817.

Jamaica—*continued*.

No.
461. Votes of the Assembly, 1818 to 1819.
462. „ 1820.
463. „ 1820 to 1821.
464. „ 1821.
465. „ 1822.
466. „ 1823.
467. „ 1824.
468. „ 1825.
469. „ 1826.
470. „ „ Another Copy.
471. „ „ „
472. „ 1827.
473. „ „ Another Copy.
474. „ „ „
475. „ 1828.
476. „ „ Another Copy.
477. „ „ „
478. „ 1829–30.
479. „ „ Another Copy.
480. „ 1830–31.
481. „ „ Another Copy.
482. „ 1831–32.
483. „ „ Another Copy.
484. „ 1831. (Part.)
485. „ „ Another Copy.
486. „ 1832.
487. „ „ Another Copy.
488. „ 1833.
489. „ „ Another Copy.
490. „ 1839–40.
491. „ 1845.
492. „ 1849–50.
493. „ 1850–51.
494. „ „ Another Copy.
495. „ 1851–52.
496. „ „ Another Copy.
497. „ 1852–53.
498. „ 1853. (Part.)
499. „ 1855. (Thin part.)
500. Journals of the Council, 1849 to 1851. Originals.
501. „ 1849 to 1851. Duplicates.
502. „ 1849 to 1855. „
503. „ Vol. i. 1854–55.
504. „ „ ii. 1855–56.
505. „ „ iii. 1856.
506. „ „ iv. 1857.
507. „ Vol. i. 1854–5.
508. „ „ ii. 1855–6.
509. „ „ iii. 1856.
510. „ „ iv. 1857.
511. „ Vol. i. 1854–5.
512. „ „ ii. 1855–6.
513. „ „ iii. 1856.
514. „ „ iv. 1857.
515. „ Vol. i. 1854–5.
516. „ „ ii. 1855–6.
517. „ „ iii. 1856.
518. „ „ iv. 1857.
519. „ Vol. i. 1854–5.
520. „ „ ii. 1855–6.
521. „ „ iii. 1856.
522. „ Vol. i. 1854–5.
523. „ „ ii. 1856.

Bermuda.

524. Council and Assembly, 1832–33.
525. „ 1833–35.
526. „ 1836–37.
527. „ 1838.
528. „ 1838–39.
529. „ 1840–42.
530. „ 1847–8–9.
531. „ 1850–51–52–53–54.

No. 4*a*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

### Bahama Islands.

| No. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 532. | Votes of the House of Assembly - | 1827–28. | 3 Copies. | In one parcel. |
| | „ - | 1829–30. | 2 „ | |
| | „ - | 1831. | 3 „ | |
| | „ - | 1832. | 2 „ | |
| | „ - | 1833. | | |
| | „ - | 1834. | | |
| | „ - | 1836. | | |
| | „ - | 1837. | | |
| 533. | „ - | 1849. | | In one parcel. |
| | „ - | 1850. | | |
| | „ - | 1851. | | |
| | „ - | 1852. | 5 Copies. | |
| | „ - | 1853. | 6 „ | |
| | „ - | 1854. | | |

### Tobago.

534. Minutes, House of Assembly and Council - - } 1842 to 1851.
535. Ditto Ditto - 1850 to 1854. Duplicates.

### Mauritius.

536. Minutes, Administrative Council, 1827. Part 1.
537. „ „ „ 2.
538. „ 1828. „ 1.
539. „ „ „ 2.
540. „ 1829.
541. „ 1830.
542. „ 1831. Part 1.
543. „ „ „ 2.
544. Minutes, Legislative Council 1827.
545. „ 1829. Part 1.
546. „ „ „ 2.
547. „ 1830.
548. „ 1831.
549. Executive Council, 1832.
550. Government „ 1835.
551. „ „ 1836. Part 1.
552. „ „ „ „ 2.
553. „ „ 1837.
554. „ „ 1838.
555. „ „ 1839. Part 1.
556. „ „ „ „ 2.
557. „ „ 1840.
558. „ „ 1841.
559. Executive Council, „ Part 1.
560. „ „ „ „ 2.
561. Government „ 1842. „ 1.
562. „ „ „ „ 2.
563. Executive „ „ „ 1.
564. „ „ „ „ 2.
565. Government „ 1843.
566. Executive „ „
567. Government „ 1844.
568. Executive „ 1844–45.
569. Government „ 1845.
570. „ „ 1846. Part 1.
571. „ „ „ „ 2.
572. Executive „ „ „ 1.
573. „ „ „ „ 2.
574. Government „ 1847. Part 1.
575. „ „ „ „ 2.
576. Executive „ „ „ 1.
577. „ „ „ „ 2.
578. Government „ 1848. „ 1.
579. „ „ „ „ 2.

### Mauritius—*continued*.

| No. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 580. | Executive Council, | 1848. | |
| 581. | Government „ | 1849. | Part 1. |
| 582. | „ „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 583. | Executive „ | „ | |
| 584. | Government „ | 1850. | „ 1. |
| 585. | „ „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 586. | „ „ | 1851. | „ 1. |
| 587. | „ „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 588. | „ „ | 1852. | „ 1. |
| 589. | „ „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 590. | „ „ | 1853. | |
| 591. | Executive „ | „ | |
| 592. | Government „ | 1854. | „ 1. |
| 593. | „ „ | „ | „ 2. |
| 594. | „ „ | 1855. | |
| 595. | Executive „ | „ | |

### Cape of Good Hope.

596. Minutes, Executive Council, 1844.
597. „ „ 1845.
598. „ Legislative Council, „
599. „ „ 1854.
600. Votes, &c. „ 1855.
601. „ „ „ Another Copy.
602. „ „ „ „
603. „ House of Assembly, 1854.
604. „ „ 1855.
605. „ „ „ Another Copy.
606. „ Parliament, Appendix I. 1855.
607. „ „ „ „ Another Copy.
608. „ „ „ „ „
609. „ „ Appendix II. 1855.
610. „ „ „ „ Another Copy.
611. „ „ Appendix I. 1856.
612. „ „ „ „ Another Copy.
613. „ „ „ „ „
614. „ „ Appendix II. 1856.
615. „ „ „ „ Another Copy.
616. „ „ „ „ „

### Natal.

617. Minutes of Councils, 1847 to 1850.

### Hong Kong.

618. Minutes of Councils, 1847 to 1853.

### New South Wales.

619. Votes, &c., Legislative Council, 1840.
620. „ „ „ Another Copy.
621. „ „ 1844. Vol. i.
622. „ „ „ „ ii.
623. „ „ 1845.
624. „ „ 1846. 1st Session.
625. „ „ „ 2nd „
626. „ „ 1847. Vol. i.
627. „ „ „ „ ii.
628. „ „ 1848.
629. „ „ 1849. Vol. i.
630. „ „ „ „ ii.
631. „ „ 1850. Vol. i.
632. „ „ „ „ ii.
633. „ „ 1851. 1st Session.
634. „ „ „ 2nd „ Vol. i.
635. „ „ „ „ „ ii.
636. „ „ 1854. Vol. i.
637. „ „ „ ii.

No. 4 *a*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

New South Wales—*continued*.

No.
638. Votes, &c., Legislative Council, 1855. Vol. i.
639. „ „ „ ii.
640. „ „ „ iii.
641. Journal „ 1856–57. Vol. i.
642. „ „ „ Another Copy.
643. „ „ 1857. Vol. ii.
644. „ „ 1858. „ iii.
645. „ „ „ Another Copy.
646. „ „ 1858–59. Vol. iv.
647. Votes, &c., Legislative Assembly } 1856–57. Vol. i.
648. „ „ „ „ ii.
649. „ „ „ „ iii.
650. „ „ 1857. Vol. i.
651. „ „ „ „ ii.
652. „ „ 1858. Vol. i.
653. „ „ „ „ ii.
654. „ „ „ „ iii.
655. „ „ 1858–59. Vol. i.
656. „ „ „ „ ii.
657. Finance „ 1848–49.
658. „ „ „ Another Copy.
659. „ „ „ „
660. „ „ „ „
661. „ „ 1849–50.
662. „ „ „ Another Copy.
663. „ „ „ „
664. „ „ 1850–51.
665. „ „ „ Another Copy.
666. „ „ 1851–52.
667. „ „ 1852–53.
668. „ „ 1853–54.
669. „ „ „ Another Copy.
670. „ „ 1854–55.
671. „ „ „ Another Copy.
672. „ „ „ „
673. „ „ 1855–56.
674. „ „ „ Another Copy.
675. „ „ „ „
676. „ „ 1856–57.
677. „ „ „ Another Copy.
678. „ „ „ „
679. „ „ „ „
680. „ „ 1857–58.

Victoria.

No.
681. Votes, &c., Legislative Council } 1852–53. Vol. i.
682. „ „ „ „ ii.
683. „ „ „ „ Another Copy.
684. „ „ 1854–55. Vol. iii.
685. „ „ 1855–56. „ i.
686. „ „ „ „ ii.
687. „ „ 1858–59.
688. „ Legislative Assembly, 1858–59. Vol. i.
689. Papers presented to Parliament, 1858–59. „ ii.

South Australia.

690. Votes, &c., Legislative Council, 1853.
691. Minutes of Evidence Estimates, 1855–56.

Van Diemen's Land.

692. Legislative Council, 1837 to 1839.
693. „ 1842.
694. „ 1851.
695. „ „ Another Copy.
696. „ 1852.
697. „ 1852. (Acts).
698. „ 1854.
699. „ „ Another Copy.
700. „ „ „
701. „ 1855.
702. „ „ Another Copy.
703. Estimates, &c., 1844 & 1850, &c.
704. Votes, &c. 1853.

New Zealand.

705. Minutes of Councils, 1841, 1845–56.
706. Votes, &c., House of Representatives, 1856. Vol. i.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY.

No. 4*b*.—Colonial Documents.

List of Minutes, &c., transferred from the Colonial Office to the Public Record Office on 5th and 11th May 1860.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lower Canada | 1813. |
| 2. | „ | 1814. |
| 3. | „ | 1815, 1816. |
| 4. | „ | 1817. |
| 5. | „ | 1818 to 1825. |
| 6. | „ | 1826 to 1830. |
| 7. | „ | 1831. |
| 8. | „ | 1832, Jan. to May. |
| 9. | „ | 1832, June to Dec. |
| 10. | „ | 1831 to 1833. Mr. Stuart's Case. |
| 11. | „ | 1833, Jan. to April. |
| 12. | „ | 1833, May to Dec. |
| 13. | „ | 1834. |
| 14. | „ | 1835, Jan. to April. |
| 15. | „ | 1835, May to Dec. |
| 16. | „ | 1836, Jan. to June. |
| 17. | „ | 1836, July to Dec. |
| 18. | „ | 1837, Jan. to July. |
| 19. | „ | 1837, Aug. to Dec. |
| 20. | „ | 1838, Jan. to June. |
| 21. | „ | 1838, July to Dec. |
| 22. | „ | 1839. |
| 23. | „ | 1840, Jan. to April. |
| 24. | „ | 1840, May to Dec. |
| 25. | Upper Canada | 1816 to 1824. |
| 26. | „ | 1827 to 1834. |
| 27. | „ | 1835, Jan., July. |
| 28. | „ | 1835, Aug. to Dec. |
| 29. | „ | 1836, Jan. to April |
| 30. | „ | 1836, May to Dec. |
| 31. | „ | 1837, Jan. to April. |
| 32. | „ | 1837, May to Dec. |
| 33. | „ | 1838, Jan. to April. |
| 34. | „ | 1838, May to Sept. |
| 35. | „ | 1838, Oct. to Dec. |
| 36. | „ | 1839, Jan. to Mar. |
| 37. | „ | April to May. |
| 38. | „ | June. |
| 39. | „ | July to Sept. |
| 40. | „ | Oct. to Dec. |
| 41. | „ | 1840. |
| 42. | Canada | 1841. |
| 43. | „ | 1842. |
| 44. | „ | 1843 to 1847. |
| 45. | New Brunswick | 1816.<br>1822 to 1825.<br>1829 to 1831.<br>1833 to 1835. |
| 46. | „ | 1836 to 1838. |
| 47. | „ | 1839. |
| 48. | „ | 1840. |
| 49. | „ | 1841 to 1846.<br>1847. |
| 50. | Nova Scotia | 1813 to 1816. |
| 51. | „ | 1824 to 1830. |
| 52. | „ | 1834 to 1838. |
| 53. | „ | 1839 to 1840. |
| 54. | „ | 1842, 1844.<br>1847, 1849.<br>1850, 1851. |
| 55. | Newfoundland | 1818, 1819.<br>1823 to 1827. |
| 56. | „ | 1828 to 1832. |
| 57. | „ | 1833 to 1835. |
| 58. | „ | 1836, 1837. |
| 59. | „ | 1838, 1839. |
| 60. | „ | 1840. |
| 61. | „ | 1841. |
| 62. | „ | 1842, 1843. |
| 63. | „ | 1844 to 1848.<br>1852. |
| 64. | Newfoundland (Journals of Assembly) | 1838 to 1841. |
| 65. | Newfoundland (Journals of Council) | 1856. |
| 66. | Bermuda | 1814 to 1818.<br>1823 to 1827.<br>1830, 1831. |
| 67. | „ | 1834 to 1838. |
| 68. | „ | 1839, 1840. |
| 69. | „ | 1841 to 1843. |
| 70. | „ | 1844 to 1847. |
| 71. | Prince Edward Island | 1826 to 1833. |
| 72. | „ | 1834 to 1838. |
| 73. | „ | 1839 to 1841. |
| 74. | „ | 1842 to 1848. |
| 75. | Jamaica | 1814 to 1817. |
| 76. | „ | 1818 to 1822. |
| 77. | „ | 1823 to 1824. |
| 78. | „ | 1825, 1827. |
| 79. | „ | 1828, 1829. |
| 80. | „ | 1830. 1831. |
| 81. | „ | 1832. |
| 82. | „ | 1833. |
| 83. | „ | 1834. |
| 84. | „ | 1835. |
| 85. | „ | 1836, Jan., Aug. |
| 86. | „ | 1837. |
| 87. | „ | 1838. |
| 88. | „ | 1839, 1840. |
| 89. | „ | 1841, 1842. |
| 90. | „ | 1843. |
| 91. | „ | 1844. |
| 92. | „ | 1845, 1846. |
| 93. | Bahamas | 1814 to 1817. |
| 94. | „ | 1818 to 1825. |
| 95. | „ | 1826 to 1828. |
| 96. | „ | 1829 to 1831. |
| 97. | „ | 1832 to 1834. |
| 98. | „ | 1835, 1836. |
| 99. | „ | 1837, 1838. |
| 100. | „ | 1839 to 1842. |
| 101. | „ | 1843 to 1846. |
| 102. | „ | 1847. |
| 103. | „ | 1848. |
| 104. | Antigua | 1814 to 1822. |
| 105. | „ | 1823, 1824. |
| 106. | „ | 1825, 1826. |
| 107. | „ | 1827. |
| 108. | „ | 1828 to 1832. |
| 109. | „ | 1833 to 1835. |
| 110. | „ | 1837 to 1848. |
| 111. | Barbadoes | 1814 to 1824. |
| 112. | „ | 1826 to 1832. |
| 113. | „ | 1833 to 1839. |
| 114. | „ | 1840 to 1848. |
| 115. | Dominica | 1814 to 1816.<br>1824 to 1827. |
| 116. | „ | 1828 to 1830. |
| 117. | „ | 1831, 1832. |
| 118. | „ | 1833, 1834.<br>1839, 1841. |
| 119. | Tobago | 1814 to 1816.<br>1823, 1826.<br>1834, 1836.<br>1839, 1841.<br>1842, 1844. |
| 120. | St. Christopher's | 1814 to 1825. |
| 121. | „ | 1826, 1827. |
| 122. | „ | 1828, 1829. |
| 123. | „ | 1830, 1831. |
| 124. | „ | 1832. |
| 125. | „ | 1833. |

No. 4 *b*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 126. | St. Christopher's | 1834. 1839 to 1843. |
| 127. | St. Lucia | 1814. 1818 to 1823. 1825 to 1828. 1830. |
| 128. | „ | 1831, 1832. |
| 129. | „ | 1833. 1834. |
| 130. | „ | 1835. 1836. |
| 131. | „ | 1837. 1838. 1840. |
| 132. | St. Vincent | 1814 to 1831. |
| 133. | „ | 1833, 1834. 1836. 1841 to 1843. |
| 134. | Honduras | 1814 to 1819. |
| 135. | „ | 1820 to 1823. |
| 136. | „ | 1824 to 1826. |
| 137. | „ | 1827 to 1830. |
| 138. | „ | 1835 to 1839. |
| 139. | „ | 1840 to 1846. |
| 140. | Trinidad | 1814. |
| 141. | „ | 1815, 1816. |
| 142. | „ | 1817 to 1819. |
| 143. | „ | 1820. 1822 to 1824. |
| 144. | „ | 1825. |
| 145. | „ | 1826. |
| 146. | „ | 1827, 1828. |
| 147. | „ | 1829. |
| 148. | „ | 1830, 1831. |
| 149. | „ | 1832. |
| 150. | „ | 1833, Jan. to June. |
| 151. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 152. | „ | 1834. |
| 153. | „ | 1835 to 1846. |
| 154. | British Guiana | 1832, Jan. to June. |
| 155. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 156. | „ | 1833. 1835 to 1837. |
| 157. | „ | 1838. |
| 158. | „ | 1839. |
| 159. | „ | 1840. |
| 160. | „ | 1841. |
| 161. | „ | 1842, Jan. to June. |
| 162. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 163. | „ | 1843, Jan. to July. |
| 164. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 165. | „ | 1844, Jan. to June. |
| 166. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 167. | „ | 1845, Jan. to June. |
| 168. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 169. | „ | 1846. |
| 170. | „ | 1847. |
| 171. | „ | 1848, 1849. |
| 172. | Berbice | 1814 to 1820. |
| 173. | „ | 1821 to 1824. |
| 174. | „ | 1825. |
| 175. | „ | 1826. |
| 176. | „ | 1827 to 1829. |
| 177. | „ | 1830, 1831. |
| 178. | Demerara | 1813 to 1821. |
| 179. | „ | 1824. |
| 180. | „ | 1825. |
| 181. | „ | 1826. |
| 182. | „ | 1827. |
| 183. | „ | 1828, 1829. |
| 184. | „ | 1830, 1831. |
| 185. | Demerara and Essequibo | 1826, Jan. to June. |
| 186. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 187. | Grenada | 1814 to 1831. |
| 188. | „ | 1832 to 1834. 1836, 1840. |
| 189. | Falkland Islands | 1842. 1843 to 1845. |
| 190. | „ | 1846. |
| 191. | Falkland Islands | 1847, 1848. |
| 192. | „ | 1849 to 1852. |
| 193. | Gambia. | 1829. 1831, 1832. 1834, 1835. |
| 194. | „ | 1836 to 1840. 1853 to 1856. |
| 195. | Sierra Leone | 1814 to 1820. |
| 196. | „ | 1822 to 1824. |
| 197. | „ | 1825 to 1827. |
| 198. | „ | 1828, 1829. |
| 199. | „ | 1830. |
| 200. | „ | 1831. |
| 201. | „ | 1832. |
| 202. | „ | 1833. |
| 203. | „ | 1834. |
| 204. | „ | 1835. |
| 205. | „ | 1836, Jan. to July. |
| 206. | „ | „ Aug. to Sept. |
| 207. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 208. | „ | 1837. |
| 209. | „ | 1838, 1839. |
| 210. | „ | 1840 to 1845. 1847, 1848. |
| 211. | „ | 1852. 1854 to 1856. |
| 212. | Niger Expedition | 1841. |
| 213. A. | Gold Coast | 1841 to 1845. 1855, 1856. |
| 213. B. | Fernando Po | 1829, 1830. |
| 214. | St. Helena | 1836 to 1838. 1842 to 1844. |
| 215. | „ | 1845, 1846. |
| 216. | „ | 1847 to 1849. |
| 217. | „ | 1850 to 1852. |
| 218. | „ | 1853, 1854. |
| 219. | Cape of Good Hope | 1808, Jan. to April. |
| 220. | „ | „ May to Dec. |
| 221. | „ | 1809. |
| 222. | „ | 1810. |
| 223. | „ | 1811. |
| 224. | „ | 1812, March to May. |
| 225. | „ | „ May 14th to Aug. 4th. |
| 226. | „ | „ Aug. 15th to Dec. 18th. |
| 227. | „ | 1813. |
| 228. | „ | 1814 to 1817. |
| 229. | „ | 1818 to 1823. |
| 230. | „ | 1824. |
| 231. | „ | 1825, Jan., July. |
| 232. | „ | „ Aug., Dec. |
| 233. | „ | 1826, March to Aug. |
| 234. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 235. | „ | 1827 to 1829. |
| 236. | „ | 1830. |
| 237. | „ | 1831, 1832. |
| 238. | „ | 1835, 1836. |
| 239. | „ | 1837, Jan. to Sept. |
| 240. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 241. | „ | 1838, Jan. to April. |
| 242. | „ | „ May to Dec. |
| 243. | „ | 1839. |
| 244. | „ | 1840. |
| 245. | „ | 1841. |
| 246. | „ | 1842, Jan. to June. |
| 247. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 248. | „ | 1843. |
| 249. | „ | 1844. |
| 250. | „ | 1845. |
| 251. | „ | 1846, Jan. to March. |
| 252. | „ | „ April to Dec. |
| 253. | „ | 1847, Jan. to July. |
| 254. | „ | „ Aug. to Oct. |
| 255. | „ | „ Nov. & Dec. |
| 256. | „ | „ Dec. |

No. 4 *b*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 257. | Cape of Good Hope | 1848, Jan. to June. |
| 258. | „ | „ July to Sept. |
| 259. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 260. | „ | 1849, Jan. to June. |
| 261. | „ | „ July to Aug. |
| 262. | „ | „ Sept. to Nov. |
| 263. | „ | „ Dec. |
| 264. | „ | 1850, Jan. to June. |
| 265. | „ | „ July to Oct. |
| 266. | „ | „ Nov. to Dec. |
| 267. | „ | 1851, Jan. to Feb. |
| 268. | „ | „ March to June. |
| 269. | „ | „ July to Oct. |
| 270. | „ | „ Nov. to Dec. |
| 271. | „ | 1852, Jan. to March. |
| 272. | „ | „ April to Dec. |
| 273. | „ | 1853. |
| 274. | „ | 1854, Sept. to Dec. |
| 275. | „ | 1855, Jan. to July. |
| 276. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 277. | „ | 1856, Jan. to April. |
| 278. | „ | „ May to June. |
| 279. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 280. | Natal | 1852, 1853. |
| 281. | „ | 1854. |
| 282. | „ | 1855. |
| 283. | „ | 1856. |
| 284. | British Kaffraria | 1856. |
| 285. | Mauritius | 1814 to 1817. |
| 286. | „ | 1818. |
| 287. | „ | 1819. |
| 288. | „ | 1820. |
| 289. | „ | 1821. |
| 290. | „ | 1822. |
| 291. | „ | 1823. |
| 292. | „ | 1824. |
| 293. | „ | 1825, Jan. to June. |
| 294. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 295. | „ | 1826, Jan. to Aug. |
| 296. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 297. | „ | 1827, Jan. to March. |
| 298. | „ | „ April to July. |
| 299. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 300. | „ | 1828, Jan. to May. |
| 301. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 302. | „ | 1829, Jan. to June. |
| 303. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 304. | „ | 1830, Jan. to June. |
| 305. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 306. | „ | 1831. |
| 307. | „ | 1832, Jan. to May. |
| 308. | „ | „ June, July. |
| 309. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 310. | „ | 1833, Jan. to Aug. |
| 311. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 312. | „ | 1834, Jan. to Aug. |
| 313. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 314. | „ | 1835. |
| 315. | „ | 1836, Jan. to Sept. |
| 316. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 317. | „ | 1837, Jan. to July. |
| 318. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 319. | „ | 1838, Jan. to May. |
| 320. | „ | „ June to Sept. |
| 321. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 322. | „ | 1839, Jan. to June. |
| 323. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 324. | „ | 1840, January. |
| 325. | „ | „ February. |
| 326. | „ | „ Mar. to Dec. |
| 327. | „ | 1841. |
| 328. | „ | 1842, Jan. to June. |
| 329. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 330. | „ | 1843, Jan. to June. |
| 331. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 332. | „ | 1844. |
| 333. | „ | 1845, Jan. to June. |
| 334. | Mauritius | 1845, July to Dec. |
| 335. | „ | 1846, Jan. to July. |
| 336. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 337. | „ | 1847, Jan. to April. |
| 338. | „ | „ May to Aug. |
| 339. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 340. | „ | 1848, Jan. to March. |
| 341. | „ | „ April to Sept. |
| 342. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 343. | „ | 1849, Jan. to March. |
| 344. | „ | „ April to Dec. |
| 345. | „ | 1850, Jan. to June. |
| 346. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 347. | „ | 1851, Jan. to May. |
| 348. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 349. | „ | 1852, Jan. to July. |
| 350. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 351. | „ | 1853, Jan. to May. |
| 352. | „ | „ June to Oct. |
| 353. | „ | „ Nov., Dec. |
| 354. | „ | 1854, Jan. to May. |
| 355. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 356. | „ | 1855. |
| 357. | „ | 1856, Jan. to July. |
| 358. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 359. | Mauritius, from Secretary of State, | 1832. |
| 360. | „ | „ 1833. |
| 361. | „ | „ 1834. |
| 362. | „ | „ 1835. |
| 363. | „ | „ 1836. |
| 364. | „ | „ 1837. |
| 365. | „ | „ 1838. |
| 366. | „ | „ 1839. |
| 367. | Isle of France | 1813. |
| 368. | „ | 1813, 1814. |
| 369. | Ceylon | Nov. 1831 to May 1838. |
| 370. | „ | 1838, June to Dec. |
| 371. | „ | 1839, Jan. to June. |
| 372. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 373. | „ | 1840, Jan. to June. |
| 374. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 375. | „ | 1841. |
| 376. | „ | 1842. |
| 377. | „ | 1843. |
| 378. | „ | 1844. |
| 379. | „ | 1845. |
| 380. | „ | 1846, Jan. to Aug. |
| 381. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 382. | „ | 1847, Jan. to June. |
| 383. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 384. | „ | 1848, Jan. to July. |
| 385. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 386. | „ | 1849, Jan. to Aug. |
| 387. | „ | „ Sept. to Nov. |
| 388. | „ | „ December. |
| 389. | „ | 1850. |
| 390. | „ | 1851, Jan. to June. |
| 391. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 392. | „ | 1852, Jan. to July. |
| 393. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 394. | „ | 1853, Jan. to July. |
| 395. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 396. | „ | 1854, Jan. to July. |
| 397. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 398. | „ | 1855. |
| 399. | Labuan | 1849 to 1852. |
| 400. | Hong Kong | 1843, 1844. |
| 401. | „ | 1845. |
| 402. | „ | 1846. |
| 403. | „ | 1847. |
| 404. | „ | 1848. |
| 405. | „ | 1849. |
| 406. | „ | 1850. |
| 407. | „ | 1851. |
| 408. | „ | 1852. |
| 409. | „ | 1856, Jan. to June. |

No. 4 *b*.—Colonial Documents—*continued*.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 410. | Hong Kong | 1856, July to Dec. |
| 411. | Barbary States | 1835 to 1841. |
| 412. | Gibraltar | 1811 to 1815. |
| 413. | „ | 1816 to 1818. |
| 414. | „ | 1819 to 1821. |
| 415. | „ | 1825, 1826. |
| 416. | „ | 1827. |
| 417. | „ | 1828. |
| 418. | „ | 1829, Jan. to May. |
| 419. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 420. | „ | 1830, Jan. to May. |
| 421. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 422. | „ | 1831, Jan. to June. |
| 423. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 424. | „ | 1832. |
| 425. | „ | 1833. |
| 426. | „ | 1834. |
| 427. | „ | 1835. |
| 428. | „ | 1836. |
| 429. | „ | 1837. |
| 430. | „ | 1838. |
| 431. | „ | 1839. |
| 432. | „ | 1840. |
| 433. | „ | 1840–41. Dr. Hughes' case. |
| 434. | „ | 1841. |
| 435. | „ | 1842. |
| 436. | „ | 1843. |
| 437. | „ | 1844. |
| 438. | „ | 1845. |
| 439. | „ | 1846. |
| 440. | „ | 1847. |
| 441. | „ | 1848. |
| 442. | „ | 1849. |
| 443. | „ | 1850, 1851. |
| 444. | „ | 1852, 1853. |
| 445. | „ | 1855. |
| 446. | Malta | 1803 to 1816. |
| 447. | „ | 1822 to 1825. |
| 448. | „ | 1826. |
| 449. | „ | 1827. |
| 450. | „ | 1828. |
| 451. | „ | 1829. |
| 452. | „ | 1830. |
| 453. | „ | 1831. |
| 454. | „ | 1832. |
| 455. | „ | 1833. |
| 456. | „ | 1834, Jan. to March. |
| 457. | „ | „ April to Dec. |
| 458. | „ | 1835. |
| 459. | „ | 1836, Jan. to May. |
| 460. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 461. | „ | 1837. |
| 462. | „ | 1838. |
| 463. | „ | 1839. |
| 464. | „ | 1840, 1841. |
| 465. | „ | 1842. |
| 466. | „ | 1843, 1844. |
| 467. | „ | 1845, 1846. |
| 468. | „ | 1847, 1848. |
| 469. | „ | 1849. |
| 470. | „ | 1850. |
| 471. | „ | 1851. |
| 472. | „ | 1852, 1853. |
| 473. | „ | 1854, 1855. |
| 474. | „ | 1856. |
| 475. | Ionian Islands | 1813 to 1819. 1821. |
| 476. | „ | 1824 to 1829. |
| 477. | „ | 1833 to 1844. 1847. |
| 478. | Heligoland | 1842 to 1855. |
| 479. | Western Australia | 1830 to 1834. |
| 480. | „ | 1835, 1836. |
| 481. | „ | 1837 to 1839. |
| 482. | „ | 1840, 1841. |
| 483. | „ | 1842 to 1844. |
| 484. | Western Australia | 1845, 1846. |
| 485. | „ | 1847, 1848. |
| 486. | „ | 1849, 1850. |
| 487. | „ | 1851. |
| 488. | „ | 1852, Jan. to June. |
| 489. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 490. | „ | 1853. |
| 491. | „ | 1854. |
| 492. | „ | 1855, 1856. |
| 493. | Victoria | 1851, July to Dec. |
| 494. | „ | 1852, Jan. to July. |
| 495. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 496. | „ | 1853, Jan. to June. |
| 497. | „ | „ July to Aug. |
| 498. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 499. | „ | 1854, Jan. to July. |
| 500. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 501. | „ | 1855, Jan. to June. |
| 502. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 503. | „ | 1856. |
| 504. | South Australia | 1837 to 1840. |
| 505. | „ | 1841. |
| 506. | „ | 1842. |
| 507. | „ | 1843. Jan. to May. |
| 508. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 509. | „ | 1844. |
| 510. | „ | 1845. |
| 511. | „ | 1846. |
| 512. | „ | 1847. |
| 513. | „ | 1848. |
| 514. | „ | 1849. |
| 515. | „ | 1850. |
| 516. | „ | 1851. |
| 517. | „ | 1852. |
| 518. | „ | 1853. |
| 519. | „ | 1854, 1855. |
| 520. | Van Diemen's Land | 1825, 1826. |
| 521. | „ | 1827. |
| 522. | „ | 1828, Jan. to May. |
| 523. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 524. | „ | 1829, Jan. to June. |
| 525. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 526. | „ | 1830. |
| 527. | „ | 1831. |
| 528. | „ | „ Mr. Wood's case. |
| 529. | „ | 1832, Jan. to April. |
| 530. | „ | „ May to Sept. |
| 531. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 532. | „ | 1833, Jan. to June. |
| 533. | „ | „ July to Sept. |
| 534. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 535. | „ | 1834, Jan. to April. |
| 536. | „ | „ May to Sept. |
| 537. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 538. | „ | 1835, Jan. to June. |
| 539. | „ | „ July to Dec. |
| 540. | „ | 1836, Jan., Feb. |
| 541. | „ | „ March to May. |
| 542. | „ | „ June to Sept. |
| 543. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 544. | „ | 1836, Dispute between Att.-Gen. Montague and Mr. Stephen. |
| 545. | „ | 1837, Jan. to Aug. |
| 546. | „ | „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 547. | „ | 1838, Jan. to May. |
| 548. | „ | „ June to Dec. |
| 549. | „ | „ Dr. Arthur's case. |
| 550. | „ | 1839, Jan., Feb. |
| 551. | „ | „ March to July. |
| 552. | „ | „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 553. | „ | 1840, Jan. to April. |
| 554. | „ | „ May to Sept. |
| 555. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 556. | „ | 1841, Jan. to Feb. |
| 557. | „ | „ March to July. |

No. 4 *b.*—Colonial Documents—*continued.*

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 558. | Van Diemen's Land | - 1841 Aug. to Oct. |
| 559. | „ | - „ Nov. to Dec. |
| 560. | „ | - 1842, Jan., Feb. |
| 561. | „ | - „ March. |
| 562. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 563. | „ | - 1843, Jan., Feb. |
| 564. | „ | - „ March to June. |
| 565. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 566. | „ | - 1844, Jan. to March. |
| 567. | „ | - „ April to July. |
| 568. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 569. | „ | - 1845, Jan. to March. |
| 570. | „ | - „ April to June. |
| 571. | „ | - „ July to Sept. |
| 572. | „ | - „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 573. | „ | 1846, Jan. to April. |
| 574. | „ | - „ May to Aug. |
| 575. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 576. | „ | - 1847, Jan. to April. |
| 577. | „ | - „ May to July. |
| 578. | „ | - „ Aug. to Nov. |
| 579. | „ | - „ Dec. |
| 580. | „ | - 1848, Jan. |
| 581. | „ | - „ Feb. |
| 582. | „ | - „ March to May. |
| 583. | „ | - „ June to Aug. |
| 584. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 585. | „ | - 1849, Jan., Feb. |
| 586. | „ | - „ March to Aug. |
| 587. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 588. | „ | - 1850, Jan. to Mar. |
| 589. | „ | - „ April to June. |
| 590. | „ | - „ July to Sept. |
| 591. | „ | „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 592. | „ | - 1851, Jan. to July. |
| 593. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 594. | „ | 1852, Jan. to March. |
| 595. | „ | - „ April to Aug. |
| 596. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 597. | „ | - 1853, Jan. to June. |
| 598. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 599. | „ | - 1854, Jan. to July. |
| 600. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 601. | „ | - 1855, Jan. to July. |
| 602. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 603. | New South Wales | - 1813 to 1816. |
| 604. | „ | - 1817, 1818. |
| 605. | „ | - 1819, 1820. |
| 606. | „ | - 1821, 1822. |
| 607. | „ | - 1823, 1824. |
| 608. | „ | - 1825. |
| 609. | „ | - 1826, Jan. to Aug. |
| 610. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 611. | „ | - 1827, Jan. to March. |
| 612. | „ | - „ April to June. |
| 613. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 614. | „ | - 1828, Jan., Feb. |
| 615. | „ | - „ March to Aug. |
| 616. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 617. | „ | - 1829, Jan. to May. |
| 618. | „ | - „ June to Dec. |
| 619. | „ | - 1830, Jan. to April. |
| 620. | „ | - „ May to Dec. |
| 621. | „ | - 1831, Jan. to April. |
| 622. | „ | - „ May to Dec. |
| 623. | „ | - 1832. |
| 624. | „ | - 1833. |
| 625. | „ | - 1834. |
| 626. | „ | - 1835, Jan. to July. |
| 627. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 628. | „ | - 1836, Jan. to Aug. |
| 629. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 630. | „ | - 1837. |
| 631. | „ | - 1838, Jan. to June. |
| 632. | New South Wales | - 1838, July to Dec. |
| 633. | „ | - 1839, Jan. to May. |
| 634. | „ | - „ June to Dec. |
| 635. | „ | - 1840, Jan. to June. |
| 636. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 637. | „ | - 1841, Jan. to May. |
| 638. | „ | - „ June to Aug. |
| 639. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 640. | „ | - 1842, Jan. to Mar. |
| 641. | „ | - „ April to July. |
| 642. | „ | - „ Aug. to Sept. |
| 643. | „ | - „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 644. | „ | - 1843, Jan. to Sept. |
| 645. | „ | - „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 646. | „ | - 1844, Jan. to April |
| 647. | „ | - „ May to Aug. |
| 648. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 649. | „ | - 1845, Mr. Willis' Case. |
| 650. | „ | - „ Jan. to May. |
| 651. | „ | - „ June to Dec. |
| 652. | „ | - 1846, Jan. to Mar. |
| 653. | „ | - „ April to June. |
| 654. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 655. | „ | - 1847, Jan. to Mar. |
| 656. | „ | - „ April to Aug. |
| 657. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 658. | „ | - 1848, Jan. to Mar. |
| 659. | „ | - „ April to Aug. |
| 660. | „ | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 661. | „ | - 1849, Jan., Feb. |
| 662. | „ | - „ Mar., April. |
| 663. | „ | - „ May. |
| 664. | „ | - „ June, July. |
| 665. | „ | - „ Aug. to Nov. |
| 666. | „ | - „ Dec. |
| 667. | „ | - 1850, Jan, Mar. |
| 668. | „ | - „ April to June. |
| 669. | „ | - „ July to Sept. |
| 670. | „ | - „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 671. | „ | - 1851, Jan. to May. |
| 672. | „ | - „ June to Dec. |
| 673. | „ | - 1852, Jan. to June. |
| 674. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 675. | „ | - 1853, Jan. to July. |
| 676. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 677. | „ | - 1854, Jan. to July. |
| 678. | „ | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 679. | „ | - 1855, Jan. to June. |
| 680. | „ | - „ July to Dec. |
| 681. | New Zealand - | - 1840, 1841. |
| 682. | „ - | - 1842. |
| 683. | „ - | - 1843, Mar. to July. |
| 684. | „ - | - „ Aug. to Dec. |
| 685. | „ - | - 1844, Jan. to Aug. |
| 686. | „ - | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 687. | „ - | - 1845, Jan. to Aug. |
| 688. | „ - | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 689. | „ - | - 1846, Jan. to May. |
| 690. | „ - | - „ June to Sept. |
| 691. | „ - | - „ Oct. to Dec. |
| 692. | „ - | - 1847, Jan. to May. |
| 693. | „ - | - „ June to Dec. |
| 694. | „ - | - 1848. |
| 695. | „ - | - 1849, Jan. to April. |
| 696. | „ - | - „ May to Aug. |
| 697. | „ - | - „ Sept. to Dec. |
| 698. | „ - | - 1850. |
| 699. | „ - | - 1851, Jan. to June. |
| 700. | „ - | - „ July to Dec. |
| 701. | „ - | - 1852, Jan. to June. |
| 702. | „ - | - „ July to Dec. |
| 703. | „ - | - 1853. |
| 704. | „ - | - 1854. |
| 705. | „ - | - 1855. |

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY.

No. 5.—Summary of Proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the Year ended 31st December 1860.

No. 5.—Summary of Proceedings in the Public Record

| OFFICES. | ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, &c. | REMOVALS. |
|---|---|---|
| ROLLS HOUSE, REPOSITORY, and HOUSES in CHANCERY LANE and ROLLS YARD. | Exchequer of Receipt:—<br>265 Liberate, Receipt, and Issue Rolls—Incorporated with series.<br>Writs, Tellers' Bills, &c.—Sorted, tied up in paper, &c.<br>Admiralty:—<br>Muster Books—2,900 Volumes ticketed.<br>Treasurer's Pay Books—Ticketing in progress.<br>Audit Office:—<br>Arrangement and Sortation continued.<br>Treasury:—<br>Registered Papers—Bundles tied up in paper, to 1810.<br>Treasury Solicitor:—<br>Papers—1,224 Parcels made up: stamping in progress.<br>War Office:—<br>Commissariat Letters—206 Bundles ticketed.<br>Deserters' Papers—Arranged, tied up, and ticketed; List.<br>Discharge Documents, 1858, 1859—Arranged, tied up, and ticketed; List.<br>Militia Returns—Arranged, tied up, and ticketed; List.<br>Regimental Pay Lists—503 Volumes ticketed. | Rolls House to No. 6, Chancery Lane, &c.:—<br>The Records, &c., in the Division; August and September 1860.<br>Audit Office to No. 7, Rolls Yard:—<br>Audit Office Records, continued; 5th and 6th September 1860.<br>War Office to Nos. 5 and 8, Rolls Yard:—<br>25 Bundles, Discharge Documents, 1858; 15th June 1860: and 24 Bundles, Discharge Documents, 1859; 3rd November 1860: pursuant to War Office Letters of 17th May and 29th October 1860.<br>Deserters' Papers, Militia Returns, and Crimean Nurses' Testimonials; 6th October 1860; pursuant to War Office Letter of 14th September 1860.<br>Repository to Office of Woods, &c.:—<br>33 Bundles, Treasury Solicitors' Papers; 7th December 1860; pursuant to Treasury Letter, dated 2nd October 1860.<br>Repository to State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>21 Bundles, Admiralty Letters and Warrants, 1660–1688; 27th April 1860. |
| REPOSITORY, ROLLS CHAPEL, ROLLS CHAPEL OFFICE, and Nos. 2 & 3 ROLLS YARD. | Chancery:—<br>Close Rolls—742 Membranes repaired; 987 Rolls re-ticketed, &c.<br>Cursitor's Records—537 Bundles of Warrants of Attorney dusted and sorted.<br>Inquisitions—435 stamped.<br>Orders, Decrees, and Reports—Sorted and arranged.<br>Patent Rolls—1,149 Membranes repaired.<br>Suits—2,276 dusted, folded, and placed in Portfolios; 4,674 checked and numbered.<br>Miscellaneous from Rolls Chapel—Sorting and arrangement continued.<br>State Papers:—<br>1,386 repaired.<br>Welsh:—<br>Awards (Carmarthen)—Stamped.<br>Bills, Answers, &c. (Chester)—133,526 Membranes dusted and flattened; about 10,000 Suits, dates ascertained, sorted into reigns and years, with temporary tickets.<br>Declarations (Carmarthen)—2,500 Membranes dusted and flattened.<br>Deeds (Carmarthen)—Stamped.<br>Fines (Chester)—458 Membranes dusted and flattened.<br>Fines (Chester Circuit)—40,795 Membranes stamped.<br>Forest Rolls (Chester)—36 Membranes flattened and mended.<br>Indictments (Chester)—245 Membranes dusted and flattened.<br>Inquisitions (Chester and Flint)—Stamped.<br>Plea Rolls (Chester)—52 Membranes flattened and mended; 266 loose Membranes ticketed.<br>Tourn Roll (Chester)—34 Membranes flattened and mended.<br>Ruthin Documents:—<br>Court Rolls (Ruthin)—128 Rolls re-bound at head, with bands and tickets; 2,791 Membranes dusted and flattened; 2,418 guarded; 2,685 mended.<br>Paper Proceedings (Ruthin)—5,130 Membranes dusted, flattened, sorted, dated, packed in Portfolios; List. | House of Lords to Rolls Chapel:—<br>Parliament Rolls, 21 & 22, and 22 Vict.<br>Enrolment Office to Repository:—<br>Close Rolls, 1845–1857.<br>111 Decrees, and Dockets.<br>Memorials of Annuities, 1845–1854.<br>Petty Bag Office to Repository:—<br>Patent Rolls and Privy Seals, &c., 6 Vict.<br>Office of Clerks of Records and Writs to Repository, &c.:—<br>87 Decrees, and Dockets.<br>Orders and Decrees, and Calendars, 36 Hen. VIII. to 1700.<br>Reports, and Calendars, 1544–1700.<br>Colonial Office to Repository:—<br>706 Vols. Colonial Dispatches; 13th March 1860.<br>706 Vols. Colonial Minutes and Proceedings; 5th and 11th May 1860.<br>Ruthin (Denbighshire) to Repository:—<br>Court Rolls, &c., of the Lordship of Ruthin; February 1860.<br>Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., to Repository:—<br>2 Volumes, Household Books, 20 to 23 Hen. VIII., and 37 Hen. VIII. to 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary; 25th June 1860.<br>State Paper Branch Record Office to Repository:—<br>4 Volumes and 13 Bundles, Irish Correspondence, Hen. VIII.; 3rd May and 11th July 1860.<br>2 Volumes, Calais Correspondence, Edw. VI. and Mary; 12th September 1860. |
| REPOSITORY, and CHAPTER HOUSE. | Court of Requests:—<br>Court of Star Chamber:—<br>Court of Wards and Liveries:—<br>Miscellaneous Judicial Proceedings—Sorted into Courts. | Repository to State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>7 Boxes, Diplomatic Documents; 28th November 1860. |
| REPOSITORY, and STONE TOWER. *Mr. Hunter's Division.* | Exchequer:—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer:*—<br>Escheators' Accounts—58,396 stamped.<br>Escheators' Inquisitions—31,169 stamped.<br>Proclamations—Collected and arranged.<br>Subsidy Rolls—Placed in boxes. | - - - - |
| *Mr. Bond's Division.* | Queen's Bench:—<br>*Crown Side:*—<br>Curia Regis - - } Rolls, Edw. I. & II.—96 parchment Tickets.<br>Coram Rege - - }<br>Common Pleas:—<br>Feet of Fines, Chas. I.—10,235 sorted into counties and made into 460 parcels.<br>Feet of Fines, Geo. II.—18,135 stamped, numbered, sorted into counties, 1,141 tickets; packed.<br>Exchequer:—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer:*—<br>Depositions by Commission, James I.—308 Suits ticketed.<br>Special Commissions, Eliz. to Geo. III.—7,059 Files ticketed.<br>*Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe:*—<br>Memoranda Repertories, Edw. III.—Edw. IV.—6 Rolls repaired; 291 Membranes flattened, 202 mended, 214 guarded.<br>Memoranda Rolls, Hen. III.—33 Rolls repaired, with covers and strings; 860 Membranes flattened, 483 mended, 720 guarded, 66 sewed.<br>Miscellaneous Rolls, Ric. I.—James I.—6,931 ticketed.<br>*Augmentation:*—<br>Ministers' Accounts, Hen. VIII.—417 Rolls ticketed.<br>*Treasury of Receipt:*—<br>Deeds—561 flattened, 30 mended.<br>Accruing Records of the Courts of Common Law, &c.:—<br>3,208 Packages and 814 Volumes sorted, arranged, packed, and ticketed; complete Lists.<br>*Binding:*—137 Volumes bound, 93 Volumes repaired.<br>*Stamping:*—74,553 Documents stamped. | Accruing Records of Courts of Common Law, &c., 1839, &c., to Repository, pursuant to 6 Warrants dated 27th February 1860:—<br>3,208 Packages and 814 Volumes. |
| STATE PAPER BRANCH RECORD OFFICE. | State Papers:—<br>Domestic, Foreign, Colonial, Admiralty, } Dated, arranged, indorsed, incorporated, mended, prepared for binding, &c.; 63 Volumes bound; Papers in 602 Volumes stamped. | Foreign Office to State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>35 Volumes, Correspondence of the Levant Company; 18th February 1860.<br>7 Volumes, Sir Morton Eden's Correspondence, &c.; 28th July 1860.<br>7 Ratifications of Treaties; 5th December 1860.<br>India Office to State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>47 Volumes, Correspondence of the East India Company; 3rd April 1860.<br>Repository to State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>21 Bundles, Admiralty Letters and Warrants, 1660–1688; 27th April 1860.<br>7 Boxes, Diplomatic Documents; 28th November 1860. |
| | Conway Papers from State Paper Branch Record Office:—<br>13 Bundles, Private Papers, to British Museum, and 1 Bundle, to Marquis of Hertford; 10th January 1860.<br>State Paper Branch Record Office to Repository:—<br>4 Volumes and 13 Bundles, Irish Correspondence, Hen. VIII.; 3rd May and 11th July 1860.<br>2 Volumes, Calais Correspondence, Edw. VI. & Mary; 12th September 1860. | |

OFFICE, for the Year ended 31st December 1860.

| INVENTORIES. | CALENDARS. | INDEXES. | FEES. Searches. | Inspections. | Authenticated Copies. | Attendances. | Amount of Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| AUDIT OFFICE:—<br>Press Lists in progress.<br>TREASURY SOLICITORS' PAPERS:—<br>Continued; 1,224 Parcels.<br>WAR OFFICE:—<br>Press Lists in progress. | - - - | TREASURY SOLICITORS' PAPERS:—<br>In progress. | | | | | |
| CHANCERY:—<br>Close Rolls, 2,009 Rolls.<br>Memorials of Annuities, 116 Memorials.<br>Orders and Decrees, and Calendars, 36 Hen. VIII. to 1700 (*see* App. No. 2).<br>Reports and Calendars, 1544–1700 (*see* App. No. 2).<br>STATE PAPERS:—<br>Colonial Dispatches, 1663–1859 (*see* App. No. 4*a*).<br>Colonial Minutes, &c., 1803–1856 (*see* App. No. 4*b*).<br>RUTHIN DOCUMENTS:—<br>Court Rolls, &c., of the Lordship of Ruthin, 22 Edw. I., 1294, to 6 Commonwealth, 1654 (*see* App. No. 3.) | CHANCERY:—<br>Decrees, Vict.—8 Rolls, 153 Decrees.<br>Parliamentary Petitions—continued; 5,136 checked with printed Rolls of Parliament, &c.<br>Patent Rolls—4, 5 & 6 (part) Vict.; 75 Rolls, 1,289 Instruments.<br>Royal Letters—continued; 200 more.<br>Miscellaneous from Rolls Chapel—continued; 1,247 more.<br>STATE PAPERS:—<br>Hen. VIII.—continued; completed to 10 Hen. VIII.<br>Foreign—Edw. VI., completed at press and printed.<br>French and Italian—In progress. | CHANCERY:—<br>Close Rolls—1836, 1842, done; 1843, 1844, in progress.<br>Patent Rolls—4, 5 & 6 (part) Vict.; 75 Rolls done.<br>STATE PAPERS:—<br>Hen. VIII. and Edw. 6. | 1,391 | 3,694 | 1,222 | 73 | 858 15 0 |
| - - - - | COURT OF REQUESTS:—<br>Proceedings of, Eliz.—800 done. | - - - - | | | | | |
| - - - - | EXCHEQUER:—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer:*—<br>Miscellaneous, continued. | - - - - | | | | | |
| EXCHEQUER:—<br>*Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and Pipe:*—<br>Miscellaneous Rolls, Ric. I.—Jas. I.—581 Rolls, List.<br>ACCRUING RECORDS, &c., OF COURTS OF COMMON LAW, &c.:—<br>Completed (*see* App. No. 1). | EXCHEQUER:—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer*:—<br>Depositions by Commission—continued to Trin. 19 James I. | COMMON PLEAS:—<br>Feet of Fines, Hil. 20 Geo. II.—Hil. 26 Geo. II.—17,328 Documents.<br>EXCHEQUER:—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer:*—<br>Affidavits, General, 1833—661 Documents.<br>Depositions by Commission—continued to Trin. 19 Jas. I. | | | | | |
| - - - - | STATE PAPERS:—<br>Domestic—Eliz., 1589–1596, done, ready for printing.<br>Chas. I., 1629–1631, completed at press and printed.<br>Chas. II., 1660–1661, completed at press and printed.<br>Irish—Hen. VIII.—Eliz., continued, and printed to May 1580.<br>Channel Islands—Revised.<br>Colonial—1574–1660, completed at press and printed.<br>East Indies—In progress. | STATE PAPERS:—<br>Printed Calendars. | 5 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 13 13 6 |
| | | TOTAL - - | 1,396 | 3,714 | 1,229 | 75 | 872 8 6 |

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# THE

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

# PUBLIC RECORDS.

[5 March 1861.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.